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BULLETINS

OF

STATE INTELLIGENCE, &c.

1842.

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BULLETINS.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 4, 1842.

Windsor-Castle, January 3, 1842.

HIS Royal Highness Prince Albert has been pleased to appoint Major-General William Wemyss to be Clerk Marshal to His Royal Highness.

Downing-Street, January 1, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Thomas Chandler Haliburton, Esq. to be a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Province of Nova Scotia.

Board of Trade, January 3, 1842.

Notice is hereby given, that the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have appointed George Joyce, Esq. Comptroller of Corn Returns, in the room of William Jacob, Esq. who has resigned.

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FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 7, 1842.

Whitehall, January 7, 1842.

HER Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Henry Hobhouse; the Right Honourable J. Nicholl, Judge Advocate General; George Carr Glyn, Esq.; and John Shaw Lefevre, Esq. to be Commissioners to conduct a strict investigation, with a view to ascertain in what manner Exchequer Bills have been made out and issued since the remodelling of the Exchequer by the Act of Parliament, passed in the fourth and fifth years of the reign of His late Majesty William the Fourth, and to point out whether any and what defects are to be found in the existing system, and what additional checks or regulations can be established, with a view to guard in future against the forgery of Exchequer Bills, or against the fraudulent or unauthorised issue of them.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 11, 1842.

Buckingham-Palace, January 11, 1842.

AN Address of congratulation, on the Birth of the Princess Royal, from the Bishop and Clergy of the diocese of Toronto, having been transmitted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, was presented to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, who was pleased to receive the same very graciously.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 14, 1842.

Admiralty, January 12, 1842.

DISPATCHES have been received at this Office from Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, K.C.B. of which the following are copies or extracts:

SIR, *Wellesley, at Amoy, August* 31, 1841.

I REQUEST you will lay before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the accompanying

copy of a despatch which I have addressed to the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India, detailing the proceedings of Her Majesty's squadron under my command, in the capture of the city of Amoy and the island of Golong-soo, with all their fortifications and defences, by the combined forces of the expedition on the 26th instant; on which event I beg to congratulate their Lordships, and reiterate my entire approbation of the gallantry and good conduct of all the Officers, seamen, and royal marines of Her Majesty's squadron, as well as those of the Indian Navy, and Bomb y artillery under my command. I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) W. PARKER, Rear-Admiral.

To the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Wellesley, in the Bay of Amoy,
Aug. 31, 1841.

My Lord,

IT is with much gratification that I have the honour of announcing to your Lordship the capture of the city of Amoy and the island of Golong-soo (which forms the west side of the harbour), toget .er with their strong lines of batteries and sea defences, mounting above 228 guns, by the combined forces of Her Majesty, after a short but vigorous attack, on the 26th instant, with very trifling loss on our part.

The expedition, comprising the ships of war hereafter named, and twenty-one transports, containing the land forces, military and victualling stores, &c. under the command of his Excellency Major-General Sir Hugh Gough, sailed from the anchorage of Hongkong on the 21st, and fortunately arrived off the islands at the entrance of Amoy Bay by sunset on the 25th.

A few shots were discharged at Her Majesty's ships as they passed between the fortified islands, but

but no mischief was done. It was then beginning to blow strong, but, favoured by a fair wind and good moonlight, with the advantage of the local knowledge of Captain Bourchier of the Blonde, the fleet were pushed into the bay, and anchored in security for the night.

It blew too hard during the night to admit of any boats leaving the ships to sound or make observations; but no time was lost after daylight in reconnoitering the Chinese positions, in which the General and Sir Henry Pottinger did me the favour to accompany me in the Phlegethon steam vessel.

We found the batteries and works of defence on the entire sea face strengthened by every means that the art of these active people could devise; presenting a succession of batteries and outworks, from the extreme outward points of this extensive bay, until within about three quarters of a mile of the entrance of the harbour, where a high barrier wall was constructed from the foot of a steep and rocky mountain to a sandy beach on the sea; and from this latter point a strong casemated work of granite, faced with soil, and occasional small bastions, with parapets of stone, to afford flanking defences, was continued to the very suburbs and entrance of the harbour, from whence were masked batteries with sand bags, until opposite the north east point of Golong-soo island, altogether one hundred and fifty-two guns.

On the island of Golong-soo, which is the key of Amoy, strong batteries, mounting in all seventy-six guns, were also placed in every commanding position for flanking the approach to the harbour (which is scarcely half a mile wide at the entrance), and protecting the accessible points of landing.

As it was of the utmost importance, with a view to ulterior operations, and the advanced period of the present monsoon, that we should be delayed as short a time as possible at Amoy, it was determined that the betteries within the barrier wall and on the island

island of Golong-soo should be immediately attacked by the squadron, and the troops landed within the barrier as soon as it might be practicable, to take the batteries in the rear. For this object the Wellesley and Blenheim were ordered to anchor against the strongest batteries on Amoy, and as near the entrance of the harbour as possible, leaving the Cruizer, Pylades, Columbine, and Algerine, to engage the extreme point of the line, and cover the landing of the troops, flanked by the heavy guns of the Sesostris and Queen steam-vessels, the Phlegothon and Nemesis being appointed to receive the troops, and tow in the boats for landing them.

The attack on the island of Golong soo, where we had reason to apprehend the water was shoaler, was assigned to Captain Bourchier, of the Blonde, with the Druid and Modeste, 150 marines under Captain Ellis, and a detachment of the 26th Regiment, under Major Johnstone.

Pending the necessary preparations for disembarking the troops and moving the ships into their appointed positions, a communication was received from the shore, requesting to know the object of our visit, to which the answer No. 1 was returned.

About a quart past one, a steady and favourable breeze having set in, the squadron weighed, and proceeded to their stations. The Sesostris, being the most advanced, received a heavy fire before any return was made. She was soon joined by the Queen, and both commenced action with good effect.

The Wellesley and Blenheim, after ranging along the line of works on Amoy under a smart fire, were anchored by the stern about half-past two P.M. admirably placed by Captains Maitland and Herbert in ten fathoms water, within 400 yards of the principal battery, precisely in the position allotted them, and the Cruiser, Pylades, Columbine, and Algerine, took their stations with equal judgment.

The Blonde, Druid, and Modeste, reached their

po-

positions against the batteries on Golong-soo a few minutes earlier, but their captains found such difficulty from the shallowness of the water in placing them satisfactorily, that to effect this object they very spiritedly carried their ships into almost their own draught.

The Bentinck had been appointed to sound the channel ahead of the Wellesley, as we ran in, which Lieutenant Collinson very skilfully performed, and then gallantly anchored the brig within the entrance of the harbour, where she was joined by the Sesostris, which was placed by Captain Ormsby in a very judicious situation for relieving her and the other ships from a flanking fire.

The fire of the Chinese soon slackened under the excellent gun practice of the squadron. At half-past three I had the satisfaction of seeing the marines and the 26th regiment land on the island of Golong-soo, and the British colours planted on the batteries. The Modeste and Blonde then weighed and stood into the inner harbour; and, after silencing, they passed the town batteries, which were out of our reach; they anchored completely inside and abreast of the city, taking possession of twenty-six war junks, with 128 guns on board, in a state of preparation for sea, but deserted by their crews.

About the same time the first division of troops were landed under the able direction of Commander Giffard, of the Cruizer, and, headed by their gallant General, Sir Hugh Gough, escaladed and took possession of the works at the barrier wall.

An outwork beyond this point (which had been previously silenced) was also entered, and the British colours hoisted by the crew of a boat from the Phlegethon; and the batteries immediately opposite the Wellesley and Blenheim being nearly demolished, a party of seamen and marines were landed from those ships, under the command of Commander Fletcher, and the officers undermentioned, by whom the Chinese, who

who had taken shelter in an adjoining building, were put to flight, after discharging their matchlocks, and possession taken of the works. Wellesley—Acting-Lieutenant Carmichael. Lieutenant White, Royal Marines; Mates, Lord A. Beauclerk, S. S. L. Crofton, L. G. Halsted; Midshipman, W. F. F. Jackson. Blenheim—Captain Whitcomb, Royal Marines; Mates, R. C. Kevern, F. A. St. Leger.

The General having cleared the intermediate space of such of the Chinese as remained, pushed forward and occupied the heights immediately above the town for the night, every point being thus completely in our power.

In detailing this service to your Lordship, I have the highest satisfaction in reporting the gallantry, zeal, and energy which have been manifested by every officer and man in Her Majesty's navy and royal marines, as well as those of the Indian navy under my command. They have vied with each other in the desire to anticipate and meet every object for the public service, and are fully entitled to my best acknowledgments, and the favourable consideration of the Board of Admiralty and Indian Government. I have no less pleasure in witnessing the anxiety which pervades all ranks to go hand in hand with our gallant companions of the army.

His Excellency Sir H. Pottinger and suite were with me on board the Wellesley during the operations of the 26th.

Captain Bouchier's own report (Enclosure No. 2) will best describe the proceedings of the little squadron placed under his orders for the attack of Golong-soo, which was admirably executed; and I can only add my meed of praise on this additional instance of the gallantry of Captain Ellis and the officers and men of the royal marines under his command, as well as of Major Johnston and the detachment of the 26th acting with them.

The

The accounts we have received of the force of the Chinese for the defence of Amoy vary from five thousand six hundred to ten thousand troops; and it is with sincere pleasure I am enabled to transmit to your Lordship so small a list of casualties amongst the crews of the squadron. (Enclosure No. 3.) The resistance made by our opponents would have justified the apprehension of greater injury. Under the protection of their well-constructed casemated works, they stood on some points firmly to their guns. We have no knowledge of their actual loss. More than sixty dead bodies were, I believe, found in the batteries; but nearly all the wounded, and many of the slain, were carried off by their countrymen.

His Excellency, the Commander of the Forces, will, probably, give your Lordship an account of the munitions of war and government stores which have fallen into our hands, including a large quantity of gunpowder and a foundry for cannon, where some guns of very large calibre, newly cast, have been discovered.

We have been constantly employed in destroying the guns, and, as far as it has been practicable, the batteries taken on the 26th. The last two days Commander Fletcher, with a party of seamen and marines, has been also detached in the Nemesis, and with very commendable zeal, has completely disabled the guns on every battery on the north east and the south west sides of the bay, and the fortified islands at the entrance, of which your Lordship will find official returns.

The superiority of the bay and inner harbour of Amoy has much exceeded our expectations. The anchorage in the former appears excellent; and the latter, as far as our hasty surveys have gone, affords perfect security for ships of any class, and, to a great extent, with a reasonable prospect of proving a healthy situation. Sir Hugh Gough and myself

have, therefore, entirely concurred with his Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, in the expedieney of retaining possession of the island of Golong-soo, which will at any time give us the command of Amoy, until your Lordship's wishes, or the pleasure of Her Majesty's Government is known. For this purpose a sufficient garrison will be placed on the island by the General, and I propose to leave Captain Smith, of the Druid, with the Pylades and Algerine for their support.

The wind is, unfortunately, at present adverse, but your Lordship may be assured that the expedition will proceed to the northward the moment it is practicable, in the further execution of our instructions.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. PARKER, Rear-Admiral.

To the Right Honourable the Earl of Auckland, G. C. B.

A List of Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels, and of the Honourable East India Company's Steam Vessels, in Action with the Batteries and Defences of Amoy, 26th August 1841.

Wellesley, flag ship, 72 guns, Captain Thomas Maitland.
Blenheim, 72 guns, Captain Thomas Herbert.
Blonde, 44 guns, Captain Thomas Bourchier.
Druid, 44 guns, Captain Henry Smith, C. B.
Modeste, 18 guns, Captain Henry Eyres.
Cruizer, 16 guns, Commander H. W. Giffard.
Pylades, 18 guns, Commander T. V. Anson.
Columbine, 16 guns, Commander Thomas J. Clarke.
Bentinek, 10 guns, Lieutenant Richard Collinson.
Algerine, 10 guns, Lieutenant T. H. Mason.
Rattlesnake, troop ship, Master James Sprent.

Steam

Steam Vessels.

Sesostris, 4 guns, Acting Commander Ormsby.
Phlegothon, 4 guns, Lieutenant M'Cleverty, R.N.
Nemesis, 2 guns, Master W. H. Hall, R. N.
Queen, 2 guns, Acting Master W. Warden, R. N.

(Enclosure No. 1.)

On board Her Majesty's ship Wellesley, off Amoy, August 26, 1841.

The undersigned, Sir H. Pottinger, Bart. Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary; Sir W. Parker, commanding in chief the naval forces; and Sir H. Gough, commanding in chief the land forces of the British nation in these parts, to his Excellency the Admiral, commanding in chief the naval forces in the province of Fukien.

THERE being certain differences subsisting between the two nations of Great Britain and China, which have not been cleared up, the undersigned Plenipotentiary and Commanders-in-Chief have received the instructions of their Sovereign that, unless these be completely removed, and secure arrangements made, by accession to the demands last year presented at Tientsin, they shall regard it as their duty to resort to hostile measures for the enforcement of those demands.

But the undersigned Plenipotentiary and Commanders-in-Chief, moved by compassionate feelings, are adverse to causing the death of so many officers and soldiers as must perish, and urgently request the Admiral commanding in chief in this province forthwith to deliver the town and all fortifications of Amoy into the hands of the British forces, to be held for the present by them. Upon his so doing, all the

officers and troops therein will be allowed to retire with their personal arms and baggage, and the people shall receive no hurt; and whenever these difficulties shall be settled, and the demands of Great Britain fully granted, the whole shall be restored to the hands of the Chinese.

If these terms be acceded to, let a white flag be displayed from the fortifications.

H. POTTINGER, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.
W. PARKER, Rear-Admiral.
H. GOUGH, Major-General.

Her Majesty's ship Blonde, Inner Harbour of
SIR, *Amoy, August 27*, 1841.

THE operations of the force you did me the honour to place under my command for the attack of the island of Golong-soo were so immediately under your observation that little remains to me beyond the agreeable duty of bringing to your Excellency's notice the admirable conduct of every officer and man I had the honour to command.

The squadron was led into action by Captain Eyres, commanding Her Majesty's sloop Modeste, with the most perfect skill and gallantry. The Blonde and Druid followed, and were placed as near as the shoalness of the water would admit to the three principal batteries, which they succeeded in silencing after a fire of one hour and twenty minutes, when the Marines, under the gallant Captain Ellis, were landed, and carried the heights with their accustomed bravery.

The distance of the transports prevented the 26th (Cameronian) Regiment from being sent on shore at the same moment with the Marines, but they were promptly after them; and the detachment of that distinguished corps, under Major Johnston, assisted in clear-

clearing the remaining batteries, and dispersing the enemy.

From Captain Smith, of Her Majesty's ship Druid, I received the most able support. That ship was placed with excellent judgment, and her conduct such as was to be expected from her high state of discipline. This island being now completely in our possession, I left the Druid to protect it, and pushed the Modeste and Blonde into the inner harbour, silencing their war-junks and batteries on the opposite shore as we passed; and I have herewith the honour to enclose a return of the vessels captured and ordnance destroyed. The officers and crew of this ship merit my highest praise, as well as the party of Royal Artillery serving on board under the command of Lieutenant the Hon. R. E. Spencer. I should be wanting in justice were I to close this letter without bringing to your notice the merits of Lieutenant Sir Frederick Nicholson, first of this ship, to whose valuable assistance I am much indebted; and I must also beg to name to your Excellency the senior mates of this ship, Messrs. Walker, Rolland, and Anderson, young officers of much promise.

I have great pleasure in adding that this service was performed without loss of life on our part, although the ships have suffered considerably in their masts, sails, and rigging.

The captains of the Druid and Modeste speak in the highest terms of their officers and ships' companies. I enclose the report of Captain Ellis, of the Royal Marines.

(Signed) T. BOURCHIER, Captain.

To his Excellency Rear-Admiral Sir W. Parker, K. C. B. &c. &c. &c.

(En-

(Enclosure in Captain Bourchier's Letter.)

Military Quarters Royal Marines, Island of
SIR, *Golong soo, near Amoy, Aug.* 27, 1841.

HAVING yesterday received your directions to land from Her Majesty's ship Blonde and Druid under your orders, the detachments of Royal Marines of the ships Wellesley, Blenheim, Blonde, Druid, and Modeste, and drive the enemy from the strong battery of Golong-soo you had previously engaged, I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of Rear-Admiral Sir William Parker, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, that in furtherance of that object I landed with them on a sandy beach to the right of the battery, and, after some difficulty in climbing rocks and other impediments, succeeded in gaining the ridge, and the flank of the Chinese position.

The enemy, before we had gained the level, opposed us courageously, attacking us with matchlocks, spears, and stones; but we soon drove them before us, cleared the battery, and dispersed them, the garrison retreating to the rear, many of whom effected their escape by boats on the beach to Amoy opposite. Several men were killed in and about the battery. In following the retreating party (some of whom also were wounded) I made a detour of this large and populous island, and discovered at its western extremity a sandbag battery of nine guns, and a few gingals; they were also loaded, but did not appear to have been recently discharged. No other armed party of the enemy was fallen in with. I am happy to add, that in these operations no casuality happened to the detachment I have the honour to command; moreover, I have great pride in reporting to you that all the officers, non-commissioned officers, rank and file, throughout the day, conducted them

themselves, individually as well as collectively, with a courage, zeal, and perseverance, far beyond my power to express.

(Signed) S. B. ELLIS, Captain Royal Marines.

To Captain Bourchier, H. M. S. Blonde.

Field State of Battalion Royal Marines, Island Golong-soo, Harbour of Amoy, August 27, 1841.

Wellesley—1 subaltern, 1 serjeant, 42 rank and file.—Total 44.
Blenheim—2 subalterns, 1 serjeant, 31 rank and file.—Total 34.
Blonde—2 subalterns, 2 serjeants, 1 fifer, 26 rank and file.—Total 31.
Druid—2 subalterns, 2 serjeants, 1 fifer, 42 rank and file.—Total 47.
Modeste—1 serjeant, 15 rank and file.—Total 16.
General Total—172.

Officers.

Blonde—First Lieutenant Hewitt.
Druid—First Lieutenant Maxwell.
Wellesley—First Lieutenant Ussher.
Blenheim—Lieutenant Whiting.
Blenheim—Lieutenant Farmar.
Druid—Lieutenant Pickard.
Blonde—Lieutenant Polkinghorne.
Adjutant—First Lieutenant Maxwell.
Wellesley—Assistant-Surgeon Smith.
Blonde—Assistant-Surgeon Stanley.

(Signed) S. B. ELLIS, Captain Royal Marines.

(En-

(Enclosure No. 3.)

A Return of Killed and Wounded on board Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels, and the Honourable East India Company's Steam Vessels, under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir William Parker, K. C. B. in Action with the Batteries and Defences of the Islands of Amoy and Golong-soo.

Wellesley—Mr. S. S. L. Crofton, Mate, severely wounded; 1 seaman severely wounded.
Blenheim—1 seaman killed; 1 boy severely wounded (since dead).
Modeste—1 seaman slightly wounded.
Bentinck—1 seaman dangerously wounded.
Phlegothon, steam vessel—W. H. Ryves, Acting Lieutenant Indian Navy, severely wounded.
Nemesis—1 seaman slightly wounded.

Number of Guns destroyed in the Batteries and Junks at Amoy, on the 30th and 31st of August 1841.

About 379, varying in size from eighty-six pounders to six pounders.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 18, 1842.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 15th day of *January* 1842,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

THIS day the Right Honourable George Earl of Beverley, the Right Honourable James Lewis Knight Bruce, and the Right Honourable James Wigram, were, by Her Majesty's command, sworn of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took their respective places at the Board accordingly.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 15th day of *January* 1842,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act, made and passed in the session of Parliament holden in the third and fourth years of His late Majesty King Willliam the Fourth, intituled "An Act for granting duties of "Customs," it was, amongst other things, enacted, that it should be lawful for His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, by His Order in

Council, from time to time, to order and direct, that there should be levied and collected any additional duty, not exceeding one fifth of the amount of any existing duty, upon all or any goods, wares, or merchandize, the growth, produce, or manufacture of any country which should levy higher or other duties upon any article, the growth, produce, or manufacture of any of His Majesty's dominions, than upon the like article, the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country; and, in like manner, to impose such additional duties upon all or any goods when imported in the ships of any country which should levy higher or other duties upon any goods when imported in British ships, than when imported in the national ships of such country:

And whereas by a Decree of Her Majesty the Queen of Portugal, dated the tenth day of January one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, higher duties were levied in the ports of Portugal on goods, when imported in British ships, than when imported in Portuguese ships:

And whereas by an Order in Council, bearing date the tenth day of May one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, in which the hereinbefore recited Act of Parliament and Decree are recited, so far as the same are hereinbefore set forth, His late Majesty King William the Fourth did, under the authority of the said Act, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, order, that upon all goods imported into the United Kingdom in Portuguese ships, from and after the date of the Order now in recital, there should be levied and collected, in addition to the existing duties which were payable upon the importation of such goods, a further duty amounting to one fifth part of such existing duties:

And whereas by an Act, passed in the fifth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth,

Fourth, intituled " An Act to indemnify all persons " concerned in advising, issuing, or acting under a " certain Order in Council for regulating the tonnage " duties on certain foreign vessels, and to amend an " Act of the preceding session, for authorizing His " Majesty, under certain circumstances, to regulate the " duties and drawbacks on goods imported or exported " in any foreign vessels;" His Majesty was authorized, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, or by His Majesty's Order or Orders in Council, to be published, from time to time, in the London Gazette (whenever it should be deemed expedient), to levy and charge any additional or countervailing duty or duties of tonnage upon, or in respect of, any vessels which should enter any of the ports in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in any of His Majesty's dominions, and which should belong to any foreign country in which any duties of tonnage should have been or should be levied upon, or in respect of, British vessels entering the ports of such country, higher or greater than were levied or granted upon, or in respect of, the vessels of such country:

And, in the said Act now in recital, it was provided, that such additional or countervailing tonnage duties, so to be levied and charged as aforesaid, should not be greater in amount than might be deemed fairly to countervail the difference of duty paid in such foreign country upon, or in respect of, the tonnage of British vessels, more than the duty there charged or granted upon, or in respect of, the vessels of such country:

And, by the said Act now in recital, it was enacted, that His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, or by any Order or Orders in Council as aforesaid, was thereby empowered to remove, or again to impose any such additional or countervailing tonnage duties, whenever it should be deemed expedient to do so:

And whereas British vessels, entering the ports of Portugal from the ports of the United Kingdom, were, by a Decree of the twenty-fourth of November one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, charged with a tonnage duty, from one half of which all Portuguese vessels were exempt, such surcharge varying from five pence farthing to one shilling one penny and one eighth per ton:

And whereas by an Order in Council, bearing date the tenth day of May one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, in which is recited, amongst other things, the said Decree of the twenty-fourth of November one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, His late Majesty King William the Fourth, by virtue of the powers vested in him by the said secondly hereinbefore recited Act, and by and with the advice of His Privy Council, did order, that from and after the date of the Order in Council now in recital, there should be charged on all Portuguese vessels which should enter any of the ports of the United Kingdom, a duty of nine pence per ton; such duty to be levied, collected, recovered, and applied in such and the like manner as any duties or customs were then by law levied, collected, and applied:

And whereas by a Decree of the Legislature of the kingdom of Portugal, dated the eighteenth of October last, and published on or about the nineteenth of October last, the premium therein mentioned, created by the aforesaid Decree of the tenth January one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, in favour of goods imported in Portuguese ships, by virtue of which such higher duties as are hereinbefore referred to were levied in the ports of Portugal on goods, when imported in British ships, than when imported in Portuguese ships, has been abolished; and in by the said Decree, of the eighteenth of October last, differential duties are, in manner therein mentioned, imposed only on goods imported in foreign ships not belonging to the country where such

such goods were produced, and in foreign ships from countries or ports where the Portuguse flag is subject to differential duties, and on goods proceeding from countries or ports where the Portuguese flag is not admitted :

And by the said Decree of the eighteenth of October last, it is ordered, that the dispositions thereof shall begin to have force three months after its publication, as regards merchandize coming in vessels proceeding from ports in Europe and North America, and six months as regards all other ports :

And whereas Her Majesty hath received satisfactory assurances from the Government of Portugal, that so soon as the hereinbefore recited Orders in Council, of the tenth day of May one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, shall be revoked, the Portuguese Government will put into execution the dispositions of the aforesaid Decree of the eighteenth of October last, and will not, until the ratification of a Treaty of Commerce now premeditated between Portugal and Great Britain, impose, either on British vessels, or on British goods, wares, and merchandizes therein, heavier duties or imposts than such as Portuguese vessels, and goods, wares, and merchandizes imported in them, are subject to, in the certainty that Portuguese vessels, and goods imported in them, will enjoy the same advantage in British ports in perfect reciprocity :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue of the powers vested in Her by the recited Acts respectively, and of all and every other power or authority in anywise enabling her in that behalf, and by and with the advice and consent of Her Privy Council, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that, from and after the date of this Order, the said hereinbefore recited Orders in Council, of the tenth day of May one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, shall be, and the same are, hereby revoked, save and except so far as relates to acts, duties, and liabilities

bilities already done, levied, accrued, or incurred under or by virtue of the said Orders, or either of them :

And that, from and after the date of the present Order, the said further duty imposed by the said first hereinbefore recited Order, of the tenth day of May one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, upon all goods imported in the United Kingdom in Portuguese ships, and the said tonnage duty of nine pence per ton imposed by the said secondly hereinbefore recited Order, of the tenth day of May one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, upon Portuguese vessels, entering any of the ports of the United Kingdom, shall respectively cease and be removed :

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions accordingly.

Wm. L. Bathurst.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 15th day of *January* 1842,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS an Act, passed by the Governor General of India in Council, on the seventh of June one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, intituled " An Act for prohibiting the importation of " rum and rum shrub into the Presidency of Fort " William in Bengal," has this day been laid before Her Majesty in Council, and Her Majesty, with the advice of the Privy Council, hath been pleased to declare, and doth hereby declare, that the same is satisfactory proof, that rum and rum shub, the produce of any foreign country, or of any British pos-

possession into which foreign sugar or rum can be legally imported, has been prohibited to be imported into the territories subject to the Government of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal :

And whereas by the said Act such regulations have been made and provided, for the prevention of frauds by the admixture of spirits made from rice, grain, or other substances not being the produce of the sugar cane, or of the date or palm tree, with the rum or rum shrub to be exported under the Act of Parliament hereinafter mentioned, as in the opinion of the Governor General in Council are calculated for that purpose :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, and in pursuance of the power and authority in this behalf vested in Her by an Act of Parliament, made and passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled " An " Act to reduce the duty on rum and rum shrub, " the produce of, and imported from, certain British " possessions in the East Indies into the United " Kingdom," doth hereby order, and it is hereby ordered accordingly, that, from and after the date of this Order, rum and rum shrub, the produce of any portion of the territories subject to the Government of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, shall, on importation into the United Kingdom, be admitted to entry at the duties by the said Act of Parliament imposed and set forth in the schedule hereunto annexed, so long as in respect of that portion of the territories aforesaid, of which such rum and rum shrub is the produce, the prohibition aforesaid shall continue in force :

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and the Right Honourable Lord FitzGerald, President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India,

India, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

Wm. L. Bathurst.

SCHEDULE.

For every gallon of rum, of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Sikes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof, and for every greater or less quantity than a gallon, being the produce of any British possession within the limits of the East India Company's charter, not being sweetened or mixed with any article, so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be exactly ascertained by such hydrometer, nine shillings and four pence.

For every gallon of rum shrub, however sweetened, the produce of, and imported from, such possession, and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity than a gallon, nine shillings and four pence.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 15th day of *January* 1842,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act, passed in the seventh year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act for "rendering more easy the taking the poll at "county elections," it is enacted, that it shall be lawful for His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, from time to time, on petition from the justices of any county, riding, parts,

parts, or division in England or Wales, in quarter sessions assembled, representing, that the number of polling places for such county, riding, parts, or division is insufficient, and praying, that the place or places mentioned in the said petition may be a polling place or polling-places for the county, riding, parts, or division of the county within which such place or places is or are situate, to declare that any place or places mentioned in the said petition shall be a polling place or polling places for that county, riding, parts, or division; and that the justices of the peace for such county, riding, parts, or division, in quarter sessions or some special sessions assembled, as mentioned in the Act, passed in the third year of the reign of His said late Majesty, intituled "An "Act to settle and determine the divisions of counties, "and the limits of cities and boroughs, in England "and Wales, in so far as respects the election of "Members to serve in Parliament," shall, conformably to the said last-mentioned Act, divide such county, riding, parts, or division into convenient polling districts, and assign one of such districts to each polling place:

And whereas the justices of the peace for the county of Durham, at a general quarter session of the peace holden at Durham, in and for the said county, on Monday the eighteenth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, have presented their petition to Her Majesty, representing that the number of polling places for the southern division of the said county is insufficient, and therefore praying that Hartlepool, which is situate within the southern division of the said county, may be a polling place for the said division:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, having taken the said petition into consideration, doth, pursuant to the said Act of the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, by and with the advice of Her

Privy Council, declare, order, and direct, that the said place mentioned in the said petition, namely, Hartlepool, shall be a polling place for the southern division of the said county of Durham; and further, that the justices of the peace for the said county of Durham, assembled at the general quarter sessions or some special sessions, as mentioned in the said Act of the third year of His late Majesty's reign, shall, conformably to the said last-mentioned Act, divide the said southern division of the said county of Durham into convenient polling districts, and assign one of such districts to each polling place.

Wm. L. Bathurst.

St. James's-Palace, January 15, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint George Earl of Beverley to be Captain of Her Majesty's Guard of Yeomen of the Guard, in the room of James William Robert Marquis of Lothian, deceased.

Downing-Street, January 17, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Alfred Checke, Esq. to the office of Crown Prosecutor in the Colony of New South Wales.

White-

Whitehall, January 15, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Reverend William Reid, Preacher of the Gospel, to the church and parish of Kettle, in the presbytery of Cupar and shire of Fife, vacant by the death of Mr. Peter Barclay, late Minister there.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

Hilary Term, 1842.—*5th Victoria.*

18*th January* 1842.

This Court will, on Tuesday the 1st day of February next, and four following days, hold Sittings, and will proceed in disposing of the business now pending in the Special and New Trial Papers, and giving Judgment in pending cases.

By the Court.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 21, 1842.

Buckingham-Palace, January 21, 1842.

LIST of Addresses of Congratulation, transmitted for presentation to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, on the occasion of the Birth of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and presented to His Royal Highness by the Right Honourable the Marquess of Exeter:

From the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, and Commonalty of the county palatine of Chester.

From the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, Freeholders, and Electors of the county of Oxford.

From the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, and Commonalty of the county of Gloucester.

From the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, and Freeholders of the county of Glamorgan.

From the Lord Lieutenant, Noblemen, Gentlemen, Clergy, Freeholders, and other Inhabitants of the county of Rutland.

From the Noblemen, Landholders, Justices of the Peace, and Commissioners of Supply of the county of Wigtown.

From the Heritors, Commissioners of Supply, and Justices of the Peace of the county of Inverness.

From the Noblemen, Justices of the Peace, Commissioners of Supply, and Heritors of the county of Fife.

From

From the Noblemen, Justices of the Peace, and Commissioners of Supply of the county of Perth.

From the Noblemen, Justices of the Peace, and Commissioners of Supply of the county of Berwick.

From the Inhabitants of the county of Louth.

From the Noblemen, Gentry, Clergy, and Inhabitants of the city and county of Londonderry.

From the Noblemen, Magistrates, Commissioners of Supply, and other Landholders of the stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

From the Consul and British Inhabitants of the city of Rotterdam.

From the Merchants, Landholders, and other Inhabitants of Gibraltar.

From the Magistrates, Clergy, and other Inhabitants of the city of Ripon, and the neighbourhood.

From the Nobility, Magistracy, Gentry, and Inhabitants of the city and soke of Peterborough, in the county of Northampton.

From the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, and Inhabitants of the city and parish of Saint Asaph.

From the Inhabitants of the ancient town and royal manor of Greenwich, in the county of Kent.

From the Inhabitants of the town and parish of Woolwich, in the county of Kent.

From the Inhabitants of the town and parish of Chudleigh, in the county of Devon.

From the Inhabitants of the borough and town of Petersfield, in the county of Southampton.

From the Inhabitants of the borough of Burton-upon-Trent.

From the Clergy, Magistrates, Ironmasters, Tradesmen, Manufacturers, and other Inhabitants of the township of Bilston.

From the Inhabitants of the ancient borough of Thornbury, in the county of Gloucester.

From the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Clergy, and Inhabitants of the borough of Pontefract.

From

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Droitwich.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the ancient borough of Richmond, in the county of York.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, Burgesses, and Inhabitants of the ancient borough of Richmond, in the county of York.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the city and county of Lichfield.

From the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and other Inhabitants of the ancient borough of Axbridge.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Eye, in the county of Suffolk.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Lancaster, in the county palatine of Lancaster.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the town of Basingstoke.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Bridport, in the county of Dorset.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the ancient town and borough of Pembroke.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Newport, in the isle of Wight.

From the Inhabitants of the town of Presteign.

From the Bishop, Dean, Chancellor, Archdeacons, Canons of the cathedral church, and Clergy of the diocese of Peterborough.

From the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral church of Christ, in the city of Chester.

From the Dean and Canons of the cathedral church of Winchester.

From the Archdeacon and Clergy of the archdeaconry of Colchester.

From the Archdeacon and Clergy of the archdeaconry of Derby.

From the Rector, Churchwardens, Clergy, and Parishioners of St. Andrew, Holborn.

From

From the Rector, Churchwardens, and Representative Vestrymen of the parish of Saint James, Westminster.

From the Reformed Corporation of Limerick.

From the Minister and Congregation of New-street Chapel, Penryn, Cornwall.

From the Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of the royal burgh of Wigtown, Scotland.

From the Ministers and Elders of the presbytery of Brechin.

From the Moderator and Members of the presbytery of Strathbogie.

From the presbytery of Turriff.

From the Ministers and Elders of the presbytery of Dunblane.

From the presbytery of Auchterarder.

From the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in Glasgow.

From the Commissioners of Police for the burgh of Kelso.

From the Deacon-Convener, and other Deacons of the Incorporated Trades of Canongate.

From the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the University of London.

From the University College, London.

From the Provost and Fellows of Eton College.

From the Wardens and Assistants of the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths of London.

From the Corporation of the London Assurance.

From the Corporation of the Royal Exchange Assurance.

From the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland.

From the Members of the Royal Society of Musicians of Great Britain.

From the Members of the Loyal and Constitutional Association of Birmingham, and its vicinity.

From

From the Warden and Society of the royal town, manor, and lordship of Sutton Coldfield.
From the Guardians of the Gateshead Union, in the county of Durham.

St. James's-Palace, January 21, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Susan Countess of Dalhousie to be one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber in Ordinary to Her Majesty, in the room of Mary Countess of Sandwich, resigned.

Downing-Street, January 17, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Captain Augustus Leopold Kuper, of the Royal Navy, to be a Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

Whitehall, January 20, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Reverend David Sutherland, Preacher of the Gospel, to the church at Strathy, in the parish of Farr, in the presbytery of Tongue and shire of Sutherland, vacant by the transportation of the Reverend Angus MacGillivray to the church and parish of Dairsie, in the presbytery of Cupar and shire of Fife.

White-

Whitehall, January 20, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Lieutenant Joseph-Clayton Jennyns, of the 15th (or King's) Regiment of Hussars, Her Majesty's royal licence and permission, that he may accept and wear the cross, of the first class, of the National and Military Order of San Fernando, conferred upon him by the Queen of Spain, in testimony of Her Catholic Majesty's approbation of his conduct in several actions in the north of Spain, while serving in the British Auxiliary Legion; provided, nevertheless, that this Her Majesty's licence and permission doth not authorize the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining to a Knight Bachelor of these realms:

And also to command, that this Her Majesty's concession and especial mark of Her royal favour be registered, together with the relative documents, in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

Whitehall, January 1, 1842.

The Lord Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas has appointed William Henry Hounywill, of Puriton, near Bridgwater, in the county of Somerset, Gent. to be one of the Perpetual Commissioners for taking the acknowledgments of deeds to be executed by married women, under the Act passed for the abolition of fines and recoveries, and for the substitution of more simple modes of assurance, in and for the said county of Somerset.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 25, 1842.

Whitehall, January 25, 1842.

LIST of Addresses of Congratulation to the Queen, on the occasion of the Birth of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, presented to Her Majesty by the Right Honourable Sir James Graham, Bart. Secretary of State for the Home Department:

From the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the county of Surrey. Transmitted by J. Trotter, Esq. M. P.

From the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, and Commonalty of the county palatine of Chester. Transmitted by the Earl of Stamford and Warrington.

From the Lord Lieutenant, Noblemen, Gentlemen, Clergy, Freeholders, and other Inhabitants of the county of Rutland. Transmitted by the Marquess of Exeter.

From the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, and Freeholders of the county of Glamorgan. Transmitted by the Marquess of Bute.

From the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, and Freeholders of the county of Flint. Transmitted by the Marquess of Westminster.

From the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, Freeholders, and Electors of the county of Oxford. Transmitted by the Sheriff.

From

From the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, and Commonalty of the county of Gloucester. Transmitted by the Sheriff.

From the Heritors, Clergy, Commissioners of Supply, and Justices of the Peace of the county of Sutherland. Transmitted by the Duke of Sutherland.

From the Heritors, Commissioners of Supply, and Justices of the Peace of the county of Inverness. Transmitted by Lord Lovat.

From the Noblemen, Gentlemen, Justices of the Peace, Commissioners of Supply, and Heritors of the county of Stirling. Transmitted by Lord Abercromby.

From the Commissioners of Supply, Justices of Peace, and Heritors of the county of Argyll. Transmitted by the Duke of Argyll.

From the Lieutenancy, Justices of the Peace, Commissioners of Supply, Heritors, Clergy, and Householders of the county of Kinross. Transmitted by the Hon. George R. Abercromby.

From the Noblemen, Justices of the Peace, and Commissioners of Supply of the county of Berwick. Transmitted by the Earl of Lauderdale.

From the Noblemen, Magistrates, Commissioners of Supply, and other Landholders in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. Transmitted by the Earl of Galloway.

From the Nohlemen, Landholders, Justices of the Peace, and Commissioners of Supply of the county of Wigtown. Transmitted by the Earl of Galloway.

From the Heritors, Deputy Lieutenants, Justices of the Peace, and others in Easter Ross. Transmitted by the Preses.

From the Noblemen, Landed Proprietors, Justices of the Peace, and Commissioners of Supply of the county of Haddington. Transmitted by the Earl of Haddington.

From the Noblemen and Gentlemen, Lieutenantcy, Justices of the Peace, Commissioners of Supply, and Freeholders of the county of Bute. Transmitted by the Marquess of Bute.

From the Noblemen, Gentlemen, Commissioners of Supply, Justices of the Peace, and Magistrates of towns of the county of Lanark. Transmitted by the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.

From the Noblemen, Justices of the Peace, and Commissioners of Supply of the county of Perth. Transmitted by the Earl of Kinnoul, Preses.

From the Lord Lieutenant, Deputy Lieutenants, Justices of Peace, Commissioners of Supply, and Landholders of the county of Elgin and Forres. Transmitted by the Earl of Moray, Preses.

From the Noblemen, Justices of the Peace, Commissioners of Supply, and Heritors of the county of Fife. Transmitted by Captain James Erskine Wemyss, M. P.

From the Noblemen, Gentlemen, Justices of the Peace, Commissioners of Supply, and Magistrates of towns of the county of Ayr. Transmitted by the Earl of Glasgow.

From the Landowners, Justices of the Peace, and Commissioners of Supply of the county of Caithness. Transmitted by the Preses.

From the Noblemen, Justices of the Peace, Commissioners of Supply, and Heritors of the county of Peebles. Transmitted by the Preses.

From the Noblemen, Gentlemen, Commissioners of Supply, Justices of the Peace, and Magistrates of towns of the county of Renfrew. Transmitted by P. M. Stewart, Esq. M. P.

From the Inhabitants of the county of Louth. Transmitted by the High Sheriff.

From the Noblemen, Gentry, Clergy, and Inhabitants of the city and county of Londonderry. Transmitted by the High Sheriffs.

From

From the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Town Councillors, Magistrates, Clergy, and other Inhabitants of the borough of Pontefract. Transmitted by the Members for the borough.

From the Mayor, Justices of the Peace, Clergy, Aldermen, Councillors, Gentry, Traders, and other Inhabitants of the borough of Newcastle-under-Lyne. Transmitted by the Duke of Sutherland.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Eye, in the county of Suffolk. Transmitted by Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart. M. P.

From the Inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Weston-super-Mare, in the county of Somerset. Transmitted by Captain W. Browne.

From the Magistrates, Merchants, Bankers, Manufacturers, and other Inhabitants of Birmingham and the neighbourhood. Transmitted by the Earl of Warwick.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, Town Councillors, Burgesses, and Inhabitants of the borough of Romsey and its vicinity, in the county of Southampton. Transmitted by the Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the ancient town and borough of Pembroke. Transmitted by Sir John Owen, Bart. M. P.

From the Magistrates, Clergy, and other Inhabitants of the city of Ripon and the neighbourhood. Transmitted by Thomas Pemberton, Esq. M.P.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Droitwich. Transmitted by John S. Pakington, Esq. M.P.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, the Clergy, and other Inhabitants of Marlborough, in the county of Wilts. Transmitted by the Marquess of Aylesbury.

From

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the ancient borough of Newark. Transmitted by W. Gladstone, Esq. M.P.

From the Nobility, Magistracy, Gentry, and Inhabitants of the city and soke of Peterborough, in the county of Northampton. Transmitted by the Earl Fitzwilliam, Chairman.

From the Inhabitants of the town of Christchurch and its vicinity, in the county of Southampton.

From the Inhabitants of the borough and town of Petersfield, in the county of Southampton. Transmitted by Sir William Jolliffe, Bart., M.P.

From the Portreeve, Bailiff, Clergy, and Inhabitants of the borough of Honiton, in the county of Devon. Transmitted by Col. H. D. Baillie, M.P.

From the Gentry, Clergy, and other Inhabitants of the royal honor of Berkhamstead and its neighbourhood. Transmitted by the Rev. John Crofts, Rector.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Abingdon, in the county of Berks. Transmitted by the Earl of Abingdon.

From the Inhabitants of the town of Holywell and its environs. Transmitted by Sir Richard Bulkeley, Bart. M.P.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Clitheroe, in the county of Lancaster. Transmitted by the Mayor.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Carlisle. Transmitted by the Earl of Carlisle.

From the Inhabitants of the town and parish of Chudleigh, in the county of Devon. Transmitted by Montague E. N. Parker, Esq. Chairman.

From the Inhabitants of the town and parish of Woolwich, in the county of Kent. Transmitted by the Chairman of the Meeting.

From the Inhabitants of the borough of New Shoreham. Transmitted by the High Constable.

From the Magistrates, Clergy, Gentry, and Inhabitants of the parish of Tynemouth, in the county of Northumberland. Transmitted by the Chairman.

From the Mayor and Burgesses, Magistrates, Clergy, and other Inhabitants of the borough of St. Ives, in the county of Cornwall. Transmitted by W. S. Praed, Esq. M. P.

From the Clergy, Magistrates, and other Inhabitants of the borough of Bury, in the county of Lancaster. Transmitted by the Constable.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Grimsby, in the county of Lincoln. Transmitted by Edward Heneage, Esq. M. P.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the town of Basingstoke. Transmitted by Sir William Heathcote, Bart.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the city of Coventry. Transmitted by the Mayor.

From the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses, and Inhabitants of the borough of Helston, in the duchy of Cornwall. Transmitted by Sir R. R. Vyvyan, Bart. M. P.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Southwold. Transmitted by the Mayor.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the borough of Kendal. Transmitted by the Mayor.

Whitehall, January 24, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to order a congé d'elire to pass the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, empowering the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral church of Chichester to elect a Bishop of that see, the same being void by the death of Doctor Philip Nicholas Shuttleworth, late Bishop thereof; and Her Majesty has also been pleased to recommend to the said Dean and Chapter, Ashhurst Turner Gilbert, Doctor in Divinity, to be by them elected Bishop of the said see.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 28, 1842.

Windsor-Castle, January 25, 1842.

THIS day the Ceremony of the Baptism of His Royal Highness Albert Edward Prince of Wales was performed, in the Royal Chapel of St. George, within the precinets of Windsor Castle.

The Ambassadors and Foreign Ministers, the Knights of the Garter, the Cabinet Ministers, the Ladies, and others invited, assembled in Full Dress, in the Waterloo Gallery, in Windsor Castle, at eleven o'clock. The Knights of the Garter appeared in their Mantles and Collars, and the Knights of other Orders wore their Collars.

The Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, the Mistress of the Robes, the Lady of the Bedchamber, two Maids of Honor, the Bedchamber Woman, the Lord in Waiting, the Master of the Household (the Hon. Charles Augustus Murray), and the Groom in Waiting, assembled in the Corridor, at twelve o'clock, to attend the Queen.

The Officers of the Household of H. R. H. the Prince Albert, assembled in the Corridor at twelve o'clock.

The Vice Chamberlain, Lord Ernest Bruce; the Treasurer of the Household, the Earl Jermyn; the Comptroller of the Household, Colonel the Right Hon. George L. Dawson Damer; the Equerry in Wait-

Waiting, Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Charles Wellesley, assembled in the Ante-room of the apartments of the King of Prussia, at twelve o'clock, to attend His Majesty to the Carriage and to the Chapel.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Bishops of London, Winchester, Oxford, and Norwich, assembled in the Waterloo-gallery, at twelve o'clock.

The Sponsors assembled in the State Drawing-room, at a quarter-past twelve o'clock. Their respective attendants were in waiting in the Waterloo-gallery.

Upon the King of Prussia proceeding from His Apartments, the Sponsors and their Attendants joined His Majesty at the head of the Grand-staircase, and accompanied Him to the Chapel.

The Ambassadors and Foreign Ministers, the Knights of the Garter, the Cabinet Ministers, the Ladies, and others invited, were conveyed to the Wolsey-hall; and as they respectively arrived, proceeded to the Choir, and were conducted to their Seats by the two Gentlemen Ushers and the Officers of Arms.

The Dean and Chapter of Windsor took their places within the Altar Rails.

The Military and Naval Knights of Windsor formed a line on each side at the lower end of the Choir.

The QUEEN and H. R. H. the PRINCE ALBERT, with H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES, and their Suite, accompanied by H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, H. R. H. the Prince George of Cambridge, and the other Royal Personages, not being Sponsors, left the Castle, and proceeded to St. George's Chapel, at half-past twelve o'clock.

Her Majesty and H. R. H. the Prince Albert proceeded to the Chapter-room.

The King of Prussia and Suite, with the other Sponsors and their Attendants, after a short interval, were conveyed to the Chapel.

The King of Prussia, preceded by the Vice-Chamberlain, the Treasurer and Comptroller of the Household, and followed by the Equerry in Waiting, and His Majesty's own Attendants in their usual Order, with the other Sponsors, entered the Choir at the Door on the south side, and took their seats in chairs placed on the Haut-pas, opposite to the Queen, on the south side of the Altar: viz.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

Her R. H. the Duchess of Kent, Proxy for Her R. H. the Duchess of Saxe Coburg.

H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G. G.C.B.

Her R. H. the Duchess of Cambridge, Proxy for Her R. H. the Duchess of Saxe Gotha.

Her R. H. the Princess Augusta of Cambridge, Proxy for Her R. H. the Princess Sophia.

H. S. H. the Prince Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg.

The QUEEN and H. R. H. the PRINCE ALBERT and the other Royal Personages, not being Sponsors, with their respective Attendants, proceeded from the Chapter-room, and entered the Choir at the door on the north side of the Altar, in the following Order:

The Senior Gentleman Usher Quarterly Waiter, the Honourable Heneage Legge.

Gentleman Usher to the Sword of State, Sir William Martins.

Deputy Garter King of Arms, Charles George Young, Esq. York Herald, in the absence of Sir William Woods, K. H.

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Sir Augustus Clifford, Bart.

Groom in Waiting on H. R. H. the Prince Albert, Captain Francis Seymour. Serjeant at Arms.

Groom of the Stole to H. R. H. the Prince Albert, Marquess of Exeter, K.G.

Groom in Waiting on the Queen, Capt. the Hon. Alex. Nelson Hood. Serjeant at Arms.

The Lord Steward, The Earl of Liverpool.

The Sword of State borne by The Duke of Wellington, K.G. G.C.B.

The Lord Chamberlain, The Earl De La Warr.

Lord in Waiting on H. R. H. the Prince Albert, Lord Colville.

THE QUEEN and His Royal Highness THE PRINCE ALBERT.

Lord in Waiting on The Queen, The Marquess of Ormonde.

H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, K. G. K. T. G. C. B.

H. R. H. the Prince George of Cambridge, K. G.

Serjeant at Arms. H. S. H. the Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar. Serjeant at Arms.

H. S. H. the Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg.

H. S. H. the Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg.

The Master of the Horse,
The Earl of Jersey.

The Mistress of the Robes,
The Duchess of Buccleuch.

Lady of the Bedchamber in Waiting,
The Dowager Lady Lyttelton.

Maid of Honor in Waiting,
The Honourable Georgiana Liddell.

Maid of Honor in Waiting,
The Honourable Matilda Paget.

Bedchamber Woman in Waiting, Mrs. Brand.

Page of Honor in Waiting,
Charles T. Wemyss, Esq.

Groom of the Robes,
Captain Francis Hugh Seymour.

Page of Honor in Waiting,
Henry W. T. Byng, Esq.

Her Majesty the Queen and H. R. H. the Prince Albert, with the other Royal Personages, not being Sponsors, took their Seats in chairs placed on the Haut-pas, on the north side of the Altar.

The Lord Chamberlain, accompanied by the Groom of the Stole to H. R. H. the Prince Albert, then proceeded to the Chapter-room, and conducted H. R. H. the INFANT PRINCE of WALES into the Chapel, attended by the Lord and Groom in Waiting.

When the Queen entered the Choir, short Voluntaries, Selections of Sacred Music, were performed, and continued until the commencement of the Baptismal Service.

Upon the conclusion of the Baptismal Service, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales was re-conducted to the Chapter-room by the Lord Chamberlain, accompanied as before.

The Hallelujah Chorus was then chaunted by the full Choir.

The Benediction having been pronounced by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Queen and H. R. H. the Prince Albert, together with the other Royal Personages, retired from the Chapel, with their Attendants, in the same order as they arrived, and returned to the Castle, and were set down at the south east door, and thence proceeded to their respective Apartments.

The Ladies invited were set down at the same door.

The King of Prussia and Suite retired to the Wolsey-hall, and returned to the Castle, and were set down at the Grand North Entrance, from which His Majesty was conducted to His own Apartments.

The Ambassadors and Foreign Ministers, the Knights of the Garter, the Cabinet Ministers, and others invited, returned to the Waterloo-gallery.

After the Queen's return to the Castle Her Ma-

Majesty held a Chapter of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

On the conclusion of the Chapter, the Queen and H. R. H. the Prince Albert, with the King of Prussia and other Royal Personages, were served with Luncheon in the White Breakfast-room.

The Ladies Visitors, and Ladies of the Household, partook of Luncheon in the Oak-room.

A Collation was provided for the Ambassadors and Foreign Ministers, the Knights of the Garter, the Cabinet Ministers, and others invited, in the Vandyke-gallery and adjoining rooms.

At half-past seven o'clock a Grand Banquet was served in St. George's-hall, previously to which Her Majesty and H. R. H. the Prince Albert, with the King of Prussia and other Royal Personages and their Suite, assembled in the Grand Reception-room, adjoining St. George's-hall.

The Ambassadors and Foreign Ministers, the Knights of the Garter, the Cabinet Ministers, the Ladies, and others invited, having assembled in the Waterloo-gallery, the doors were thrown open, and immediately afterwards, the Banquet having been announced, the Queen, conducted by His Majesty the King of Prussia, entered the Hall, the Band playing "GOD SAVE THE QUEEN," and took Her seat on the north side of the Table, opposite the centre Beaufet.

The doors leading from the Waterloo-gallery to St. George's-hall were also thrown open; the Guests entering through them passed to their seats on the *Right*.

The Guests entering St. George's-hall through the Grand Reception-room, passed to their seats on the *Left*.

During the Banquet, two Gentlemen at Arms were posted behind Her Majesty's chair. Two Yeomen of the Guard were posted opposite Her Majesty's chair, on the south side, and one at each flank of the

the Beaufets at the east and west extremities of the Hall.

At Dessert the Toasts were given by the Lord Steward, as follows:

1. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
2. His Majesty the King of Prussia.
3. The Queen.
4. His Royal Highness the Prince Albert.

When the Queen left St. George's-hall, Her Majesty, accompanied by the Princesses and the other Ladies present, returned to the Grand Reception-room, where they were shortly afterwards joined by the King of Prussia, the Princes, the Ambassadors, and other Guests.

The doors of the Waterloo-gallery were then thrown open for the reception of the Company, and a Grand Musical Performance terminated the evening.

A Guard of Honor of the Royal Horse Guards, and another of the Grenadier Guards, mounted in the Quadrangle. A Guard of Honor of the 72d Regiment was posted opposite to the Chapel. The remainder of the Troops were distributed in detached bodies, and the communication between them kept up.

The roads to and from Frogmore, and the Castle-hill, were kept clear by parties of the Royal Horse Guards.

The Troops assembled at Windsor upon this occasion were under the superintendance of General the Viscount Combermere, G. C. B. Gold Stick in Waiting.

Gentlemen at Arms were stationed at the Entrance-door of the King of Prussia's Apartments; at the door of the Chapter-room; at the north and south doors of the Choir; and in the Grand Reception-room, during the Chapter of the Garter.

Yeomen of the Guard were stationed in the Stone

Stone Vestibule of the Grand-entrance; in the outer Guard-room; in the Waterloo-gallery; at the entrances to the Wolsey-hall, and to the Chapel.

State Porters were stationed at the top of the Grand-staircase.

Marshalmen were placed, outside, at the entrance to the Wolsey-hall.

CEREMONIAL *observed at the Investiture of HIS MAJESTY FREDERICK-WILLIAM THE FOURTH, KING OF PRUSSIA, with the Ensigns of a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.*

At the Court at Windsor-Castle, January 25, 1842.

A CHAPTER of the Most Noble Order of the Garter having been summoned for this day, the following Knight Companions, in their mantles and collars, assembled in the Guard-chamber, viz.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Sussex, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince George of Cambridge; the Duke of Rutland, the Duke of Newcastle, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquess of Anglesey, the Marquess of Exeter, the Duke of Richmond, the Duke of Bucclench, the Duke of Hamilton, the Marquess of Lansdowne, and the Duke of Sutherland, attended by the under-mentioned Officers of the Order, in their mantles, chains, and badges, viz. the Lord Bishop of Winchester, Prelate of the Order; the Lord Bishop of Oxford, Chancellor of the Order; the Honourable and Reverend the Dean of Windsor, Register of the Order; Charles-George Young, Esq. (York Herald) Deputy to Sir William Woods, Knight, Garter Principal King of Arms; and Sir Augustus-William-James Clifford, Baronet, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, and proceeded to the Waterloo-gallery.

The

The Sovereign and His Royal Highness the Prince Albert having passed from the Royal Apartments to the Throne-room, the Knights Companions were then conducted to the Grand Reception-room, where, shortly after two o'clock, they were called over by Deputy Garter, and, with the Officers of the Order, proceeded into the presence of the Sovereign in the Throne-room.

The Sovereign being seated in a chair of state, and His Royal Highness the Prince Albert having taken his seat at the table on the right hand of Her Majesty, and the Knights Companions having taken their respective places at the table, the Chancellor of the Order, standing in his place on the left hand of Her Majesty, signified to the Chapter the Sovereign's royal will and pleasure that a lineal descendant of His Majesty King George the First should be elected in the said Most Noble Order.

The Knights Companions then proceeded to the election; and the suffrages having been collected by the Chancellor, were by His Lordship presented to the Sovereign, who was pleased to command him to declare, and he accordingly declared, that HIS MAJESTY FREDERICK-WILLIAM THE FOURTH, KING OF PRUSSIA, had been duly elected a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

The King of Prussia was thereupon, by the Sovereign's command, conducted from the Ruben's Drawing-room to the Chapter-room, between His Royal Highness the Prince Albert and His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, the two Senior Knights Companions present, preceded by Deputy Garter (bearing the ensigns of the Order upon a crimson velvet cushion) and by Black Rod.

On entering the Chapter-room, His Majesty was received by the Sovereign and the Knights Companions standing, and seated in a chair of state on the right hand of the Sovereign.

The Sovereign then announced to the King of Prussia that His Majesty had been duly elected a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

Deputy Garter, kneeling, presented the garter to the Sovereign, and Her Majesty, assisted by His Royal Highness the Prince Albert and His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, buckled it on the left leg of His Majesty the King of Prussia, the Chancellor pronouncing the admonition.

Deputy Garter next presented, in like manner, the ribband with the George, and the Sovereign, assisted as before, put the same over the left shoulder of the King of Prussia, the Chancellor pronouncing the admonition.

The Sovereign thereupon gave the accollade to the King of Prussia; and His Majesty then received the congratulations of each of the Knights Companions present.

The Chapter being ended, the Knights Companions were again called over by Deputy Garter, and, with the Officers of the Order, retired from the presence of the Sovereign with the usual reverences.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Princess Augusta of Cambridge, their Serene Highnesses the Prince Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg, Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg, and Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, with several of the Great Officers of State, the Cabinet Ministers, Officers of the Royal Household, and many personages of distinction, who had previously witnessed the Baptism of His Royal Highness Albert-Edward the Prince of Wales in Saint George's Chapel, were present at this august ceremony.

At the Court at Windsor-Castle, January 25, 1842.

The Queen, as Sovereign of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, hath been graciously pleased, by letters patent under Her royal sign manual and the great seal of the Order, bearing date this day, to dispense with all the statutes and regulations usually observed in regard to installation, and to grant unto His Majesty Frederick-William the Fourth, King of Prussia, Knight of the said Most Noble Order, and duly invested with the ensigns thereof, full power and authority to exercise all rights and privileges belonging to a Knight Companion of the said Most Noble Order of the Garter, in as full and ample a manner, as if His Majesty had been formally installed, any decree, rule, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

Buckingham-Palace, January 27, 1842.

This day the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, Common Council, and Officers of the city of London waited upon His Majesty the King of Prussia with the following Address, which was read by the Honourable Charles Ewan Law, the Recorder, and which His Majesty was pleased to receive very graciously :

To His Majesty the KING of PRUSSIA.

The Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

May it please your Majesty,

WE, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council assem-

bled, approach your Majesty to offer our sincere congratulations to your Majesty on your Majesty's auspicious visit to our beloved and gracious Sovereign the Queen.

Deeply interested in every event which affects the domestic happiness of our beloved Queen and Her Royal Consort, we hail, with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction, your Majesty's presence as one of the Sponsors to a Prince, who, we trust, will, in the fulness of time, ascend the Throne of these realms, the protector of the religion and liberties of this nation.

Permit us, Sir, to express our earnest wishes that your Majesty's presence in this country may tend to increase and perpetuate a friendship and alliance so essential to the Protestant interest, and eminently calculated to promote the liberties, the happiness, and prosperity of the British and Prussian nations.

Signed by order of Court,

Henry Woodthorpe.

To which Address His Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:

"*Lord Mayor and Gentlemen,*

"I thank you most warmly for the interest you take in my arrival in this country.

"I have seized, with particular pleasure, the opportunity which the kind invitation of the Queen has afforded me of showing the high regard and sincere friendship I feel for your justly beloved Sovereign, and of being one of the Sponsors to the Royal Infant, whom I pray God may bless.

"It will be to me a source of high gratification to find that my visit to this country may contribute to increase and perpetuate the friendly relations so happily existing between the two countries, relations

so

so important for the maintenance and development of all the blessings of peace, and for the furthering of that civilization which is founded upon Christian piety and virtue.

"I am glad to have had this opportunity of expressing these my feelings to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London."

Whitehall, January 28, 1842.

LIST of Addresses of Congratulation to the Queen, on the occasion of the Birth of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, presented to Her Majesty by the Right Honourable Sir James Graham, Bart. Secretary of State for the Home Department:

From the Noblemen, Justices of the Peace, and Commissioners of Supply of the county of Edinburgh. Transmitted by the Duke of Buccleuch.

From the Inhabitants of the borough of Burton-upon-Trent. Transmitted by the Chairman.

From the Inhabitants of the parish of Egham. Transmitted by the Vicar.

From the Magistrates, Clergy, Inhabitants, and Visitors of the town of Ryde and its vicinity, in the isle of Wight.

From the Chief Bailiff, Clergy, Commissioners of Police, and other Inhabitant Householders of the united townships of Hanley and Shelton, in the county of Stafford. Transmitted by J. L. Ricardo, Esq. M. P.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the city and county of Lichfield. Transmitted by the Mayor.

From the Clergy, Magistrates, Churchwardens, Merchants, and other Inhabitants of Dobcross, in the west riding of the county of York.

From

From the Clergy, Magistrates, Ironmasters, Manufacturers, and other Inhabitants of the township of Bilston.

From the Inhabitants and Visitors of the town of Tunbridge Wells and its neighbourhood. Transmitted by the Chairman of the Meeting.

From the Inhabitants of the borough of Newbury, in the county of Berks. Transmitted by the Mayor.

From the Inhabitants of Eton, in the county of Buckingham.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Hythe, in the county of Kent. Transmitted by Stewart Majoribanks, Esq. M. P.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Bridport, in the county of Dorset. Transmitted by the Mayor.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Lancaster, in the duchy and county palatine of Lancaster. Transmitted by the Mayor.

From the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, and Inhabitants of the city and parish of St. Asaph.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, Burgesses, and Inhabitants of the ancient borough of Richmond, in the county of York. Transmitted by the Mayor, Chairman.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the ancient borough of Richmond, in the county of York. Transmitted by the Mayor.

From the Inhabitants of the ancient town and royal manor of Greenwich, in the county of Kent.

From the Clergy, Churchwardens, and other Inhabitants of the parish of Hackney.

From the Inhabitants of Launceston, in the duchy and county of Cornwall. Transmitted by the Mayor.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, Bridgemen, and Burgesses of the town of Henley-upon-Thames, in the

the county of Oxford. Transmitted by the Earl of Haddington.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Newport, in the isle of Wight. Transmitted by the Mayor.

From the High Steward, Bailiff, Minister, Church-wardens, and other Inhabitants of the borough and parish of Cirencester, in the county of Gloucester.

From the Mayor, Recorder, Alderman, and other Members of the Corporation, and Inhabitants of the borough of Axbridge.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Deal.

From the Magistrates, Clergy, and other Inhabitants of the borough of Oldham, in the county palatine of Lancaster.

From the Warden and Society of the royal town, manor, and lordship of Sutton Coldfield. Transmitted by the Warden.

From the Lieutenant-Governor, Council, and Keys of the isle of Man, in Tynwald assembled.

From the Bishop, Archdeacons, and Clergy of the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol.

From the Bishop, Dean, and Chapter of the cathedral church of Lichfield. Transmitted by the Bishop of Lichfield.

From the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral church of Christ, in the city of Chester. Transmitted by the Dean of Chester.

From the Dean and Canons of Canterbury.

From the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral church of St. Peter, in Exeter. Transmitted by the Dean.

From the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral church of Hereford. Transmitted by the Dean of Hereford.

From the Archdeacon and Clergy of the archdeaconry

eonry of Colchester. Transmitted by the Archdeacon.

From the Archdeacon and Clergy of the archdeaconry of Derby. Transmitted by the Archdeacon.

From the Bishop, Dean, Chancellor, Archdeacons, Canons of the cathedral church, and Clergy, of the diocese of Peterborough.

From the Dean and Canons of the cathedral church of Winchester.

From the Ministers of the German Protestant Churches in London. Transmitted by the Rev. W. Kuper, D. D.

From the Inhabitants of Kensington. Transmitted by the Venerable Archdeacon Pott, Vicar.

From the Portreeve, Nobility, Clergy, Magistrates, Gentry, Merchants, and other Inhabitants of the town of Enniskillen and its vicinity. Transmitted by the Hon. A. H. Cole, M. P.

From the Inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Tanderagee, county of Armagh, Ireland. Transmitted by the Seneschal, Chairman.

From the Inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Portadown. Transmitted by the Seneschal, Chairman.

From the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of Londonderry. Transmitted by the Mayor.

From the Inhabitants of the city of Londonderry. Transmitted by the Mayor.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Common Councilmen of the ancient and loyal city of Waterford. Transmitted by the Mayor.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Limerick. Transmitted by the Mayor.

From the Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of the royal burgh of Dumfries. Transmitted by the Duke of Buccleuch.

From the Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of

of the royal burgh of Dornoch. Transmitted by the Duke of Sutherland.

From the Magistrates and Town Council of the royal burgh of Wick. Transmitted by the Duke of Sutherland.

Foreign-Office, January 28, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Alexander Lord Ashburton to proceed on an Extraordinary and Special Mission to the United States of America.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint John Macpherson Brackenbury, Esq. junior, to be Her Majesty's Consul in the Province of Andalusia.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. James Milligan as Consul in London, for the Republick of Venezuela.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Alfred Fox as Consul at Falmouth, for the Republick of Venezuela.

Whitehall, January 27, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto John David Norton, Esq. Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

War-Office, 20th January 1842.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit the 54th Regiment to bear upon its colours and appointments, in addition to the distinctions which it has previously obtained, the word "*Marabout*," in commemoration of the gallantry evinced by the Regiment at the assault and capture of that fort, in Egypt, on the 21st August 1801.

In the COMMON PLEAS.

Hilary Term, in the fifth Year of the Reign of Queen Victoria.

Wednesday, the 26th day of January 1842.

This Court will, on Friday the 4th day of February next, and on the following day, hold Sittings, and will proceed in disposing of the business now pending in the Paper of New Trials.

By the Court.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

Hilary Term.—5th Victoria.

Thursday, the 27th day of January 1842.

This Court will, on Wednesday the 9th day of February next, and on the following days, namely, on Thursday the 10th, Friday the 11th, Saturday the 12th days of the same month, and also on Wednesday the 16th day of the same month, hold Sittings, and will proceed in disposing of the business pending in the New Trial and Special Papers.

By the Court.

Read in open Court, Thursday,
January 27, 1842,

Stepn. Richards, Master.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 1, 1842.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 15th day of *January* 1842,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS it is probable that the laws now in force in British India, for preventing the emigration of the inhabitants thereof to Her Majesty's colonial possessions, will be shortly repealed, so far as respects emigration to the island of Mauritius; and that such last-mentioned emigration will be sanctioned by laws to be for that purpose enacted in India, subject to various provisions to be in such laws made for the protection of such emigrants, and for the prevention of abuses: and whereas it is probable that, amongst the provisions so to be made as last aforesaid, will be a provision for enabling the Governor General of India to appoint, at ports or places in India, officers charged with the care, protection, and superintendence of all persons proposing to emigrate as Labourers from India to Mauritius: and whereas it is probable that provision will be made by law, at Mauritius, for defraying, from the public revenue of that island, the expence of introducing immigrants thither from British India: and whereas it is necessary that effectual provision should be made by

aw, at Mauritius, for regulating any such expenditure, and for the prevention of abuses in the introduction of immigrants from British India into that island:

It is, therefore, hereby ordered by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council, that, in the event of any law being made in British India authorizing the immigration to Mauritius of the natives of India, and repealing the restrictions now in force there in regard to such immigration; and in the event of any such law containing provisions enabling the Governor General of India to appoint, at the several ports of embarkation in India, officers charged with the protection of persons emigrating from such ports to Mauritius, the various rules and regulations comprized and set forth in the schedule to this present Order subjoined shall, within the island of Mauritius, have the force and effect of law, and shall be observed and carried into effect by all Her Majesty's officers, civil and military, in Mauritius, and by all Her Majesty's subjects within the said island, as to them may respectively appertain.

And the Right Honourable Lord Stanley, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

Wm. L. Bathurst.

The SCHEDULE referred to in the preceding Order, comprising the Rules and Regulations to be observed at Mauritius, in regard to Emigrants from British India resorting to, and arriving at, that Island.

1st. The Governor of Mauritius may, from time to time, nominate such persons as he shall see fit to act as emigration agents at any port or place in India,

India, which the Governor General of India may designate as a port or place for the embarkation of emigrants to Mauritius, and may also, from time to time, nominate a proper person to act as protector of immigrants at Mauritius.

2d. The remuneration to be given to any such agent in India, shall not depend upon, or be regulated by, the number of the emigrants sent to Mauritius by him, but shall be in the nature of an annual salary.

3d. Every such emigration agent shall ascertain, by personal communication with every emigrant, previously to his or her embarkation from the port or place for which such agent shall be appointed, that such emigrant has not been induced to emigrate by any fraud or false or unreasonable representation, and is aware of the distance of Mauritius from the place where he or she is about to emigrate; and such agent shall explain the real advantages likely to be derived by such emigrant from a removal to Mauritius, at the same time cautioning such emigrant against unreasonable and unwarranted expectations; and such agent shall also ascertain that every such emigrant is in good health, and not incapacitated for labour by old age, bodily infirmity, or disease.

4th. It shall not be lawful to ship on board of any ship or vessel carrying any emigrants from India to Mauritius, any number of passengers exceeding the proportion of one person for every two tons of the registered burden of such ship or vessel; and no such ship or vessel carrying emigrants, and having more than one deck, shall have less than the height of six feet at the least, between decks; and in case such ship or vessel shall have only one deck, a platform shall be laid beneath such deck in such manner as to afford a space of the height of six feet at the least; and that such platform shall not be so laid

as

as that the lower beams shall project above the same; and that no such ship or vessel shall have more than two tiers of berths, and that no such ship or vessel shall carry passengers on any such voyage to Mauritius unless there shall be an interval of six inches, at the least, between the deck or platform and the floor of the lower tier, throughout the whole extent thereof; and, whatever may be the tonnage of the ship or vessel, no greater number of passengers shall be taken on board of such ship or vessel than shall be after the rate of one such person for every twelve superficial feet of the lower deck or platform unoccupied by goods or stores, not being the personal baggage of such persons.

5th. In the computation of the number of passengers within the meaning of these regulations, two children, under the age of ten years, shall be considered as equal to, and shall be reckoned as, one person only.

6th. There shall be actually laden and on board of every ship or vessel bringing emigrants into Mauritius, at the time of the departure of such ship or vessel from the port or place at which such labourers shall be embarked, good and wholesome provisions for the use and consumption of the said passengers, over and above the victualling of the crew, to the amount or in the proportion following, that is to say, a supply of water to the amount of five gallons to every week of the computed voyage for every passenger on board such ship or vessel, such water being carried in tanks or sweet casks; and a supply of rice, bread, biscuit, flour, oatmeal, or bread stuffs, to the amount of seven pounds weight to every week of the computed voyage for every such passenger; provided always, that when any such ship or vessel shall be destined to call at a port or place in the course of her voyage, for the purpose of filling up her

her water casks, a supply of water, at the rate before mentioned, for evey week of an average voyage to such port or place of calling, shall be deemed to be a compliance with this regulation ; and provided that the preceding regulations regarding food shall be deemed to have been complied with in any case where it shall be made to appear that, by the special authority of the Governor General of India, any other articles of food were substituted for the articles above enumerated as being in his judgment equivalent thereto.

7th. The number of weeks which shall be deemed necessary for the voyage to Mauritius from any port or ports in India, shall be such as shall, from time to time, be determined by any law or ordinance to be promulgated for that purpose by the Governor General of India in Council, and according to any such law or ordinance, shall and may be further determined whether, at different periods of the year, different estimations are to be made of the probable length of any such voyage ; and, if by any such law or ordinance, the removal of emigrants should, during any particular period of the year, be prohibited altogether, then any such removal, during such prohibited period, shall, in Mauritius, be regarded, dealt with, and punished as an infringement of these present regulations.

8th. Before any such ship or vessel shall be cleared out on any such voyage, the agent appointed under this Ordinance, for the port or place from which such ship or vessel shall be cleared out, shall survey, or cause to be surveyed by some competent person, the provisions and water hereinbefore required to be on board for the consumption of the passengers, and shall ascertain that the same are in good and sweet condition ; and also that, over and above the same, there is on board an ample supply of water and stores for the victualling of the crew of the ship or vessel ;

vessel; and shall also ascertain that such ship or vessel is generally reputed seaworthy, and that the directions hereinbefore contained for ensuring the health and safety of the passengers have been complied with; and shall grant a certificate thereof under his hand to the master of such ship or vessel.

9th. The master of every ship or vessel bringing emigrants to Mauritius, shall be bound to provide for, and furnish to, every such emigrant and his wife and children, a sufficient quantity of good and wholesome provisions, for his, her, and their daily maintenance, during such voyage, and during the space of forty-eight hours next after the arrival of such ship or vessel in Mauritius.

10th. Two copies of these regulations, authenticated by the signature of the agent at the port or place from which such emigrants shall come, shall be delivered to the master, by such agent, on demand, at the time of clearance, and shall be kept on board of every ship or vessel carrying such emigrants as aforesaid, and one of such copies shall, upon request made at seasonable times to the master of the ship or vessel, be produced to any passenger for his perusal.

11th. The master of every ship or vessel carrying emigrants from India to Mauritius shall, before clearing out such ship or vessel, deliver to such agent, at the port or place from which such ship or vessel shall be cleared out, a list in writing, together with a duplicate of the same, specifying, as accurately as may be, the names, ages, and occupations of all and every the emigrants on board such ship or vessel; and such agent shall thereupon deliver to the said master a counterpart of such list signed by such agent; and the said master shall, on the arrival of such ship or vessel at Mauritius, and previous to the disembarkation of any such emigrants, give notice of the arrival of such ship or vessel, and deliver the said counter-

part

part of such list to the protector of immigrants hereinbefore mentioned; and such protector of immigrants shall forthwith proceed on board of such ship or vessel, and shall ascertain, as far as possible, by personal inspection of the ship or vessel and passengers, whether the directions hereinbefore contained, with regard to the situation of the berth of such ship or vessel, the proportion of the passengers to the burthens and measurement of such ship or vessel, and the maintenance of the emigrants during such passage, have been complied with; and such protector of immigrants shall personally muster such emigrants, and compare the numbers and names of such emigrants with the said counterpart of such lists, and shall certify in writing under his hand, upon such counterpart, the total number of emigrants then living and being on board of such vessel; and in case any such emigrant shall have died during the passage, or the number of names of the emigrants shall differ from the number or names stated in such counterpart, the protector of immigrants shall note such death or difference upon such counterpart, and thereupon shall grant a licence under his hand for the disembarkation and landing of such emigrants.

12th. If the protector of immigrants, on such personal inspection of the ship or vessel and emigrants, shall be satisfied that the preceding regulations have been complied with, he shall grant a certificate, under his hand, of the arrival in Mauritius of such emigrants respectively, and the place from which, and the ship or vessel in which, such emigrants shall have arrived.

13th. No money shall be payable by the Colonial Treasurer of Mauritius, in respect of any such emigrants as aforesaid, except on the warrant of the Governor of that island, which warrant shall not be issued except on such certificate as aforesaid, of the said protector of immigrants.

14th. The protector of immigrants shall keep a register of all persons in respect of whom any such certificate as aforesaid shall be granted, and of the ship or vessel in which, the port from which, and the time at which, such person shall have arrived in this colony; a copy of which registry shall be laid before the Council of Government on the thirty-first day of March, the thirtieth day of June, the thirtieth day of September, and the thirty-first day of December in each year.

15th. If any ship or vessel, bringing emigrants from India to Mauritius, shall carry any number of passengers exceeding the proportion authorized and allowed by these regulations, a penalty of five pounds per head shall be payable in respect of each passenger so carried in excess of such proportion, or if such ship or vessel shall not be of the height between decks hereinbefore required; or if such a platform as hereinbefore directed, shall not be laid and continued throughout the whole duration of any such voyage, in such manner as is hereinbefore required; or if there shall be more than two tiers of berths; or if there shall not be, throughout the whole duration of any such voyage, such an interval as is hereinbefore prescribed, between the deck and the floor of the lower tier of berths; or if any such ship or vessel shall clear out and put to sea not having on board such water and provisions as aforesaid, for the use and consumption of the passengers, of the kind, and to the amount, and in the proportion, hereinbefore directed; or if any such ship or vessel shall be cleared out before such lists of emigrants shall have been delivered in manner and form aforesaid; or if any such list shall be wilfully false; or if the copy of these regulations be not produced as hereinbefore required; or if any emigrant shall not be maintained during such voyage, and for forty-eight hours after his arrival; the master of any such ship or vessel shall,

shall, for and in respect of each and every such offence, be liable, on summary conviction before any stipendiary magistrate, at any time within the space of twelve calendar months next after the arrival of such master within the colony of Mauritius, to the payment of a fine, not less than five pounds, nor more than twenty pounds, British sterling; and in default of payment of the fines above mentioned, either immediately or at the time fixed by such stipendiary magistrate, at the time of making such conviction, to imprisonment for any time not less than one, nor more than three, calendar months.

16th. Provided, nevertheless, that nothing herein contained shall take away or abridge any right of suit or action which may accrue to any emigrant in any such ship or vessel, or to any other person, in respect of the breach or non-performance of any contract made or entered into between or on the behalf of any such emigrant or other person and the master, owner or owners of any such ship or vessel.

17th. Provided always, that nothing in these regulations contained shall apply to any ship or vessel in the service of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, or to any of Her Majesty's ships of war.

18th. No emigrant, arriving from India at Mauritius, shall be capable of entering into any contract of service to be performed in that island, until he shall have been, at least, forty-eight hours on shore there; and every such contract of service, made before that time, shall be null and void to all intents and purposes.

19th. No emigrant, arriving from India at Mauritius, and engaging to labour in that island, shall, within Mauritius, be liable to any action, suit, or demand, for or in respect of any debt contracted,

or any contract made by such emigrant, before his arrival in the said island.

20th. No emigrant, arriving from India at Mauritius, shall, in Mauritius, be capable of entering into any contract for service, except for the period, in the manner, and under the superintendence which, by a law in force there, is required in the case of contracts for service made by other labourers in agriculture or manufactures within the said island.

21st. No payment shall be made from the treasury of the said island in respect of any emigrants introduced there from India, unless, on proof to the satisfaction of the Governor of Mauritius, that all rules and regulations which may be established by law in India, for the advantage and protection of such emigrants, have been duly complied with; such rules and regulations not being repugnant to any thing in these regulations contained.

22d. In every case in which the penalties hereby denounced against offences are imposed by the use of words in the masculine gender, or in the singular person, such words shall be understood as extending to the feminine gender also, and to any number of persons, unless when the opposite construction is required in order to meet the object, and to accomplish the ends, with a view to which these regulations are established and made.

Whitehall, February 1, 1842.

LIST of Addresses of Congratulation to the Queen, on the occasion of the Birth of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, presented to Her Majesty by the Right Honourable Sir James Graham, Bart. Secretary of State for the Home Department:

From the Provost, Magistrates, Justices of the Peace, Commissioners of Supply, and other Inhabitants of the royal burgh of Kirkwall, in Orkney. Transmitted by James Loch, Esq. M. P.

From the Magistrates, Councillors, and Inhabitants of the burgh of Castle Douglas, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. Transmitted by the Provost.

From the Provost, Magistrates, and Councillors of the royal burgh of Burntisland. Transmitted by the Provost.

From the Provost and Magistrates, Town Council, and other Inhabitants of the royal burgh of Inverness. Transmitted by James Morrison, Esq. M. P.

From the Provost, Magistrates, and Councillors of the royal burgh of Wigtown, Scotland. Transmitted by the Earl of Galloway.

From the Provost, Magistrates, and Councillors of the burgh of Inverury. Transmitted by the Provost.

From the Magistrates and Town Council of the royal burgh of Queensferry, in Scotland. Transmitted by the Provost.

From the Ministers and Elders of the Presbytery of Fordyce. Transmitted by the Moderator.

From the Ministers and Elders of the Presyytery of Aberdeen. Transmitted by the Moderator.

From the Ministers composing the Presbytery of Dingwall, North Britain. Transmitted by James Loch, Esq. M. P.

From

From the Ministers and Elders of the Presbytery of Dalkeith. Transmitted by the Moderator.

From the Members of the Presbytery of Fordoun, in Scotland. Transmitted by Viscount Arbuthnott.

From the Ministers and Ruling Elders of the Presbytery of Dunblane. Transmitted by the Moderator.

From the Members of the Presbytery of Lanark. Transmitted by the Moderator.

From the Ministers and Elders of the Presbytery of Elgin. Transmitted by the Moderator.

From the Members of the Presbytery of Aberlour. Transmitted by the Moderator.

From the Ministers and Elders of the Presbytery of Caithness. Transmitted by the Moderator.

From the Moderator and Presbytery of Cupar. Transmitted by the Moderator.

From the Presbytery of Auchterarder. Transmitted by the Moderator.

From the Ministers and Elders of the Presbytery of Lorn, in the shire of Argyll. Transmitted by the Moderator.

From the Members of the Presbytery of Turriff. Transmitted by the Moderator.

From the Ministers and Elders of the Presbytery of St. Andrews. Transmitted by the Moderator.

From the Ministers and Elders of the Presbytery of Dunkeld. Transmitted by the Moderator.

From the Ministers and Elders of the Presbytery of Alford. Transmitted by the Moderator.

From the Ministers and Elders of the Presbytery of Annan. Transmitted by the Moderator.

From the Members of the Presbytery of Stranraer. Transmitted by the Moderator.

From the Ministers and Elders of the Presbytery of Dumfries. Transmitted by the Moderator.

From the Ministers and Elders of the Presbytery of Perth. Transmitted by the Moderator.

From

From the Moderator and other Members of the Presbytery of Strathbogie. Transmitted by the Moderator.

From the Members of the Presbytery of Strathbogie. Transmitted by the Moderator.

From the Ministers and Elders of the Presbytery of Brechin. Transmitted by the Moderator.

From the Elders, Kirk-Session, and Congregation of the Non-intrusion Church, Mortlach, Banffshire, and Church Defence Association in this parish. Transmitted by Major L. Stewart, J. P. Ruling Elder.

From the Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, and Fellows of the University of London. Transmitted by the Earl of Burlington, Chancellor.

From the President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society of London for Improving Natural Knowledge. Transmitted by J. W. Lubbock, Esq. Vice President.

From the President, Council, and Members of the Royal Academy of Arts. Transmitted by Sir M. A. Shee, President.

From the University College, London. Transmitted by Lord Brougham, President, and the Duke of Somerset, Vice President.

From the Wardens and Assistants of the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths of London. Transmitted by the Prime Warden.

From the Corporation of the Royal Exchange Assurance. Transmitted by Thomas Tooke, Esq. Governor.

From the Corporation of the London Assurance. Transmitted by J. Laurence, Esq. Secretary.

From the President and Council of the Royal College of Surgeons in London.

From the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Merchant Tailors of the Fraternity of St. John Baptist, in the city of London. Transmitted by J. B. De Mole, Esq. Clerk.

From

From the Governor, Trustees, Committee, and Members of the Society of Licensed Victuallers. Transmitted by J. F. Blake, Esq. Secretary.

From the Provost and Fellows of Eton College.

From the Governors and Guardians of the Hospital for the maintenance and education of exposed and deserted young children, commonly called the Foundling Hospital. Transmitted by Lieutenant Colonel W. Jones.

From the Pupils of the Royal Academy at Gosport. Transmitted by W. H. S. Sharpe, Esq. Pupil.

From the Members of the Operative Conservative Association of the borough of Stoke upon-Trent, in the county of Stafford. Transmitted by the Hon. Secretary.

From the Officers and Brethren of the North London district of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the Manchester Unity.

From the Members of the Loyal and Constitutional Association of Birmingham and its vicinity. Transmitted by the Earl of Aylesford, President.

From the Members of the Society, entitled "The Independent Order of Odd Fellows," Manchester.

From the Members of the Loyal Adpar Emlyn Lodge of Odd Fellows of the Manchester Unity, No. 1732. Transmitted by the Secretary.

From the Members of the Loyal and Constitutional Association of Bridgnorth and its vicinity. Transmitted by Thomas Whitmore, Esq. M. P. President.

From the Commodore, Vice-Commodore, and Members of the Royal Northern Yacht Club. Transmitted by the Commodore.

From the Poor Naval Knights of Windsor.

From the Justices and Commissioners of Sewers for the Tower Hamlets, in the county of Middlesex. Transmitted by the Chairman.

From

From the Master, Wardens, Searchers, Assistants, and Commonalty of the Corporation of Cutlers of Sheffield, in the county of York.

From the Rector, Churchwardens, Clergy, and Parishioners of St. Andrew's, Holborn.

From the Rector, Churchwardens, and Representative Vestrymen of the parish of Saint James, Westminster.

From the Clergy and Churchwardens of the parish of Walsall.

From the Minister and Congregation of New-street Chapel, Penryn, Cornwall. Transmitted by the Rev. R. Cope, Minister.

From the Guardians of the Poor of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Union. Transmitted by the Chairman.

From the Guardians of the Gateshead Union, in the county of Durham. Transmitted by the Chairman.

From the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland.

From the Worshipful Master, Senior and Junior Wardens, and other Officers and Members of the ancient Union Lodge of Freemasons, No. 13, on the Registry of Ireland.

From the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars of the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity of Queen Elizabeth, near Dublin. Transmitted by the Provost.

From the Members of the Irish Metropolitan Conservative Society. Transmitted by the Hon. Secretaries.

From the Principal and Professors of the University of Edinburgh. Transmitted by the Principal.

From the Members of the Society, in Scotland, for Propagating Christian Knowledge. Transmitted by the Earl of Glasgow, President.

From the Chancellor, Rector, Principals, and Professors of the University of St. Andrews. Transmitted by Viscount Melville.

From the President and Fellows of the Royal Scottish Society of Arts.

From the President, Managers, and Members of the Saint Andrew Society of the ancient and royal burgh of Aberdeen. Transmitted by the Earl of Aberdeen.

From the Royal Caledonian Horticultural Society. Transmitted by the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, President.

From the Deacon-Convenor and other Deacons of the Incorporated Trades of Canongate, in the city of Edinburgh. Transmitted by W. Gibson Craig, Esq. M. P.

From the President and Fellows of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh. Transmitted by the Secretary.

From the Master, Assistants, and Members of the Company of Merchants of the city of Edinburgh. Transmitted by the Master.

From the President and Society of Advocates in Aberdeen. Transmitted by the Honourable William Gordon, M. P.

From the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in Glasgow. Transmitted by John Dennistoun, Esq. M. P.

From the Deacon and Remanent Members of the Incorporation of Cordiners of the city of Edinburgh. Transmitted by the Deacon.

From the Right Worshipful Master, Wardens, Office Bearers, and Brethren of the Rilmolymock Lodge of Freemasons of Elgin, No. 45 holding of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. Transmitted by the Master.

From the Right Worshipful Master, Wardens, Office Bearers, and Brethren of the Trinity Lodge

of Freemasons of Elgin, No. 148 holding of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. Transmitted by the Master.

From the Dean of Guild and other Office Bearers of the Guildry or Merchant Corporation of Arbroath. Transmitted by the Dean of Guild.

From the Convener, Deacons, and Freemen of the seven Incorporated Trades of the royal burgh of Arbroath. Transmitted by the Convener.

From the Right Worshipful Master, Office Bearers, and Brethren of Saint Lawrence Lodge, of the ancient and honourable Order of Freemasons in Forres. Transmitted by the Master.

From the Commissioners of Police for the burgh of Kelso. Transmitted by R. Heckford, Esq.

Whitehall, February 1, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Captain William Berners, of the Royal Horse Artillery, Her royal licenee and permission, that he may accept and wear the supernumerary cross of the Royal and Distinguished Order of Charles the Third, which the Queen of Spain hath been pleased to confer upon him, in testimony of Her Catholic Majesty's approbation of his services at St. Sebastian's during the late war; and that he may enjoy all the rights and privileges thereunto annexed; provided, nevertheless, that Her Majesty's said licenee and permission doth not authorize the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedenee, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Baehelor of these realms:

And also to eommand, that Her Majesty's said concession and especial mark of Her royal favour be registered, together with the relative documents, in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

Whitehall, February 1, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Captain John Dickson D. Bean, of the 23d Regiment of Native Infantry, in the service of the East India Company, on the Bengal Establishment, and Political Agent at Shawl, Her royal licence and permission, that he may accept and wear the insignia, of the third class, of the Order of the Dooranée empire, which His Majesty Shah Shooja-ool Moolk, King of Affghanistan, hath been pleased to confer upon him, in testimony of His Majesty's approbation of the services, from time to time, rendered by him during the campaign in Affghanistan; and that he may enjoy all the rights and privileges thereunto annexed; provided, nevertheless, that Her Majesty's said licence and permission doth not authorize the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these realms:

And also to command, that Her Majesty's said concession and especial mark of Her royal favour be registered, together with the relative documents, in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 4, 1842.

Buckingham-Palace, February 3, 1842.

THIS day Her Majesty, accompanied by His Royal Highness Prince Albert, proceeded in state from Buckingham-Palace to the House of Peers, where she arrived soon after two o'clock; and was received, on alighting from her state coach, by the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Earl Marshal, the Lord Steward of the Household, the Duke of Wellington, Deputy Garter King of Arms, and the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, and proceeded to the robing-room in the customary manner.

Her Majesty was there robed, and the procession moved into the House in the usual order;—the sword of state was borne by the Duke of Wellington, and the cap of maintenance by the Earl of Shaftesbury, in the absence of the Marquess of Winchester.

Her Majesty being seated on the Throne, and His Royal Highness Prince Albert on a Chair on the left side of the Cloth of Estate, the Great Officers of State and others standing on the right and left, Sir Augustus Clifford, Knt. Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a message from Her Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their attendance in the House of

of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, Her Majesty was pleased to deliver the following most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament:

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I CANNOT meet you in Parliament assembled, without making a public acknowledgement of my gratitude to Almighty God on account of the birth of the Prince, my son; an event which has completed the measure of my domestic happiness, and has been hailed with every demonstration of affectionate attachment to my Person and Government by my faithful and loyal people.

I am confident that you will participate in the satisfaction which I have derived from the presence, in this country, of my good Brother and Ally, the King of Prussia, who, at my request, undertook in person the office of Sponsor at the christening of the Prince of Wales.

I receive from all Princes and States the continued assurance of their earnest desire to maintain the most friendly relations with this country.

It is with great satisfaction that I inform you, that I have concluded, with the Emperor of Austria, the King of the French, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia, a Treaty for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, which, when the ratifications shall have been exchanged, will be communicated to Parliament.

There shall also be laid before you a Treaty which I have concluded with the same Powers, together with the Sultan, having for its object the security of the Turkish empire, and the maintenance of the general tranquillity.

The restoration of my diplomatic and friendly intercourse with the Court of Tehran has been followed by the completion of a Commercial Treaty with

with the King of Persia, which I have directed to be laid before you.

I am engaged in negociations with several Powers, which, I trust, by leading to Conventions founded on the just principle of mutual advantage, may extend the trade and commerce of the country.

I regret that I am not enabled to announce to you the re-establishment of peaceful relations with the Government of China.

The uniform success which has attended the hostile operations directed against that Power, and my confidence in the skill and gallantry of my naval and military forces, encourage the hope, on my part, that our differences with the Government of China will be brought to an early termination, and our commercial relations with that country placed on a satisfactory basis.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The estimates for the year have been prepared, and will be laid before you.

I rely with entire confidence on your disposition, while you enforce the principles of a wise economy, to make that provision for the service of the country which the public exigencies require.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I recommend to your immediate attention the state of the finances and of the expenditure of the country.

You will have seen with regret that, for several years past, the annual income has been inadequate to bear the public charges; and I feel confident, that, fully sensible of the evil which must result from a continued deficiency of this nature during peace, you will carefully consider the best means of averting it.

I recommend also to your consideration the state

of

of the laws which affect the import of corn, and of other articles, the produce of foreign countries.

Measures will be submitted for your consideration for the amendment of the Law of Bankruptcy, and for the improvement of the jurisdiction exercised by the Ecclesiastical Courts in England and Wales.

It will also be desirable that you should consider, with a view to their revision, the laws which regulate the registration of electors of Members to serve in Parliament.

I have observed, with deep regret, the continued distress in the manufacturing districts of the country.

The sufferings and privations which have resulted from it have been borne with exemplary patience and fortitude.

I feel assured that your deliberations on the various important matters which will occupy your attention will be directed by a comprehensive regard for the interests and permanent welfare of all classes of my subjects; and I fervently pray that they may tend in their result to improve the national resources, and to encourage the industry and promote the happiness of my people.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 2d day of *February* 1842,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS in the Act of Uniformity, which establishes the Liturgy of the Church of England, provision is made for such alterations in the Prayers for the Royal Family as, from time to time, shall become necessary; it is, therefore, this day ordered by Her Majesty in Council that, in the Morn-

Morning and Evening Prayers, in the Litany, and in all other parts of the Public Service, as well in the Occasional Offices as in the Book of Common Prayer, where the Royal Family is appointed to be particularly prayed for, the following form and order shall be observed, viz.

> Adelaide the Queen Dowager, the Prince Albert, Albert Prince of Wales, and all the Royal Family.

And Her Majesty doth strictly charge and command, that no edition of the Common Prayer be henceforth printed, but in the form aforementioned; and that, in the meantime, and until copies of such edition may be had, all Parsons, Vicars, and Curates within this realm do (for the preventing of mistakes), with the pen, correct and amend all such Prayers in their Church Books, according to the foregoing direction: and, for the better notice hereof, that this Order be forthwith printed and published, and sent to the several parishes; and that the Right Reverend the Bishops do take care that obedience be paid to the same accordingly.

Wm. L. Bathurst.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 2d day of *February* 1842,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

THIS day the Most Noble Walter Francis Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry was, by Her Majesty's command, sworn of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

Her Majesty having been pleased to deliver the custody of the Privy Seal to the Most Noble Walter Francis Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, the Oath of Keeper of the Privy Seal was this day administered to him, and his Grace took his place at the Board accordingly.

Her Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Most Noble James Brownlow William Marquess of Salisbury to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Middlesex, and the Most Noble Brownlow Marquess of Exeter to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Northampton, their Lordships this day took the Oaths appointed to be taken thereupon, instead of the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 2d day of *February* 1842,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

SHERIFFS appointed by Her Majesty in Council, for the Year 1842.

Bedfordshire,	Robert Lindsell, of Fairfield-House, Esq.
Berkshire,	Henry Mill Bunbury, of Marlston-House, Esq.
Buckinghamshire,	John Palmer, of Dorney-Court, Esq.
Camb' & Hunt'.	John Linton, of Stirtloe, Esq.
Cumberland,	Fretchville Lawson Ballantine Dykes, of Dovenby-Hall, Esq.
Cheshire,	Edward Davies Davenport, of Capesthorne, Esq.

Der-

Derbyshire,	James Sutton, of Shardlow, Esq.
Devonshire,	Emanuel Lousada, of Peak-House, Esq.
Dorsetshire,	Henry Ker Seymer, of Hanford, Esq.
Durham,	Robert Eden Duncombe Shafto, of Whitworth-Park, Esq.
Essex,	John Faithful Fortescue, of Writtle-Lodge, Esq.
Gloucestershire,	Thomas Henry Kingscote, of Kingscote, Esq.
Herefordshire,	John Lucy Scudamore, of Kentchurch-Park, Esq.
Hertfordshire,	George Gould Morgan, of Brickendonbury, Esq.
Kent,	Henry Hoare, of Staplehurst, Esq.
Leicestershire,	John Bainbrigge Story, of Lockington, Esq.
Lincolnshire,	Sir John Nelthorpe, of Scawby, Bart.
Monmouthshire,	John Etherington Welsh Rolls, of the Hendre, Esq.
Norfolk,	William Howe Windham, of Fellbrig, Esq.
Northamptonshire,	The Honourable Philip Sydney Pierrepont, of Evenley-Hall.
Northumberland,	Edward Riddell, of Cheeseburn Grange, Esq.
Nottinghamshire,	Francis Wright, of Lenton-Hall, Esq.
Oxfordshire,	John Shawe Phillips, of Culham-House, Esq.

Rutlandshire,	Richard Westbrook Baker, of Cottesmore, Esq.
Shropshire,	Henry Justice, of Hinstock, Esq.
Somersetshire,	Robert Charles Tudway, of the city of Wells, Esq.
Staffordshire,	John Edwards Piercy, of Warley-Hall, Esq.
County of Southampton,	George Henry Ward, of Northwood-Park, Isle of Wight, Esq.
Suffolk,	Edward Bridgman, of Coney Weston, Esq.
Surrey,	Charles Barclay, of Bury-Hill, Esq.
Sussex,	George Wyndham, of Petworth, Esq.
Warwickshire,	John Little, of Newbold Pacey, Esq.
Wiltshire,	Frederick William Rooke, of Lackham-House, Esq.
Worcestershire,	Edward Holland, of Lenchwick, Esq.
Yorkshire,	William St. Quintin, of Scampston-Hall, Esq.

WALES.

Anglesey,	John Sanderson, of Aberbraint, Esq.
Brecknockshire,	Howel Jones Williams, of Coity Mawr, Esq.
Carnarvonshire,	John Griffith Watkins, of Plas Llanfair, Esq.
Carmarthenshire,	William Phillips, of Wayngron, Esq.

Car-

Cardiganshire,	Francis David Saunders, of Tymawr, Esq.
Denbighshire,	Thomas Molyneux Williams, of Penbedw-Hall, Esq.
Flintshire,	Edward Dymock, of Penley-Hall, Ellesmere, Esq.
Glamorganshire,	Henry Lucas, of Uplands, Esq.
Merionethshire,	The Honourable Thomas Pryce Lloyd, of Mochras.
Montgomeryshire,	Sir John Roger Kynaston, of Hardwick-Hall, Bart.
Pembrokeshire,	Robert Frederick Gower, of Glandofan, Esq.
Radnorshire,	David Oliver, of Rhydoldog, Esq.

Foreign-Office, February 3, 1842.

THE following Addresses of Congratulation to the Queen, on the occasion of the Birth of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, were presented to Her Majesty by the Earl of Aberdeen, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:

From the Consul and British Inhabitants of the city of Rotterdam.

From the Minister, Treasurer, and Trustees of the English Church Establishment in Amsterdam.

From the Residents and Visitors in the towns of St. Malo and St. Servan, in the kingdom of France.

From Her Britannic Majesty's Subjects residing at Nice, assembled at the British Consulate.

Down-

Downing-Street, February 2, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Alastair Mackenzie, Esq. to be Deputy Sheriff of the District of Port Philip, in the Colony of New South Wales.

Downing-Street, February 3, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Thomas Shirley Warner, Esq. to be Provost Marshal General of the Island of Dominica.

Crown-Office, February 2, 1842.

MEMBER returned to serve in this present PARLIAMENT.

City of Dublin.

William Henry Gregory, Esq. in the room of John Beatty West, Esq. deceased.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 8, 1842.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 2d day of *February* 1842,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act to regulate the trade of the British "possessions abroad," it is, amongst other things, enacted, that the several ports therein in that behalf mentioned shall be free warehousing ports for all the purposes of the said Act; and it is thereby further enacted, that it shall be lawful for His Majesty, by Order in Council, from time to time, to appoint any port in His Majesty's possessions in America to be a free warehousing port for all or any of the purposes of the said Act, and that every port so appointed shall be, for all the purposes expressed in such Order, a free warehousing port, under the said Act, as if appointed by the same:

And whereas Her Majesty doth deem it expedient to appoint the ports of Saint John, in the island of Antigua, and Plymouth, in the island of Montserrat, free warehousing ports under the said Act, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained:

Now, therefore, in pursuance and exercise of the powers

powers and authorities in Her Majesty by the said Act in that behalf vested, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that the said ports of Saint John, in the island of Antigua, and Plymouth, in the island of Montserrat, shall be free warehousing ports for all the purposes of the said Act:

Provided always, and it is hereby ordered, that nothing herein contained shall exempt any goods, wares, or merchandize imported from the said ports of Saint John and Plymouth, respectively, into any of the British possessions in the West Indies, or on the Continent of South America, or into the Bahama Islands, from the payment of the duties now chargeable thereon in such places under the said Act:

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

Wm. L. Bathurst.

Buckingham-Palace, February 8, 1842.

LIST of Addresses of Congratulation, transmitted for presentation to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, on the occasion of the Birth of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and presented to His Royal Highness by the Right Honourable the Marquess of Exeter:

From the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, Freeholders, Electors, and others, Inhabitants of the county of Salop.

From the Inhabitants of the county of Somerset.

From the Inhabitants of the county of Warwick.

From the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the county of Surrey.

From

From the Gentry, Clergy, and Inhabitants of the county of Carmarthen.

From the Inhabitants of the county of Sligo.

From the Noblemen, Justices of the Peace, and Commissioners of Supply of the county of Edinburgh.

From the Heritors, Clergy, Commissioners of Supply, and Justices of the Peace of the county of Sutherland.

From the Senate of the United States of the Ionian Islands.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Quebec, Canada.

From the Inhabitants of the town of Kingston, in Canada.

From the Inhabitants of Saint John's, Newfoundland.

From the Members of the Newfoundland Natives' Society.

From the Benevolent Irish Society of Newfoundland.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Deal.

From the Portreeve, Bailiff, Clergy, and Inhabitants of the borough of Honiton, in the county of Devon.

From the Inhabitants of the town of Christchurch and its vicinity.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, Burgesses, and other Inhabitants of the borough of Buckingham.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the borough of Newbury, in the county of Berks.

From the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Burgesses, and Town Clerk of the borough of New Windsor, in the county of Berks.

From the Bishop, Dean, and Chapter of the cathedral church of Lichfield.

From the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral church of Worcester.

From the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral church of Hereford.

From the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral church of Saint Peter, in Exeter.

From the Dean and Canons of the Queen's Free Chapel of St. George, within the castle of Windsor.

From the Clergy and Laity of the Windsor and Eton Church Union.

From the Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of the royal burgh of Dornoch.

From the Provost and Magistrates, Town Council, and other Inhabitants of the royal burgh of Inverness.

From the Magistrates and Town Council of the royal burgh of Wick.

From the Inhabitants of the town and parish of Kelso, in the county of Roxburgh.

From the Members of the Presbytery of Stranraer.

From the Ministers and Elders of the Presbytery of Ayr.

From the Ministers and Elders of the Presbytery of Dalkeith.

From the Vice-Patrons, President, Council, Officers, and Members of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland.

From the President and Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, in London.

From the Governors and Guardians of the Hospital for the maintenance and education of exposed and deserted young Children, commonly called the Foundling Hospital.

From the Members of the Loyal and Constitutional Association of Bridgnorth and its vicinity.

From the Old Friend, Officers, and Brothers of the Royal Prince Albert Lodge of the Grand Alfred Improved Order of Old Friends, assembled at the Mechanics' Institution, St. Mary-le-bone.

From

From the Royal Caledonian Horticultural Society.
From the Deacon and Remanent Members of the Incorporation of Cordiners, of the city of Edinburgh.

Duchy of Lancaster, February 4, 1842.

The Queen has been this day pleased to appoint Thomas Robert Wilson France, of Rawcliffe-hall, Esq. to be Sheriff of the county palatine of Lancaster for the year ensuing.

Whitehall, February 7, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Reverend William Alexander Corkindale to the church and parish of Ladykirk, in the presbytery of Chirnside and county of Berwick, vacant by the death of the Reverend George Robertson.

The Queen has also been pleased to present the Reverend James Cochrane to the charge and office of Second Minister of the church and parish of Cupar, in the presbytery of Cupar and shire of Fife, vacant by the death of the Reverend John Birrell, late Second Minister of the said church.

Whitehall, February 7, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto George White, Esq. a Colonel in the Portuguese army, Her royal licenee and permission, that he may aceept and wear the insignia of a Knight of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword, whieh His late Most Faithful Majesty Don John the Sixth, King of Portugal, was pleased to confer upon him, in testimony of His Majesty's approbation of his brave and meritorious conduet in the field during the Peninsular war; and that he may enjoy all the rights and privileges thereunto annexed; provided, nevertheless, that Her Majesty's said lieence and permission doth not authorize the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedenee, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these realms:

And also to eommand, that the said concession and especial mark of Her royal favour be registered, together with the relative documents, in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 11, 1842.

India Board, February 10, 1842.

DISPATCHES have been received at the East India House, of which the following are copies or extracts:

From Major-General Sir Robert Sale, K. C. B. commanding 1*st Brigade of British Troops serving in Affghanistan, to Captain Grant, Officiating Assistant Adjutant General, Cabool, dated Camp Bootkhak,* 12*th October,* 1841.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to state to you, for the information of Major-General Elphinstone, C. B. that the task of forcing the pass of Khoord Cabool, and defeating the rebels posted within it, has, this morning, been accomplished.

After fully weighing the whole of the information brought to me at various periods in the course of yesterday, I came to the conclusion that the main body of the insurgents was posted behind a breastwork near the middle of the pass, and that they would defend it, as well as the almost inaccessible heights, on either flank of it.

My plan of attack was therefore arranged as follows. I determined to employ two hundred Jezzailchees, under the well known Sirdar Jan Fishan Khan, to create a diversion by assaulting, in flank and rear, the

the precipitous ridge which forms the southern side of the Durra, whilst the troops under my command entered its gorge, and attacked the enemy in front. The force left camp at 6 A.M. The advanced guard consisted of the two guns of foot artillery, under Lieutenant Dawes, two companies of the 13th light infantry under Captain Fenwick and Lieutenant George King, the flank companies of the 35th native infantry under Captain Younghusband, and a detachment of pioneers under Captain Broadfoot, the whole being in charge of Captain Seaton, 35th regiment native infantry. The remainder of the 13th and 35th, formed our main body. As we approached the insurgents' position, we found that all the reports of our spies had been substantially correct, but that the enemy were with-drawing from behind their breastwork in the valley, and occupying the rocky ridges of the mountains on either side. They opened upon us a well-directed fire, and, at the very commencement of the affair, I received a wound from a ball, above the ancle, which ultimately compelled me to leave the field. Whilst I remained on it, however, I directed two companies of the 13th, and one of the 35th, to ascend the precipices on either hand in face of the enemy, and I must in justice to them mention the gallantry, activity, and perseverance with which this duty was performed, and the enemy driven by our skirmishers from point to point of eminences almost perpendicular. When compelled to retire, I resigned the command into the hands of Lieutenant-Colonel Dennie, C. B., and have the pleasure to forward his report, detailing the further progress and completion of the affair.

I beg to add, that whilst I remained at the head of the force, the conduct of both officers and men afforded me the highest satisfaction, and I am greatly pleased with the spirited and judicious manner in which Lieutenant-Colonel Dennie brought the matter to a close.

The

The exertions of my Brigade Major, Captain Wade, and of Captain Havelock, and Lieut. Airey of Major General Elphinstone's personal staff, who attached themselves to me as volunteers on this service, demand my amplest acknowledgments. The last-mentioned of these officers had a horse shot under him. I beg to forward the casualty return of the 13th; that of the artillery, sappers, and 35th native infantry shall follow.

A memorandum of the ammunition expended, is also annexed. I am thankful for the promised reinforcement of two guns; and if the 37th regiment native infantry can also be promptly sent out, it will relieve the troops from a part of very harassing outpost duty, in an exposed plain, in the vicinity of mountains.

P. S. I ought not to have forgotten to mention, that Captain Bellew, Assistant Quarter Master General, who had previously, under General Elphinstone's instructions, reconnoitred the passes occupied by the enemy, accompanied me during my march from Cabool, and ably aided me, until the moment of my being wounded, upon which he continued to render valuable assistance to Lieutenant Colonel Dennie. To Brevet Captain Trevor, 3d light cavalry, politically employed on this occasion, I was indebted for the information obtained at Bootkhak; upon it my plan of attack was based, and it proved correct in every particular; and he was personally active and conspicuous throughout the engagement.

From Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Dennie, C. B., Commanding 13th Light Infantry, to Major-General Sir R. H. Sale, K.C.B., Commanding.

Dated Camp Bootkhak,
SIR, *October* 12, 1841.

I BEG, on my return to Camp, to report the details of the progress and completion of the affair with the rebels, in the Khoord Cabool Pass, begun in so spirited a manner under your personal command this morning.

On receiving over charge of the troops, in consequence of your wound compelling you to leave the valley, I pursued your plan of operations by pressing the enemy as much as the nature of the ground would admit on both flanks, and rapidly moving on the main column and guns, with the intention of dislodging them from their breastworks, if still occupied, but this the insurgents had evacuated, though they ventured to dispute the possession of the precipitous heights, and to direct a well-aimed fire against our main force. Disconcerted, however, by the bold manner in which they were met by our skirmishers, as they scaled the mountain sides, and by the steady progress of the advance, they gradually abandoned their first position, and retired to the highest ridges and pinnacles of the Durra.

I had resolved from the first not to allow any lateral opposition to divert me from the main purpose of clearing the valley, and a little after 7 A.M. I had the satisfaction of reaching the southern gorge of the Pass, and establishing there the 35th native infantry, and the guns in an excellent post, constituted by the walls of a strong and capacious, though deserted, fort. By this time our skirmishers had every where got possession of the heights, and the Affghan force under Jan Fishan Khan, had also crowned

crowned the mountains, and displayed their banners on its summit.

You are aware, that it was part of your original plan, that the 13th light infantry should return to their encampment at Bootkhak. As the column marched back, the enemy again showed themselves on several points of the defile, and opened a fire, and some loss was sustained in repelling these attacks, and in withdrawing our flanking parties.

The Troops finally arrived at Bootkhak about 2 P. M., a good deal harassed by the exertions of the morning. You will see by the returns that the casualties have not been few, which arose from the great advantage afforded by the ground to an enemy trained to mountain warfare.

Permit me to add the expression of my admiration of the fearless manner in which the men of the 13th, chiefly young soldiers, ascended heights nearly perpendicular, under the sharp fire of the insurgents. The Sepoys of the 35th rivalled and equalled them in steadiness, activity and intrepidity. I am happy to say, that no loss whatever of baggage of the native infantry was sustained in traversing this valley of plunderers.

I have not yet received the casualty return of the 35th regiment native infantry, but have reason to believe that it is in amount about equal to that of the 13th, and am informed that they have one officer, Captain Younghusband, severely wounded.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Force under the Command of Major General Sir R. H. Sale, K. C. B. in forcing the pass of Khoord Cabool, on the 12th October, 1841.

2d Company 6th Battalion Artillery—1 private, 3 horses, wounded.

H. M. 13th Light Infantry—2 privates killed; 2 subalterns, 2 serjeants, 16 privates, wounded.
35th Regiment N. I.—2 privates killed; 1 captain 1 naick, 8 sepoys, wounded.
Sappers and Miners—2 privates killed; 2 privates wounded.

Total—6 privates killed; 1 captain, 2 subalterns, 2 serjeants, 1 corporal, 27 privates, 3 horses, wounded.

Grand Total—6 killed; 33 wounded, and 3 horses wounded.

Names of Officers wounded.

General Staff—Major-General Sir R. Sale, K. C. B. commanding, severely; Captain Wade, Major of Brigade, slightly.
13th Light Infantry—Lieutenant Mein, severely; Ensign Oakes, slightly.
35th Regiment N. I.—Captain Younghusband, severely.

H. WADE, Captain,
Major of Brigade.

From Major-General Sir R. Sale, K.C.B., to Captain Grant.

Camp in the Valley near Teezeen,
October 23, 1841.

SIR,

I BEG to acquaint you for the information of Major-General Elphinstone, C. B., that the force united under my command, consisting of the 1st Brigade of infantry, No. 6, light field battery, the mountain train, the corps of sappers and miners, a squadron of the 5th light cavalry, and a Rissalah of the Shah's 2d cavalry, marched from Khoord Cabool towards Teezeen yesterday morning. Lieutenant Colonel Monteath, 35th, commanded the advanced guard,

guard, Lieutenant Colonel Dennie, 13th, the main column, and Captain Oldfield, 5th light cavalry, the rear guard, in each of which troops of the several arms were appointed according to the best of my judgment. The force felt its way cautiously through the defiles of the Huft Kotul, occupying with skirmishers the hills on either flank, and leaving parties for the protection of our baggage and rear on selected points. Nothing was seen of the enemy until the advance and main body had halted in the valley of Teezeen. From this low ground another vale stretches out towards the south east, and on the sides and summits of the mountains which enclose the latter, were posted in every quarter bodies of the insurgents, whilst another portion of their force, consisting of foot, led on by Sirdars on horseback, and their mounted followers, shewed a determination to dispute with us the possession of a conical hill, which partially closes the entrance of the branching valley, and barred our approach to Moohummud Ufzal's fort, a large work backed by gardens, which the rebels still garrisoned. From this eminence the advanced guard under Colonel Monteath drove them by a combined attack, and I then directed the 13th light infantry and a portion of Captain Abbot's battery to advance under Lieutenant Colonel Dennie, and assault the fort itself. The insurgents, however, abandoned it after directing from it a feeble fire.

I immediately determined to establish in it a depôt for my sick and wounded, and to take it as a point of support for ulterior operations and an appui to my camp, to be fixed under its walls, but as the enemy continued to occupy in force a nearly circular range of heights, and even boldly to skirmish in a lower part of the valley, it became necessary to drive them from such segments of the mountain as would, if remaining in their hands, have given them the power to command our position, and fire upon the troops with advantage at night. This led to a succession of

skirmishes which were maintained with great coolness and spirit by several companies of the 13th and one of the 35th, aided by the guns of Captain Abbott's battery and the Mountain Train, and supported by the cavalry. The combat was prolonged until after dusk, and the ammunition of one of the companies of the 13th having been expended, it was compelled temporarily to retire, and a very promising officer, Lieutenant Edward King, was killed at its head. A supply of cartridges and a reinforcement were promptly sent up, and the affair ended by the rebels being pushed off every part of the steep mountains which we designed to retain. The returns will show that our loss has been slight, and I have no doubt that the enemy suffered severely from the fire of our skirmishers and the shot of our batteries. The force bivouacked in position without an attempt being made upon our line. Morning showed us the heights every where deserted by the rebels, and if a negociation which they have opened in very humble terms, should not end in their entire submission, I purpose to attack their principal fort to-morrow.

I regret to have to add that, though every precaution was adopted for the security of our line of communication, a large interval was created between our main body and rear guard by the circumstance of the latter having to await at Khoord Cabool the arrival of carriage from the capital for part of the public baggage. A light armed enemy, well acquainted with the country, did not fail to take advantage of this, and I fear that some ammunition and valuable stores have fallen into their hands. I beg to forward the report of Captain Oldfield, detailing every occurrence whilst he commanded the rear guard, also the returns of killed and wounded and of ammunition expended.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing of the force under the command of Major General Sir R. H. Sale, K.C. B. in the attack on the enemy's position in the valley of Teezeen, on the 22d October 1841.

2d Company 6th Battalion Artillery.—1 sergeant, 1 horse wounded.

Squadron, 5th Light Cavalry.—1 horse killed; 1 private, wounded.

H. M. 13th Light Infantry.—1 lieutenant, 3 privates, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 corporal, 7 privates, wounded.

Sappers and Miners.—1 private killed; 1 lieutenant, 5 privates, 1 mule, wounded.

Mountain Train.—2 privates, wounded.

Total—1 lieutenant, 4 privates, 1 horse, killed; 2 lieutenants, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 15 privates, 1 horse, 1 mule, wounded.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

Killed—Lieutenant Edward King, H. M. 13th Light Infantry.

Wounded—Lieutenant Frere, H. M. 13th Light Infantry, slightly; Lieutenant Orr, Sappers and Miners, severely.

H. WADE, Captain, Major of Brigade.

From Major-General Sir R. Sale, K. C.B. to Captain Grant.

Dated Camp, Jugduluk, October 28, 1841.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of Major General Elphinstone, C. B., that the force under my command, reached this place today: last night passed over without the slightest insult

sult to our out-posts at Kuttah Sung, but during the morning's march we deseried small parties at a distanee on both flanks, especially near the outlet of the Puree Durree, whieh afterwards united in a eombined attaek on our rear guard. Our loss has been small, and the enemy was everywhere baffled and held in check by the fire from our guns and skirmishers. Owing, however, to the jaded state of our camels, it became necessary to destroy a good deal of camp equipage to prevent its falling into the rebels' hands.

The daily repetition of these attacks has given rise to suspicions of the sineerity of the Chiefs in the mind of the Politieal Assistant, in whieh I am compelled to participate, though I shall be happy to find that their submission at Teezeen was made in good faith, and that these petty hostilities are the acts of men not under their controul.

From Major General Sir R. Sale, K.C.B. to Captain Grant.

Dated Camp Gundamuk
30th October, 1841.

SIR,

YESTERDAY the force under my eommand was again engaged with the insurgents of these mountains, and the affair was the sharpest whieh we have had since penetrating the pass of Khoord Cabool. I experieneed little molestation in my camp at Jugduluk, but observed towards sunset and by moonlight evident indications of the enemy whieh had attacked our rear guard earlier in the day, being in the act of moving off over the hills with a view of concentrating between my force and Sookhab. Major General Elphinstone is aequainted with the localities and will not have forgotten that the only entranee to the valley at Jugduluk from the eastward is by a long and winding kotul, overlooked and commanded by a lofty

lofty range of mountains, partially clothed with bushes and dwarf trees. Of these really terrific eminences, the rebels had, as I had anticipated, taken possession, in more considerable numbers than we have been opposed to since leaving Teezeen. Holding all the salient points of the hills, and secured by breastworks, they shewed a determination to dispute with the utmost obstinacy the progress of our flanking parties and to endeavour to prevent the debouche of our advance and main column. To enable us to effect this, I had to detach companies from every corps in the force to the right and left, which, aided by the artillery, won their way inch by inch up the lofty heights. Much however remained to be done, and the fire of the mountaineers from several of the tallest summits was unabated, and success was every where doubtful, when a single company of the 13th, under Captain Wilkinson, was directed to advance up the defile itself. It pressed forward at a rapid pace, supported by all the reserves which remained available, and, to the surprise of the whole force, found that the enemy had neglected to guard the main outlet. This van guard, therefore, it's supports, and the guns were quickly established on the narrow table land, from which they had it in their power to take the whole of the defences of the rebels in reverse. Our troops commanded the route to Sookhab, and the enemy seemed to decline all further opposition. The march was resumed; but as the cumbrous train of baggage filed over the mountain, the insurgents, again appearing from beyond the most distant ridges, renewed the contest with increased numbers, and the most savage fury. Our rear-guard made the best dispositions for defence and rescue; but the suddenness of the onset caused some confusion, during which, notwithstanding the efforts of the troops, some baggage and camp equipage fell into the hands of their opponents. Captain Wyndham, of the 35th, was killed at this crisis of the affair; and several brave

men

men of all the corps fell or were wounded. Soon, however, by the praiseworthy exertions, and cool and soldierlike order and example of Captains Backhouse and Broadfoot of the Shah's service, and Fenwick of the 13th, confidence was restored, the aspect of the affair changed, and the rear guard extricated from the defile. It continued in the best order to retreat, and to repel the enemy who had followed it up to the point at which the loftier hills wear away. Our casualties of yesterday and the day before, amount to one hundred and thirty; amongst whom are one officer killed and four wounded. This loss will not be considered heavy by those who have seen the heights from which the rebels were driven, and are acquainted with the habits and character of the mountaineers to whom we were opposed. I have to-day marched to this place without any interruption worthy of mention.

From the details of this despatch the Major-General commanding in Affghanistan, will be enabled to draw his own inferences as to the actual state of our relations with the refractory Chiefs who were admitted at Teezeen into a treaty of reconciliation with the government against which they had rebelled. But it belongs more peculiarly to my vocation, in the field, now that there is a prospect of brief repose in the vicinity of this cantonment, to report with much satisfaction the cheerfulness, steadiness, and perseverance with which the troops have performed every duty required of them; since leaving Cabool they have been kept constantly on the alert by attacks by night and day; from the time of their arrival at Teezeen they have invariably bivouacked, and the safety of our positions has only been secured by unremitting labour, and throwing up intrenchments, and very severe out-post duty; whilst each succeeding morning has brought its affair, with a bold and active enemy, eminently skilful in the species of warfare to which their attempts have been confined, and

armed

armed with Juzails, which have enabled them to annoy us, at a range, at which they could only be reached by our artillery. Though compelled by the effects of my late wound to witness these conflicts from a Doolie, I must bear my unequivocal testimony to the gallantry of officers and men, on every occasion of contact with the enemy, and especially in scaling the tremendous heights above Jugduluk. I enclose casualty return.

I beg to express my sense of the highly able assistance which I have received in all our attacks and skirmishes, and throughout the operations, from Lieutenant-Colonels Dennie and Monteath, C.B. I have been much pleased with the address and able management of Captain Abbott of the Artillery, who has twice commanded the advanced guard; and the exertions of Captain Wade, my Brigade-Major, and of Captain Havelock, Persian Interpreter to General Elphinstone, (temporarily attached to me) in conveying my orders from point to point, and aiding in the dispositions, deserve my warmest commendations.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the force under the command of Major General Sir Robert H. Sale, K. C. B. on the advance to, and storming of, the Pass of Jugduluk, on the 28th and 29th of October 1841.

2d Company 6th Battalion Artillery.—1 private, killed; 5 privates, 2 horses, wounded.

5th Regiment Light Cavalry Squadron.—2 horses killed; 1 private, 2 horses, wounded.

H. M. 13th Light Infantry.—4 privates, killed; 3 lieutenants, 30 privates, wounded.

35th Regiment N. I.—1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 2 soobadars, 1 jemadar, 1 corporal, 12 privates, killed;

killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 jemadar, 4 sergeants, 1 corporal, 25 privates, wounded.

Sappers and Miners.—1 sergeant, 6 privates, killed; 1 soobadar, 1 jemadar, 4 sergeants, 1 corporal, 13 privates, wounded.

2d Regiment Shah Soojah's Cavalry.—1 horse, wounded.

Total—1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 2 soobadars, 1 jemadar, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 23 privates, 2 horses, killed; 4 lieutenants, 1 soobadar, 2 2 jemadars, 8 sergeants, 2 corporals, 74 privates, 5 horses, wounded.

Names of the Officers Killed and Wounded.

Killed—Captain Wyndham, 35th Regiment N. 1.

Wounded—Lieutenant Jennings, 13th Light Infantry, severely; Lieutenant Holeombe, 13th Light Infantry, severely; Lieutenant Rattray, 13th Light Infantry, severely; Lieutenant Coombe, 35th N. I., severely.

From Major General Sir R. Sale, K. C. B. to Major Craigie, Acting Adjutant General of the Army.

Head Quarters, dated Jellalabad, Nov. 18, 1841.

SIR,

THE troops under my command reached this city on the 12th instant.

My line of march on the 11th was no otherwise interrupted than by the attacks of bodies of plunderers on the baggage, who received signal punishment from our precautionary parties.

Lieutenant-Colonel Dennie commanded the rear guard; he retired slowly before the enemy, repelling him by skirmishes and cannon as long as the ground continued abrupt and rugged, but on approaching the plains, he commenced to manœuvre with the view

of

of drawing them into an action on the level. Their boldness favoured his stratagem, and foreseeing this result, I had despatched the Rissalah of Shah's horse to reinforce him. At length the desired moment arrived, and the Lieutenant-Colonel directed Captain Oldfield, of the 5th Cavalry, and Lieutenant Mayne, of the Shah's second, to make a combined charge against the Ooloose; this was executed with great rapidity and resolution, and in very compact order, and in a few minutes upwards of one hundred Afghan matchlock men were sabred and shot, and the rest driven in irremediable confusion to the heights. It was ascertained on the spot, that the Ooloose had left in the course of the whole affair one hundred and fifty dead on the field, and the proportion of their wounded must have been heavy. After this salutary lesson, their efforts to annoy our columns on their route up to the walls of this place were cautious and feeble. The defences of Jellalabad consist of a mud *enceinte*, of upwards of two thousand yards of weak curtains, and round towers, which have a narrow rampart, but insufficient parapet. On the northern face the profile is less bold than elsewhere, and there was excellent cover for an enemy within pistol shot. On the evening of the 12th, our infantry occupied the gates, and the ill-constructed citadel, whilst the artillery and cavalry were dispersed in the enclosures adjacent to the residences of the King, and Envoy and Minister, without the walls.

On the morning of the 13th, more regular occupation was taken of the place. Troops were posted on the whole of its bastions, the two infantry corps were established in the citadel, the artillery in an open space in front of it, and the cavalry in the Shah's garden. About two hundred and fifty of the Khyberees had remained steadily to their allegiance; the Jezzailchees were emulating the regular battalion in zeal and courage, and unremitting efforts were made by plying our entrenching tools and the

substitution of camel saddles for sandbags, to put the town into a state of decent defence; in the mean time a great force had assembled under the walls to the southward and westward, whilst other masses came down from the direction of Lughman, crossed the river and invested us closely to the northward, detaching parties to set fire to the cantonment, raised at so great an expense in 1840. It had been in part burnt down the night before, and was now involved in a general conflagration, the enemy, masked by trees and old buildings, kept up an incessant fire of musquetry against the walls at a very short range for upwards of twenty-four hours, by which our men sustained some loss behind their growing defences, and as it was desirable to diminish the consumption of provisions within the city, I adopted the measures, first, of telling the women and children to withdraw, next, of excluding all strangers and suspicious persons, and finally, of getting rid, as far as it was practicable, of the whole male population, excepting the shopkeepers whose stay was valuable to us.

On the morning of Sunday the 14th, I determined to attempt to dislodge the enemy from a part of their position. I placed for this purpose a force consisting of three hundred men of the 13th, three hundred of the 35th, one hundred sappers, three guns of Captain Abbott's battery, the whole of the cavalry, and two hundred Khyberees, at the disposal of Lieutenant-Colonel Monteath, C.B., and directed him to sally from the town, and assail that part of the enemy's line from which I was most desirous of expelling them. I beg to forward the report of the very gallant affair which followed, and which I had the satisfaction of witnessing from the walls. This spirited attack upon not fewer than five thousand men, has wholly broken up the enemy's investment, and we have from that hour scarcely seen an armed Affghan in our neighbourhood; we have

have availed ourselves of this pause to put the walls into a state of defence, which will, I trust, enable us to defy the efforts of any Asiatic force unaided by siege artillery, and are using every exertion to store our magazines with grain from the adjacent villages. I enclose reports from Lieutenant-Colonel Dennie and Captain Oldfield, and casualty returns from the 11th to the 14th instant, inclusive.

From Lieutenant Colonel Dennie, C. B. Commanding the 13th Light Infantry, to Captain Wade, Major of Brigade.

SIR, *Dated Jellalabad, November* 14, 1841.

AS commanding the rear guard on the 12th instant, I have the honour to report, for the Major-General's information, that previously to the troops leaving their bivouac a sharp fire was opened upon the loading baggage from the hills on our right, which afterwards was taken up along our rear. The picquets at either point kept the enemy for some time in check, but as his numbers and confidence increased, I deemed it advisable to reinforce them. Captain Oldfield with his troop also pushed those who had descended into the plain, back to the heights covered by our skirmishers (under Lieutenant Wade 13th, and Ensign Norton 35th) extended across the valley, and crowning the hills; the baggage safely debouched through the gorge in which the village is situated, and in about an hour afterwards I gradually retired in the same order. On clearing its narrow outlet at the other extremity, the enemy again pressed upon us and were very numerous, completely enveloping our flanks and rear. As the country however soon opened in our front, and as the troops were perfectly steady and could be fully relied upon, and as I was desirous to disengage them from the broken

broken and close ground, and the fire of the village and that of a large fort, I continued to retire and permitted the confident pursuit of the Ooloose until I had drawn them to the point which I had fixed upon in my mind. Here whilst the squadron of the 5th light cavalry, under Captain Oldfield, was drawn up in line, I was joined by a Rissallah of Anderson's horse under Lieutenant Mayne, sent back by the Major-General, who had witnessed the heavy firing, and judged that the ground was favourable to the movements of cavalry. I now directed a combined charge, which was instantaneous and overpowering; bringing their right shoulders forward they swept the plain and bore down all opposition; not fewer than one hundred fell under their sabres, and the wounded were in proportion. The cavalry was ably supported by Captain Broadfoot with his detachment of sappers, who carried all before them to the right, and cleared the hills which had been covered by our assailants. The route was now general and complete. After the halt necessary for the recall of the cavalry and reforming my party, I resumed my march, which for at least ten miles was not interrupted by a shot. On the road then becoming difficult and contracted, a body of the enemy, encouraged by some Jan Bazes, who had deserted at Gundamuk, again made their appearance, but they preserved a distance at which their fire was harmless. On extricating the column from this ground, I once more awaited their approach, but, instructed by the recent lesson, they could not be induced to cross the ravines, and from thence, until we marched into Jellalabad, we saw no more of an enemy.

Though the conduct of every officer and soldier in this affair was excellent, I must be permitted particularly to remark the gallant manner in which Captain Oldfield led the charge of cavalry, in which he was emulated by Lieutenant Mayne at the head of his Rissallah, and Lieutenant Plowden in command

of

of a troop of the 5th cavalry; Captain Broadfoot's support of them was most soldier-like and intrepid. The services of Captain Backhouse in command of the artillery were very valuable to me, and I have to thank Captain Seaton, 35th, senior officer of the infantry, for his able assistance.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Force under the Command of Major-General Sir Robert Sale, K. C. B. from the 11th to the 14th of November 1841.

Squadron 5th Light Cavalry—1 camp follower, 1 horse, killed; 5 privates, 1 syce, 7 horses, wounded; 1 horse missing.

Rissallah 2d Regiment Cavalry, S. S. F.—7 sepoys, 11 horses, killed; 1 duffadar, 10 privates, 4 horses, wounded.

Sappers and Miners—1 naick, 1 sepoy, killed; 1 serjeant, wounded.

H. M. 13th Light Infantry—11 privates wounded.

35th Regiment N. I.—1 sepoy killed; 6 privates, 2 camp followers, wounded.

Detachment Jezzailchee Regiment—1 havildar, 2 naicks, 19 sepoys, 1 camp follower, killed; 1 captain, 1 jemadar, 12 sepoys, wounded; 1 havildar, 8 sepoys, missing.

Total—1 havildar, 3 naicks, 28 sepoys, 2 camp followers, 12 horses killed; 1 captain, 1 jemadar, 3 staff serjeants, 1 duffadar, 44 privates, 1 syce, 2 camp followers, 11 horses, wounded; 1 havildar, 8 sepoys, 1 horse, missing.

Grand Total—33 men, 12 horses, killed; 53 men, 11 horses wounded; 9 sepoys, 1 horse, missing.

Name

Name of Officer wounded.

Jezzailchee Regiment—Captain Gerrard, 2d in command.

H. WADE, Captain, Major of Brigade.

From Lieut.-Colonel Monteath, C. B. Commanding the 35th Bengal Native Infantry, to Captain Wade, dated Jellalabad, 14th November 1841.

SIR,

HAVING been entrusted with the command of the troops named in the margin,* by Major General Sir R. Sale, K.C.B., for the purpose of making a sortie to dislodge the enemy from the several positions of investment taken up by them around Jellalabad. I have now the honour of addressing you to report for the Major General's information, the arrangements made by me towards the fulfilment of his views.

Having made a reconnoisance of the enemy's posts, as well as the sharp fire upon the ramparts would admit, I determined, as a preliminary measure, to carry the walled garden immediately in front of the southern gate, the walled enclosure and mosque to the south-west of that gate, from whence the flank of the sallying column could be assailed in its advance, and the garden immediately in front of the Cabool gate.

The first of these posts was taken by a party of one hundred men of the Khyber corps, under Lieutenant Hillersdon; the second, by a party of fifty men, of Her Majesty's 13th light infantry, under Lieutenant

* 300 H. M. 13th light infantry; 300, 35th regiment; 100 sappers and miners; 200 Khyber corps; 3 guns, Abbot's battalion; 1 squadron 5th light cavalry; 1 Rissalah, Anderson's horse; a duffadar and 12 men; Skinner's horse.

Cox;

Cox; and the third, by a similar party of Her Majesty's 13th light infantry, under Captain Fenwick.

Having seen the troops established in these three posts, a sortie was immediately made with the remainder of the force from the southern gate, for the purpose of storming the heights in front of that face of the town on which the enemy had collected in masses, and which seemed to be considered the head quarters, from their standard having been planted there, but on the approach of the column of infantry and guns, they immediately fled from them with the utmost precipitancy.

Captain Oldfield, commanding the cavalry stationed in the Shah Bhag, at the south-east angle of the town, had received my instructions that as soon as he saw the infantry debouche upon the plain he was to move forward as expeditiously as possible, gain the rear of the heights, there form line out of reach of the enemy's fire, and remain prepared to charge them upon their being driven down by the infantry.

In order that he might not be impeded by fire behind the walls during his advance, a party of one hundred of the Khyber corps, under Captain Bruce, was placed under his command, to enable him to dislodge any small parties of the enemy so posted. Circumstances however occurred which completely prevented Captain Oldfield from acting in the manner prescribed by me, and which in the end proved of no consequence whatsoever. A report of the occurrences which took place in that officer's quarter is herewith enclosed.

Having occupied the heights from which the enemy had fled, by one hundred men of Her Majesty's 13th light infantry, and the same number of the 35th regiment, and placed the cavalry with one nine-pounder gun under Captain Backhouse, commanding the mountain train (but who was present

as a volunteer), on the plain at a short distance in the front to watch the movements of the enemy, who, both horse and foot, had again collected on a distant height, I moved the rest of the troops and guns round to the right, for the purpose of driving the remainder of the enemy from the western and northern faces of the town, and, on a well directed fire being opened by Lieutenant Dawes from the guns on one of their positions, they broke in every quarter and fled with the greatest consternation, when I am given to understand the Jezzailchies stationed on the northern face, sallied in a very gallant manner and cut up a number of them.

On seeing the hopeless state of affairs in every direction, the chiefs, with about three hundred of the Jan Baz who had deserted our cause at Gundamuk, descended from the height on which they had in the first instance rallied, and made off in the direction of Cabool; but having come within range of Captain Backhouse's gun, that officer had the opportunity afforded him of firing some admirably directed round shot amongst them, which seemed to create an instant feeling to remove themselves as speedily and as far from our vicinity as possible.

Having now detailed the operations of the day, it is a most gratifying reflection to think how much has been gained at so trifling a loss to ourselves and so considerable a one to the enemy, five thousand of whom must have been present on the occasion.

As after sallying from the town, I had the opportunity of witnessing the conduct of the cavalry, I have no hesitation in saying they acquitted themselves entirely to my satisfaction. My thanks are therefore justly due to them, and to that gallant and meritorious officer, Captain Oldfield, for the able manner in which he extricated himself from a very critical situation, in the first instance, and for the brilliant manner in which he afterwards led his men to the charge, placing himself in that situation that

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he was attacked by two Affghan horsemen at the same moment, against whom he had to defend himself until they were sabred by two of his men.

Lieutenant Mayne, commanding the Rissalah of Anderson's Horse, than whom I know not a more gallant and zealous officer, has also well deserved my thanks for his conspicuous conduct, and that of Lieutenant Plowden, 5th Light Cavalry, has been mentioned to me by his commanding officer, Captain Oldfield, in terms of the highest commendation.

In regard to the remainder of the troops, viz., the artillery, Her Majesty's 13th light infantry, 35th regiment, sappers and miners, Shah Shooja's force, and detachment Khyber corps, under Lieutenant Hillersdon, nothing could exceed the gallant spirit manifested by them; and I have to return my thanks to Captain Havelock, Her Majesty's 13th light infantry, who volunteered to accompany me as staff, for the very ready and zealous assistance he was always prepared to render me; to Captain Backhouse, who volunteered to take charge of a nine-pounder, left with the cavalry; Lieutenant Dawes, commanding the artillery with the detachment; to Captain Fenwick, Her Majesty's 13th light infantry, who took the walled enclosure and mosque; Lieutenant Cox who took possession of the garden in front of the Cabool gate, and Lieutenant Hillersden, who took possession of the walled garden in front of the southern gate.

Herewith I beg to enclose a return of the killed and wounded.

From Captain Oldfield, 5th Bengal Cavalry, to Lieutenant-Colonel Monteith, C B.

Camp Jellalabad,
SIR, *14th November*, 1841.

I HAVE the honour to report that, in obedience to orders, I formed the cavalry at mid-day of 14th instant, consisting of 1st squadron 5th cavalry, and part of 3rd squadron of Shah's 2nd cavalry, under the fort wall of this town and facing to the east ready for sally.

As the Khyberees would not act in our front, I was compelled to give up the line of march pointed out, particularly after the occupation by the enemy of the mission grounds and house. The fire on us was very heavy from our front and right; to check this, I ordered Lieutenant Plowden to the front with the skirmishers, and sounded the charge; this frightened the enemy, who soon disappeared from the points above-mentioned. Lieutenant Plowden led the skirmishers gallantly, and rendered me most essential service.

As I advanced, I directed Lieutenant Mayne to clear the ground from left to right, and join me at South Mission Gate: here we were again exposed to a very heavy fire, but a charge drove the enemy away, and we soon were in the midst of their foot, whom we cut up right and left.

The enemy's horse being in force on my right towards the southern gate of the town, I halted to form my troops; the Janbaz fancying they had an easy prey actually charged me, and two of their number were killed in my ranks; this was their last effort. I dashed at and drove them to the hills, then withdrew out of shot covered by skirmishers, and formed in parade order ready for work, but the enemy had had enough.

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I deem it but justice to mention, that the moment I advanced the Khyberees supported me.

The whole of the troops under my command behaved most gallantly, and I received the greatest assistance from Lieutenants Mayne and Plowden, and Subadar Sheik Mykhan of the 2nd troop, 5th light cavalry.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing in the Sally, made on the enemy's position, on the 14th November 1841. *Jellalabad, Nov. 14, 1841.*

Artillery, Abbott's Battery—None killed or wounded.

1st Squadron 5th Light Cavalry—1 naick, 1 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.

Rissallah Anderson's Horse—4 horses, killed; 1 naick, 3 rank and file, 10 horses, wounded.

Detachment of Skinner's Horse—None killed or wounded.

Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry - 3 rank and file, wounded.

35th Regiment Native Infantry—None killed or wounded.

Sappers and Miners, S. S. F.—None killed or wounded.

Detachment Khyberees - None killed or wounded.

Total—4 horses, killed; 2 naicks, 7 rank and file, 11 horses, wounded.

T. MONTEATH, Lieutenant Colonel, commanding the Sallying party.

From

From Major-General Sir R. Sale, K.C.B., to Major Craigie.

SIR, *Dated, Jellalabad, December 2, 1841.*

I HAVE to request the favour of your informing the Commander-in-Chief, that the enemy who had for some days annoyed my garrison, by sending forward parties to open a desultory fire on our soldiers labouring on the works, appeared in force yesterday morning, closely environed the northern and western faces, and partially surrounded the whole place. A desire, under present circumstances, to reserve our ammunition, would, perhaps, have induced me to tolerate this audacity somewhat longer; but as these continued attacks had at length the effect of compelling our people to suspend their exertions to complete the parapets; and as the reports of our spies indicated an intention on the part of the rebels to establish mines under the scarp of our defences (a species of operation in which some Khails in this country are exceedingly skilful), I determined to remove them by a sally to a more convenient distance. I, therefore, formed a column within the Cabool gate, consisting of three hundred of the 13th, three hundred of the 35th, a detachment of sappers and jezzailchees, two guns of No. 6 light field battery, and the whole of the cavalry. I placed this force under the immediate command of Lieut.-Colonel Dennie, purposing to superintend the operation myself from the ramparts.

On the gate being thrown open the column advanced at a rapid pace, and then, according to my previous instructions, the sappers diverging to the left, swept the whole space in front of the walls in that direction, and moved towards the rocky mounds on the right of the main road from Cabool. The security of the other flank was in like manner provided

vided for, by a company of the 35th being extended facing towards the river, whilst the cavalry had been ordered to follow the track of the main column, then forming and wheeling to their left to intercept all fugitives on the plain in that quarter. These movements were made in uninterrupted succession, and with great spirit, and an animating cheer burst from our soldiers the moment they found themselves beyond the walls. The enemy poured their fire upon Colonel Dennie's column as soon as it debouched, but dismayed by the unchecked speed of its advance, broke, and, deserting the ruined forts in their rear, fled across the plain obliquely towards the river. They were promptly and hotly pursued up to its bank by the Jezzailchees and the skirmishers of the 13th; and Captain Abbott pushing his guns at the gallop up to a point which commanded the stream, formed battery, and completed the *deroute*. His practice here was excellent, and the enemy suffered visibly and severely from his round shot and shrapnell. Many of them fell under his fire and that of the infantry and irregulars, and many rushing into the river, and missing the ford in their consternation, got into deep water, and were swept away and drowned The cavalry also successfully sought an opportunity of charging on the level, and once more found ample employment for their sabres. The sappers too, surprised, by a sudden onset, a mass of the Ooloose, which was moving on apparently with the intention of operating against the southern front of the walls, and dispersed them with slaughter. The enemy now were in panic flight on every side, and the reserves having been steadily reformed, the work of demolishing the walls of old forts which had afforded cover to petty assailants, was commenced.

The effect of this sudden and unexpected blow has been electrical. The insurgents have not only fled from the near holds of the Zilne Urbol and two others,

others, in which the Ghiljee chiefs Uzeez Khan and Gool Mahomed and Golam Jon, son of the revolted Urz Uezie, had taken up their quarters, but retired from the whole line of the Char Bhag forts, and only rallied at Umr Khail, at the cautious distance of twelve miles from our ramparts. The latest information is to the effect, that the rebel commander has demanded a strong reinforcement of horse from Cabool as an indispensable condition of his making any further attempts against us. Our loss has been trifling beyond calculation or hope.

Crown-Office, February 10, 1842.

MEMBERS returned to serve in this present PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Liverpool.

Sir Howard Douglas, Bart. in the room of Cresswell Cresswell, Esq. who has accepted the office of one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas.

Borough of Leominster.

George Arkwright, of Sutton-hall, in the county of Derby, Esq. in the room of James Wigram, Esq. who has accepted the office of Vice-Chancellor.

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CIRCUITS OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

SUMMER CIRCUITS, 1842.

HOME CIRCUIT.

H. R. Reynolds, Esq. Chief Commissioner.

Kent, at Maidstone, Thursday, July 7.
Kent, at Dovor, Monday, July 11.
At the City and County of the City of Canterbury, Tuesday, July 12.
Sussex, at Horsham, Friday, July 22.
Hertfordshire, at Hertford, Friday, August 5.

SOUTHERN CIRCUIT.

J. G. Harris, Esq. Commissioner.

Berkshire, at Reading, Tuesday, June 14.
Oxfordshire, at Oxford and City, Thursday, June 16.
Worcestershire, at Worcester and City, Saturday, June 18.
Herefordshire, at Hereford, Monday, June 20.
Radnorshire, at Presteigne, Wednesday, June 22.
Cardiganshire, at Cardigan, Saturday, June 25.
Pembrokeshire, at Haverfordwest and Town, Tuesday, June 28.
Carmarthenshire, at Carmarthen and Borough, Thursday, June 30.
Glamorganshire, at Swansea, Saturday, July 2.
Brecknockshire, at Brecon, Tuesday, July 5.
Glamorganshire, at Cardiff, Thursday, July 7.
Monmouthshire, at Monmouth, Saturday, July 9.
Gloucestershire, at Gloucester and City, Monday, July 11.
At the City and County of the City of Bristol, Thursday, July 14.
Somersetshire, at Bath, Monday, July 18.
Somersetshire, at Wells, Tuesday, July 19.

Cornwall, at Bodmin, Saturday, July 23.
Devonshire, at Plymouth, Tuesday, July 26.
Devonshire, at Exeter and City, Thursday, July 28.
Dorsetshire, at Dorchester, Monday, August 1.
At the Town and County of the Town of Southampton, Thursday, August 4.
Wiltshire, at Salisbury, Saturday, August 6.
Southampton, at Winchester, Monday, August 8.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

T. B. Bowen, Esq. Commissioner.

Rutlandshire, at Oakham, Wednesday, June 15.
Yorkshire, at Sheffield, Friday, June 17.
Yorkshire, at Wakefield, Monday, June 20.
At the Town and County of the Town of Kingston-upon-Hull, Tuesday, June 28.
Yorkshire, at York. Thursday, June 30.
At the City of York, Friday, July 1.
Yorkshire, at Richmond, Saturday, July 2.
Durham, at Durham, Monday, July 4.
Northumberland, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Town, Wednesday, July 6.
Cumberland, at Carlisle, Saturday, July 9.
Westmorland, at Appleby, Monday, July 11.
Westmorland, at Kendal, Tuesday, July 12.
Lancashire, at Lancaster, Wednesday, July 13.
Lancashire, at Preston, Thursday, July 21.
Lancashire, at Liverpool, Friday, July 22.
Montgomeryshire, at Welch Pool, Tuesday, July 26.
Denbighshire, at Ruthin, Thursday, July 28.
Flintshire, at Mold, Saturday, July 30.
Cheshire, at Chester and City, Monday, August 1.
Merionethshire, at Dolgelly, Thursday, August 4.
Carnarvonshire, at Carnarvon, Saturday, August 6.
Anglesey, at Beaumaris, Monday, August 8.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

W. J. Law, Esq. Commissioner.

Essex, at Chelmsford, Friday, July 8.
Essex, at Colchester, Saturday, July 9.
Suffolk, at Ipswich, Monday, July 11.
Norfolk, at Yarmouth, Wednesday, July 13.
Norfolk, at Norwich and City, Thursday, July 14.
Norfolk, at Lynn, Monday, July 18.
Cambridgeshire, at Cambridge, Tuesday, July 19.
Suffolk, at Bury St. Edmunds, Thursday, July 21.
Huntingdonshire, at Huntingdon, Friday, July 22.
Northamptonshire, at Peterborough, Saturday, July 23.
Northamptonshire, at Northampton, Monday, July 25.
Warwickshire, at Warwick, Wednesday, July 27.
At the City and County of the City of Coventry, Saturday, July 30.
Leicestershire, at Leicester, Monday, August 1.
Lincolnshire, at Lincoln and City, Wednesday, August 3.
Nottinghamshire, at Nottingham and Town, Friday, August 5.
Derbyshire, at Derby, Monday, August 8.
At the City and County of the City of Lichfield, Tuesday, August 9.
Shropshire, at Shrewsbury, Wednesday, August 10.
Staffordshire, at Stafford, Friday, August 12.
Shropshire, at Oldbury, Monday, August 15.
Warwickshire, at Birmingham, Tuesday, August 16.
Bedfordshire, at Bedford, Friday, August 19.
Buckinghamshire, at Aylesbury, Saturday, August 20.

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 11, 1842.

Downing-Street, February 11, 1842.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, addressed by Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Gough, K.G.C.B., to the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, have been received by Her Majesty's Government:

Head Quarters, Ship Marion, Amoy Harbour, September 5th, 1841.

To the Right Honourable the Earl of Auckland, G.C.B., Governor-General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,—I am happy to be enabled to report to your Lordship the complete success of the operations against Amoy, with very trifling loss; my anticipations in regard to the preparations of the enemy have been fully realized, but I did not calculate on so feeble a resistance.

2. The expedition left Hong Kong Harbour on Saturday, the 21st August, but, in consequence of light winds, the fleet did not clear the Lemma passage until Monday the 23d, and on the evening of the 25th, we arrived in the outward anchorage of Amoy,

Amoy, a few shots only having been fired, as we were running through a chain of islands, which form the mouth of this anchorage, and most of which the Chinese had fortified. As it was blowing very fresh, I could not get on board the flag ship until the following morning, when I accompanied their Excellencies Sir Henry Pottinger and Admiral Sir William Parker, in the Phlegethon steamer, to reconnoitre the defences, with a view to the commencement of immediate operations. The enemy allowed us to do so without firing a shot, and the plan of attack was, at once decided upon, a summons having been previously sent in, requiring the surrender of the town and island of Amoy to Her Majesty's forces.

3. The enemy's defences were evidently of great strength, and the country by nature difficult of access. Every island, every projecting headland, from whence guns could bear upon the harbour, was occupied, and strongly armed. Commencing from the point of entrance into the inner harbour on the Amoy side, the principle sea-line of defence, after a succession of batteries and bastions in front of the outer town, extended for upwards of a mile in one continuous battery of stone, with embrasures roofed by large slabs thickly covered with clods of earth, so as to form a sort of casement, and afford perfect shelter to the men in working their guns. Between some of the embrasures, were embankments to protect the masonry, and 96 guns were mounted in this work, which terminated in a castellated wall, connecting it with a range of precipitous rocky heights, that run nearly parallel to the beach at a distance varying from a quarter to half a mile. Several smaller works were apparent at intervals amid the rocks.

3. The entrance to the inner harbour is by a channel about six hundred yards across, between Amoy and the island of Koo-lang-soo, upon which several strong batteries were visible, and some of these flanked the sea-line and stone battery. It appeared

peared expedient, therefore, to make a simultaneous attack on these two prominent lines of defence.

4. It was proposed that the two line-of-battle ships, with the two large steamers, should attack the sea defences on the island of Amoy nearest the town, and that some of the smaller vessels of war should open their fire to protect the landing of the troops, which was to be effected below the angle formed by the junction of the castellated wall with the sea-line, while the remaining vessels should engage several flanking batteries that extended beyond these works.

5. At the same time, the two heavy frigates and the Modeste were to run in and open their fire upon the works of Koo-lang-soo, where I instructed Major Johnstone, with a company of artillery, and the three companies of the 26th regiment, supported by one hundred and seventy marines, under Major Ellis, to land in a small bay to the left of the batteries, which they were to take in reverse.

6. About half-past one o'clock, the attack commenced, the enemy having previously fired occasional shots at the ships, as they proceeded to their stations. Sir William Parker will no doubt communicate to your Lordship the very conspicuous part taken by Her Majesty's ships on this occasion. From the difficulty of getting the boats collected in tow of the steamers, the troops did not land quite so soon as I could have wished, notwithstanding the judicious arrangements of Captain Giffard, of Her Majesty's sloop Cruizer, who conducted the disembarkation. The 18th and 49th regiments, however, landed about three o'clock, with very little opposition. The former regiment I directed to escalade the castellated wall, while the 49th were to move along the beach, and get over the sea-face or through the embrasures. These two operations were performed to my entire satisfaction, and the greater part of these corps were soon in position within the works, and rapidly moved along the whole line of sea-defence,

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the enemy flying before them. Upon reaching the outskirts of the outer town, they were joined by a party of marines and seamen, whom Sir William Parker had most judiciously landed in support, and whom I directed to occupy a rocky hill in our front in the neighbourhood of which firing was still heard. This duty was promptly and ably performed by Captein Fletcher, of Her Majesty's ship Wellesley, and Captain Whitcomb, of the royal marines.

7. While these operations were going on upon the Amoy side, the island of Koo-lang-soo was ably attacked by the frigates, and the troops landed. Major Ellis, with some of the marines and Cameronians, who first landed, climbed up the rocks to the left of the easternmost battery, and gallantly driving the enemy from the works on the heights, which were defended with some spirit, continued his progress to the north side of the island, while Major Johnstone, who closely followed up with the rest of the troops, proceeded across it and carried the remaining works, thus putting us in possession of this very important position. Major Johnstone reports that Brevet Captain Gregg had an opportunity of distinguishing himself in driving a large body of the enemy from a battery, upon which he came unexpectedly with a detachment of twelve men.

8. On Amoy, a chain of steep rocky hills running from the range already mentioned, transversely to the beach, still intercepted our view of the city, though the outer town lay beneath my advanced post. The guns having been landed by the exertions of the artillery and sappers, and brought on far enough for support, had a strong force opposed our advance, I decided upon forcing the position in my front, which appeared extremely strong and well calculated to be held during the night. Having made the necessary disposition, I directed the 18th regiment to advance up a precipitous gorge, where the enemy had two small works, while the 49th were to pass through the

the outer town by the road to the same hills, extending their left, after gaining the pass, to the works above the beach, so as to open a communication with the shipping. This movement was also executed with spirit, the enemy merely firing off their guns and flying; and at dusk I found myself in position close above the city, and perfectly commanding it.

9. Owing to the boisterous state of the weather, and the delay in the return of the steamers, the 55th regiment had not yet landed, but this was effected at day-light the following morning. I regret to say not without loss, a boat having been swamped and five men unfortunately drowned. Thus re-inforced, I pushed strong parties of the 18th and 49th regiments down to the outskirts of the city, in the north-eastern quarter of which, upon irregularly rising ground, and closely surrounded by a dense mass of buildings, appeared the walled town or citadel. Having carefully reconnoitered the place, I satisfied myself that, although there was a concourse of people passing and repassing at the northern gate, the walls were not manned. I therefore thought it advisable to take advantage of the prevailing panic, and having sent a small party with Captain Cotton, the Commanding Engineer, to reconnoitre the approach to the eastern gate, which he promptly effected, I directed, upon his return, the 18th to advance, having the 49th in support, and the 55th in reserve. The advanced party of the 18th escaladed the wall by the aid of ladders found on the spot, and opened the east gate, which was barred and barricaded from within by sacks filled with earth and stones. The remainder of the regiment passed through it, and manned the other gates, the enemy having previously abandoned the place, leaving it in possession of the mob, which had already began to plunder the public establishments.

10. I occupied the citadel with the 18th and sappers, placing the 49th regiment in an extensive build-

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ing without the public office of the intendant of circuit, from whence they could give protection to the northern suburb, and command the communication to the interior by the only road on this side the island. The artillery I placed in a commanding position upon the top of the pass between the city and the outer town, with the 55th in support, occupying a range of public buildings, in which the Sub-Prefect of Amoy held his court.

11. Amoy is a principal third-class city of China, and from its excellent harbour and situation appears to be well calculated for commerce. The outer town is divided from the city by the chain of rocks I have mentioned, over which a paved road leads through a pass, that has a covered gateway at its summit. The outer harbour skirts the outer town, while the city is bounded in nearly its whole length by the inner harbour and an estuary, which deeply indent the island. Including the outer town and the north-eastern suburb, the city cannot be much less than ten miles in circumference, and that of the citadel, which entirely commands this suburb, and the inner town, though commanded itself by the hills within shot range, is nearly one mile. The walls are castellated, and vary with the inequality of the ground from twenty to thirty feet in height; and there are four gates, having, each in an outwork, a second or exterior gate, at right angles to the inner gate. The citadel contained five arsenals, in which we found a large quantity of powder, with store of material for making it; gingals, wall-pieces, matchlocks, and a variety of fire-arms of singular construction; military clothing, swords of all descriptions, shields, bows and arrows, and spears were also found in such quantity, as to lead to the conclusion, that these must have been the chief magazines of the province. Within the sea-defences first taken, there was a foundry, with moulds and material for casting heavy ordnance.

12. All these have been destroyed, and this so much occupied my time, considering too how much the troops were harrassed by patrolcs to keep off thc Chinese plunderers, and by other duties incident to the peculiarity of our situation, that I abandoned my intention of visiting the interior of the island. These plunderers flocked into the city and suburbs, to the extent, as the Chinese themselves rcported, of many thousands, and I regret to say, that several gangs penetratcd into the citadel, and committed much devastation. Indeed, with the prospect of leaving Amoy so soon, I doubt that our marching through the island might rather have frightened away the peaceable householders, and led to further plunder by the mob, than have been of any advantage. Such indeed was the audacity of these miscreants, that I was in some cases obliged to fire, in order to disperse them; but I am glad to say but little loss of life occurred.

13. I am most happy to be enabled to state that the conduct of the troops has been exemplary; some instances of misconduct have no doubt occurred; but when it is considered that they were in the midst of temptation, many of the houses being open with valuable property strewed about, and many shops in every street deserted, but full of Sham-shu; it is a matter of great satisfaction that these instances were so few.

14. During our stay upon the island, I did all in my power to prevail upon the respectable merchants and householders, who had so much at stake, to aid me in protecting property, which they readily promised, but the apprehension of appearing to be on friendly terms with us was so great, that I could obtain no effectual assistance from them, and was unable even to get a Chinese to remain with the guards at the gates, and point out the real owners of houses within the citadel, for the purpose of granting them free egress and ingress.

15. Our

15. Our departure being determined upon, I could take no measures for permanent occupation, and as the wind was strong against us, we were kept on shore four days in a state of constant watchfulness, until yesterday at half past two P. M., when the preconcerted signal for embarkation was given by the Admiral. By half past six every soldier and every follower had been embarked (without a single instance of inebriety occurring) on board the steamer, which transferred the troops on board their respective transports during the night.

16. The three companies of the 6th regiment have remained upon the island of Koo-lang-soo, which Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary has determined to hold for the present; and I have strengthened Major Johnstone, who is in command, with a wing of the 18th regiment and a small detachment of artillery. This little force, amounting to five hundred and fifty men, will, I trust, together with the ships of war also left behind, be sufficient to hold this small but important possession.

17. To the commanding officers of corps and detachments, Lieutenant-Colonel Craigie, 55th regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Morris, 49th regiment, and Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, 18th regiment, Major Johnstone, 26th regiment, Major Ellis, royal marines, Captain Knowles, royal artillery, Captain Anstruther, Madras artillery, and Captain Cotton, commanding Engineer, my best thanks are due; and I have received the most cordial and active support from the officers of the general and my personal staff, Lieutenant-Colonel Mountain Deputy Adjutant-General; Captain Gough, Acting Deputy Quarter-Master-General; Major Hawkins, Deputy Commissary General; Dr. French, Superintending Surgeon; and Lieutenant Gabbett, my A. D. C.

18. I cannot too strongly express to your Lordship, in conclusion, my sense of obligation to his Excellency Rear Admiral Sir William Parker, for

his ready support and judicious arrangements upon every occasion, as well as for having given me, at the disembarkation and embarkation, and during the whole period of our stay at Amoy, the able assistance of Captain Giffard, to whom my best thanks are due.

19. I have the honour to enclose a list of ordnance captured, and a return of the wounded on our side upon the 26th ultimo, and have no means of correctly estimating the killed and wounded of the enemy, but it must have been severe, and we know that several mandarins were amongst the former.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) H. GOUGH, Major-General,
Commanding Expeditionary Force.

Return of Ordnance mounted on the defences at Amoy, when stormed and captured on the 26th August, 1841.

Batteries on the island of Amoy, extending from the suburbs of Amoy, nearly opposite the east end of the island of Colonso, along the shore in a south east direction.

Brass Guns.

One forty-six inches, nine feet five inches.

Iron Guns.

Two eighty-six pounders, 1 forty-eight pounder, 6 twenty-four pounders, 12 eighteen-pounders, 31 twelve-pounders, 49 nine-pounders, 25 eight-pounders, 12 six pounders, 12 four-pounders, 1 three-pounder, 1 gingal.

Total—152.

The

The guns were all of Chinese manufacture, except sixteen English, which were old, but without any date.

Five iron guns had burst when fired by the Chinese.

One hundred and fifty-three iron guns not mounted were found, principally of small calibre – from three to six pounders.

Batteries on S. point of the Island of Amoy.

Seven eighteen-pounders, 3 sixteen-pounders, 10 twelve-pounders, 5 nine-pounders, 4 eight-pounders, 4 six-pounders, 7 four-pounders, 15 10 inch 1 9-8 inch, 1 7-1 inch, 1 6-4 inch, howitzers.
Total—58.

The guns were all of Chinese manufacture, except 11 English, which were old.

Four iron 10-inch howitzers were found not mounted.

Batteries on the Island of Colonso.

Iron Guns.

No 1. or Marine Battery—1 eighty-six pounder, 2 eighteen-pounders, 7 fourteen-pounders, 6 twelve pounders.
Total—16.

No. 2 Battery, opposite the suburbs of Amoy—3 eleven-pounders, 7 nine-pounders.
Total—10.

No. 3 Battery, South side of the Island—1 thirty-four pounder, 2 twelve-pounders, 1 nine-pounder, 2 eight pounders, 2 seven-pounders, 14 gingals.
Total—22.

In this battery a subterranean magazine was discovered, containing a vast quantity of powder, which was destroyed.

No. 4 Battery—3 eight-pounders.

No. 5 Battery. S. W. extremity of the Island—6 eight-pounders, 8 gingals.
Total—14

No. 6 Battery (quite new) on the N. W. angle of the Island 1 twelve-pounder, 2 nine-pounders, 1 eight-pounder, 7 six-pounders.
Total—11.

Grand Total on the Island of Colonso,—76.

Batteries on the S. W. side of the Bay.

Iron Guns.

One eighty-six pounder, 1 forty-eight pounder, 1 thirty-two pounder, 1 twenty-four pounder, 2 eighteen-pounders, 6 twelve-pounders, 12 nine-pounders, 7 eight-pounders, 10 six-pounders.
Total—41.

The guns were all of Chinese manufacture except four.

One large gun had burst when fired by the Chinese.

Batteries on the Island of Little Gouve, on S. W. side on entering.

Two nine-pounders, 12 eight-pounders, 1 four-pounder.
Total—15.

The guns were all of Chinese manufacture.

The guns were all rendered unserviceable.

General Abstract.

Island of Amoy—211
Island on Colonso—76
Batteries on S. W. side of Bay—41
Little Gouve—15
Total—343

Guns not mounted—157

Grand Total—500

(Signed) J. KNOWLES, Captain,
Royal Artillery.

N. B.—Fifty pieces of ordnance, of small calibre, captured in the citadel, not included in the above.

(Signed) ARMINE S. H. MOUNTAIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, D. A. G. Expeditionary Force.

Return of killed and wounded of the force under the command of Major General Sir Hugh Gough, C. B., &c. on the 26th of August, 1841, at the capture of the batteries, heights, city and citadel of Amoy.

Head-Quarters, Amoy Castle, 1st Sept. 1841.

18th Royal Irish regiment—2 privates wounded.
49th regiment—7 privates wounded.

Total—9 privates wounded.

(Signed) ARMINE S. H. MOUNTAIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Deputy-Adjutant-General,
Expeditionary Force.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Auckland, G.C.B. Governor General, &c. &c.

Head Quarters, Tinghae City, Island of
My Lord, *Chusan, October 3d*, 1841.

I FEEL much satisfaction in acquainting your Lordship that Chusan is in our possession, notwithstanding the extraordinary exertions made by the Chinese to strengthen the defences since our departure in February last, and rather a gallant defence on their part, particularly on the heights west of the city, generally denominated the forty-nine hills, and along the shore, where, as a defence to the inner harbour (which was our former point of attack) a new line of battery has been constructed, presenting so formidable a front, that, with due regard to the peculiarity of the tides, it would not have been advisable to bring in the ships of war.

2. The fleet had passed Chusan, and assembled at an anchorage off Silver Island, half way between Chusan and Chinghae, when, after waiting three days, the continuance of contrary winds, together with the lateness of the season, induced his Excellency the Naval Commander-in Chief to propose a change in the plan of operations, which I mentioned to your Lordship in my last report. I fully concurred with Sir William Parker in the expediency of attacking Chusan first under these circumstances, instead of proceeding to Chinghae and Ningpo, more particularly as in a reconnoissance, which we made in the Phlegethon steamer with his Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, we ascertained that two forts, in progress of construction upon the base of the heights already mentioned, were, although nearly completed, not yet armed. This reconnoissance confirmed me in the opinion which I had previously formed from the reports of officers acquainted with the ground, that this would

be

be the most eligible point of attack. I must add that the fire opened on the Phlegethon steamer, as she skirted the harbour, also established that the sea line of battery was efficiently armed.

3. I shall leave it to the Admiral to detail the movements of the fleet, but I cannot deny myself the gratification of expressing how greatly I am indebted to him for his judicious arrangements and the cordial assistance which I have experienced throughout, anticipating my wishes, at the same time that the arm over which he so ably presides, has been brought prominently forward wherever practicable, and I must be allowed to remark that the precision of the fire from the ships surpassed my most sanguine expectations, and did great execution wherever it could be brought to bear.

4. The greater part of the fleet assembled in the outer roadstead on the 29th ult., and during that night and the following day a battery was thrown up on Trumbull Island by a detachment of Royal and Madras artillery, under Captain Knowles, of the former corps, aided by Lieutenant Birdwood, of the Madras engineers, for the purpose of shelling the Joss-house hill, which the enemy had strongly fortified, following out the unfinished plan of our own engineers. The remaining ships having arrived in the mean while, it was determined to make the attack on the 1st instant.

5. I beg to refer your Lordship to the annexed disposition of attack, which will shew what were my intentions. Early on the morning of the 1st, the first division, consisting of the Madras artillery, with eight guns, the sappers, Her Majesty's 18th and 55th regiments, and the rifle company of the 36th Madras native infantry, were placed in steamers, and boats in tow of them, and, under the zealous superintendence of Captain Giffard, of Her Majesty's ship Cruizer, who conducted the disembarkation, were landed as soon as practicable, though not with-

out some delay from the extraordinary strength of the tides at this point. Finding that the enemy, whom occasional shot from the ships had hitherto kept under cover, now crowned the heights, and opened a galling fire of gingals and matchlocks, and that several of my men were falling, I deemed it advisable to push on at once the two flank and a third company of the 55th regiment, that were first on shore, directing the remainder, who closely followed, to move up in support. This duty was gallantly performed under the directions of Lieutenant-Colonel Craigie, commanding the column, and Major Fawcet, in the temporary command of the regiment, and, notwithstanding the steepness and ruggedness of the ascent, and a heavy and well-sustained fire from an infinitely superior force, this gallant corps carried the whole extent of the ridge of hills terminating in a fortified camp, and drove every thing before them. Lieut-Col. Craigie has brought to my notice the prominent conduct of Lieutenant and Adjutant Butler, who was with the advance at this point and seized the first of the enemy's colours; as also of Captain Campbell and Lieut. Cuddy, who led the two flank companies.

6. This movement completely turned the right of the enemy's position, and gave us the command of a bridge which led direct to the flank of the whole line of sea defence. The artillery and 18th being now landed, and the light guns placed so as to enfilade this line of batteries, I felt it best to change my intention of attacking the sea defences by the right column, and ordered the 18th at once to push forward to the attack on this point. This was executed with equal gallantry by Lieut.-Col. Adams in the face of a very large force, which contested the whole line with more than ordinary spirit, apparently led by one of the principal Mandarins, who, with several of inferior rank, was killed on the spot, when the Chinese fled, and the 18th pushed on and occupied the Joss

Joss house-hill, which the well directed fire of the guns on Trumbull Island, under the Honourable Lieutenant Spencer, of the royal artillery, and of the detached squadron under Captain Bourchier, had compelled the enemy to evacuate. Lieut.-Col. Adams speaks warmly of the spirited manner in which Captain Wigston led the grenadier company of the Royal Irish in this attack.

7. Considering it advisable to support the 18th, I had pushed forward across the valley, the light and another company of the 55th, with Lieutenant Colonel Mountain, who is well acquainted with the country, and most judiciously placed them in a position close to the west gate of the city, so as to prevent any support being given from the town, and intercept the enemy in falling back upon it. The rifle company of the 36th having joined me, I moved on with the remainder of the 55th, covered by the rifles, for the heights overlooking the city to the north west, which we occupied. During these operations, by the praiseworthy efforts of the Madras artillery, under Captain Anstruther, the light field guns had been brought to the summit of the heights, and opened their fire. The enemy was now in full retreat through the north and east gates, although a few guns, gingals, and matchlocks, continued to be fired from the walls; and I directed the 55th to proceed to the escalade, whilst Captain Simpson with the rifles, rapidly passed down a deep wooded ravine to cut off the retreat to the north. The scaling ladders had been brought up over most difficult and rugged heights by the great exertions of the Madras sappers, and were now gallantly planted under the directions of Captain Pears, who was the first to ascend, and I had soon the satisfaction of seeing the colours of Her Majesty's 55th regiment waving on the walls of Tinghae, while those of the Royal Irish were planted on the Joss-house-hill, above the suburb. Captain An-

struther reports, that Brevet Captain Balfour and Lieut. Fowlis had the opportunity of distinguishing themselves, in bringing up the guns and directing their fire.

8. Although the 49th regiment and royal marines whom I first ordered, together with a body of seamen, to form the right column under Lieutenant-Colonel Morris, and attack the sea defences could not be landed in time for that purpose. I was much pleased with the promptitude with which those two corps moved up to the support of the 18th; the 49th proceeding to occupy the south gate of the city.

9. The loss on our side has been, I am happy to say, wonderfully small. I have the honor to enclose the return, together with a list of the ordnance captured. That of the enemy has been very considerable both on the sea line and upon the heights, several of their principal mandarins it would appear were killed or wounded, and the Chinese fled in all directions, throwing away their arms and clothing.

10. On the 2nd, I directed Lieut.-Col. Adams to move westward with the 18th and Royal Irish and rifle company on Tsing-Kong, to which point the Admiral has dispatched two ships of war, and from whence the Lieut.-Colonel is to proceed to-day across the island to Sahoo. This morning I have moved three hundred men under Major Blyth, of the 49th regiment, eastward to Sinkea-Mun, where he will also meet a ship of war; and three companies of the 55th, under Captain Campbell, over the northern hills to Peshoon, from whence they will march to Kanlan and Mowah, returning by a different pass to head quarters. By these movements I hope that every one of the fugitives will be driven off the island or captured.

11. It is difficult to mete out praise, where every man did his duty well, but I feel it right to express my sense of obligation to the following commanding of-

officers of columns and corps – Lieutenant-Colonel Craigie, commanding the left column; Lieut.-Colonel Morris, commanding the right column; Lieutenant Colonel Adams, commanding 18th Royal Irish; Major Fawcet, commanding 55th regiment; Major Stephens, commanding 49th regiment; Major Ellis, commanding royal marines; Captain Simpson, commanding rifle company 36th Madras native infantry; Captain Knowles, royal artillery, senior officer of artillery, Captain Pears, commanding engineer; Captain Anstruther, commanding Madras artillery; and Captain Cotton, assistant field engineer.

From Lieutenant Colonel Mountain, Deputy Adjutant General, and Captain Gough, Acting Deputy Quarter Master General, I have received, throughout the whole operations, the most valuable assistance. I must also mention the active services of Lieutenant Gabbett, my A. D. C.

I have to repeat my thanks to Captain Giffard of the royal navy, who, after ably conducting the disembarkation, rejoined me and accompanied me during the rest of the day, as did Major Malcolm, the Secretary of Legation.

I have the honor to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

H. GOUGH, Major-General,
Commanding Expeditionary Forces.

Ge-

General Orders to the Expeditionary Force.

Head-Quarters, Tinghae City,
October 3rd, 1841.

MAJOR GENERAL Sir Hugh Gough has again the pleasure to congratulate the Troops under his command upon their success in the recapture of the island of Chusan and city of Tinghae, on the 1st instant.

2d. The conduct of the 55th, whose good fortune it was to land first, and who gallantly gained and cleared the heights, under a brisk and sustained fire from the enemy, was most creditable to the corps, and gave it the further advantage of being first to scale the city walls.

3d. That of the 18th royal Irish who landed next was equally praiseworthy in driving the enemy before them, despite of his resistance, from the long line of sea batteries until the regiment gained and re-occupied its old station on the Pagoda hill.

4th. The well-directed fire of the detachment of royal and Madras artillery from Trumbull Island, and the exertions of the Madras artillery on Chusan in getting their guns over almost impracticable ground, and opening their fire from successive points, were alike distinguished.

5th. The Major-General was also gratified by observing the spirited manner in which the Madras rifle company advanced in extended order over the hills to the city, and the active zeal of the Madras sappers and miners in carrying the scaling ladders over these steep and difficult heights, and planting them against the walls.

6th. Circumstances, which it was impossible to foresee, having hastened the moment of attack, the 49th regiment and royal marines were not landed in time to perform all that had been allotted to them, but the Major-General noticed with much satisfaction

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tion the rapidity with which they moved up to support the advance.

7th. Sir Hugh Gough addresses himself therefore to all, in expressing his thanks to Commanding Officers of columns and corps, and to the General and Personal Staff, and directs that his sentiments be made known to all of every rank under their respective command.

By order,

(Signed) ARMINE S. H. MOUNTAIN,
Lieut.-Col. D. A. G.

Disposition for landing at Chusan, September 30th, 1841.

Left Column, Lieutenant-Colonel Craigie.

Ordnance—4 four two-fifth mountain howitzers, 2 five-and-half inch brass mortars.
Madras Artillery, Captain Anstruther—8 officers, 204 other ranks.
Ditto Sappers, Captain Pears—6 officers, 117 other ranks.
Her Majesty's 55th Regiment, Major Fawcet—25 officers, 720 other ranks.
Her Majesty's 18th Regiment, Lieutenant-Colone Adams—14 officers, 286 other ranks.
Rifle Company, Captain Simpson—4 officers, 110 other ranks.

Total—57 officers, 1437 other ranks.

Right Column, Lieut.-Col. Morris.

Ordnance—2 9-pounders.
Madras Artillery, Captain Moore—2 officers, 50 other ranks.
Ditto Sappers, Captain Cotton—2 officers, 50 other ranks.

H. M.

H. M. 49th Regiment, Major Stephens—34 officers, 435 other ranks.
Royal Marines, Major Ellis—7 officers, 201 other ranks.
Royal Seamen Battalion—15 officers, 250 other ranks.

Total—60 officers, 986 other ranks.

On Trumbull Island, Captain Knowles.

Ordnance—1 8-in. howitzer, 2 brass 24-pounders.
Royal Artillery, Captain Knowles—2 officers, 31 men.
Madras Artillery—1 officer, 12 men.
Ditto Sappers—1 officer, 20 men.

By order,

(Signed) ARMINE S. H. MOUNTAIN,
Lieut.-Col. D. A. G.

Return of Officers and Men Killed and Wounded of the Force under the Command of Major-General Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B., at the re-capture of the Island of Chusan, on the 1st instant.

Tinghae City, October, 1841.

Sappers and Miners—1 private, killed; 1 serjeant, severely wounded.
18th Royal Irish—1 private, dangerously wounded; 1 serjeant, 1 private, severely wounded; 4 privates, slightly wounded.
55th Regiment—1 officer, killed; 3 privates, dangerously wounded; 5 privates, severely wounded; 11 privates, slightly wounded.

Total—1 officer, 1 private, killed; 2 serjeants, 25 privates, wounded.

Names

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

55th Regiment, Ensign R. Duel, killed.

Total—2 killed, 27 wounded.

ARMINE S. H. MOUNTAIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Deputy Adjutant-General.

Return of Ordnance captured in Chusan, and mounted on the defences, in the action of the 1st October, 1841.

On Temple Hill Redoubt—1 iron gun, from three to five-pounders; 1 iron gun, from five to nine-pounders; 10 brass nine-pounders.

Battery to the East of Temple Hill Redoubt—10 iron guns from five to nine-pounders; 5 brass ten-pounders; 5 brass twelve pounders.

Battery to the West of Temple Hill Redoubt—8 iron guns, from three to five-pounders.

On the Western Line—40 iron guns, from five to nine-pounders; 15 brass guns, twenty-pounders.

On the Ramparts of the City—19 iron guns, from one to three-pounders; 15 iron guns, from three to five-pounders; 6 iron guns, from five to nine-pounders; 1 brass gun, thirty-two pounder.

Total—19 iron guns, from one to three-pounders; 24 iron guns, from three to five-pounders; 57 iron guns, from five to nine-pounders; 10 brass nine-pounders; 5 brass ten-ponders; 5 brass twelve-pounders; 15 brass twenty-pounders; 1 brass thirty-two pounder.

Grand Total—100 iron, 36 brass guns.

Gingalls—540, carrying balls from half a pound to one pound.
Matchlocks in considerable numbers, laying on the works; but all destroyed.
Gunpowder tubs, 584.
Rockets, Bamboo, 30.
Rocket arrow cases, 20.
Balls, leaden, boxes, and tubs, 100.

N.B.—The brass guns are remarkably well bored, and although of great thickness of metal, yet evidently show considerable advance on the part of the Chinese in casting.

Some of the gun carriages are superior to those hitherto in use with the Chinese, particularly one on which a brass gun is mounted, and the models of gun carriages and sweeps which have been found, prove that the Chinese are quite ready to introduce improvements.

J. KNOWLES,
Captain, Commanding Artillery Brigade.

Chusan, 3rd October, 1841.

The Right Honourble the Earl of Auckland, G.C.B. Governor General of India, &c. &c. &c.

Head-Quarters, October 18th, 1841.

My Lord,—With feelings of the deepest thankfulness I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that, under the protection of a gracious and all-wise Providence, perfect success has attended Her Majesty's combined forces in all our projected operations. Considering the extent of the enemy's preparations, the strength of his different positions, and his overwhelming numbers, the loss on our side has been surprisingly small, while that on the part of the Chinese has been almost appalling.

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2. My last dispatch will have informed your Lordship of our proposed movement on Chinghae and Ningpo. On the 8th instant, I accompanied their Excellencies Sir Henry Pottinger and the Admiral in a steamer, for the purpose of reconnoitring the former place. For the period of the monsoon, upon a lee shore, the weather was singularly favourable: both on this and the following days, the enemy allowed us to come within short range without firing a shot, and the Admiral and I were thus at once enabled to make our dispositions.

3. The fortified city of Chinghae, the great military depot of this province, is situated on the left bank of the Tahea or Ningpo river, occupying with its suburb, the whole space between the river and the sea. The walls are nearly three miles in circumference and their sea face runs for about a mile along a massive stone embankment, that extends for three or four miles further up the coast. At the south eastern extremity, separated only from the walls by a narrow gorge, a precipitous rock rises abruptly from the sea, throwing out a steep and rugged spur, at the point of which is the entrance to the river. Upon the summet of this rock there is a large Joss-house extending along the crest of the ridge and forming a sort of citadel, the several buildings being loop-holed and connected by castellated walls, and in front of the outer gate commanding the spur before mentioned, a battery armed with some pieces of heavy ordnance has been recently constructed. From information I obtained, it would appear that the Joss-house was occupied by four hundred men, while three thousand held the city and various small encampments without the walls.

4. The same information led me to believe, and the reconnoissances confirmed the statement, that the great body of the troops were strongly posted on the right bank of the river, upon a range of steep hills overlooking the city and Joss-house, with heavy

batteries armed, for the most part, with new brass guns, commanding the entrance to the river, which was staked across. All these heights were fortified and presented both a sea defence and military position of great strength, consisting of a chain of entrenched camps on all the prominent points difficult of approach from the natural steepness of the hills, which had been further scarped in several places; field redoubts crowned the summits, and hill and ravine bristled with gingals. A low swampy flat, reaching to the shore and only to be crossed by narrow winding causeways, lay in front of the left of this position, which was also protected by a deep canal, that, after skirting the hills, runs through the flat into the sea; but I ascertained that there were two bridges over this canal.

5. We returned to Chusan the same evening, and the troops which I had ordered for this service having been previously embarked, as thick as they could store, on board the transports selected by the Admiral as fittest in regard to the extraordinary currents on this coast, the squadron arrived the following evening off the mouth of the Tahea river.

6. I beg herewith to enclose for your Lordship's information the disposition for landing. It appeared to me advisable, in which Sir William Parker concurred, that we should make a conjoint attack on both banks of the river, first drawing the attention of the enemy to the right bank; and the dispositions were accordingly made for attacking in three columns, while the two line of battle ships, with the Blonde and Modeste, were to cannonade the Joss-house-hill and sea line of the city defences; the smaller vessels of war and the steamers to cover the landing and to support, when practicable, the advancing columns by their fire. Sir William Parker will detail to your Lordship the truly spirited manner in which the several ships of war and steamers took up their positions and fulfilled his orders.

orders. It only remains for me to say that the cordial co-operation and powerful support which I have received upon the present, indeed upon every occasion, from the ships of war under the direction of their gallant chief, is matter of the warmest thankfulness.

7. At day-light on the morning of the 10th, the left column, consisting of a wing of the 18th, five companies of the 55th, the rifle company of the 36th Madras native infantry, a company of Madras artillery and one of sappers, in all one thousand and forty men, with four light howitzers and two five and a half inch mortars, were embarked in the steamers. This column I placed under Lieutenant-Colonel Cragie, but accompanied myself, and at eight o'clock the steamers having run in close to the shore, the troops were promptly landed without any opposition, under the judicious superintendance of Captain Giffard, ably aided by Lieutenant Somerville of the royal navy, at a rocky point, having the low flat and the canal already mentioned to their right.

8. The centre column was soon after landed about a mile to my right, under a detached rocky hill, near the mouth of the canal, but on the opposite bank, having in its front a part of the low flat between it and the enemy's position, my object being to threaten a front attack, and deter the enemy from weakening his centre to support his right, which the left column under my own superintendence was destined to turn. The centre column consisted of the 49th regiment, detachments of the Royal and Madras artillery under Captain Knowles of the former corps, and fifty men of the sappers, amounting altogether to four hundred and forty men, with two twelve pounder howitzers, and two nine pounder field guns, under Lieutenant-Colonel Morris.

9. Immediately after landing, the left column moved rapidly over a succession of steep hills that skirted

skirted the intervening flat in front of the enemy's position, until it reached a point, from whence I had a full view of the whole position, and of the two bridges over the canal that to my front, I ordered the rifle company to protect, by occupying a few houses on our side, supported by the 18th, and I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Craigie with the 55th, accompanied by Captain Pears, Commanding Engineer, to move quickly on the second bridge, which was about a mile further up the flat, cross it, and push on for the hills beyond, thus turning the extreme right of the enemy's position, and threatening to cut off his retreat. By this time the centre column had formed and shewed its head at the opposite side of the flat just out of gingal range, threatening a front attack. Captain Simpson very promptly performed the duty entrusted to him, and I ascertained that the bridge was uninjured, but had been barricaded by a solid wall of masonry, with merely an aperture so narrow that even after the gate was with some difficulty removed, a single soldier could not pass through without unstrapping his great coat. Having assembled the 18th at the foot of the bridge to cover the rifles, that company passed over in Indian file, in face of a large body of the enemy, assembled in an advanced redoubt upon the summit of an eminence within 150 yards of us, who cheered our advance, but most unaccountably reserved their fire; having placed the rifles behind a hill just beyond the bridge, I directed the 18th to cross and form, and finding the 55th had arrived at its point of attack, sent orders for the 49th to advance, which they did with a spirit worthy of that gallant corps.

10. From the rapidity of these movements and the difficulties of the ground, the guns could not be brought forward enough to act, but Captain Anstruther, of the Madras artillery, with the usual alacrity of that corps, brought up the rockets which now be-

began to play. The moment the advance of the 49th got into action, the 18th and rifles rapidly moved forward, and the 55th having crossed the upper bridge, pressed the enemy's right. I have seldom witnessed a more animated combined attack, the Chinese cheering until we got close to them, now poured in a very heavy but ill-directed fire, and displayed in various instances acts of individual bravery that merited a better fate—but nothing could withstand the steady but rapid advance of the gallant little force that assailed them. field work after field work was cleared, and the colours of the 49th were displayed on the principal redoubt above the sea and river batteries, while the 18th, who had charged up a deep gorge to the left, broke through the central encampment, carrying everything before them. From twelve to one thousand five hundred of the enemy, that had stood longest, were driven down the heights into the river, their retreat being cut off by the flank movement of the 55th—many were drowned in attempting to swim across to the city, others sought concealment on a rock in the stream, and were afterwards picked up by the boats of the Queen, and nearly 500 surrendered as prisoners.

11. I feel a difficulty in naming any individual where all so well merit my warmest meed of praise, but I cannot avoid bringing to your Lordship's special notice, as having fallen under my own personal observation, the conduct of Captain Reignolds, of the 49th, and Lieut. and Adjutant Browne, of the same corps, whose bold advance up the first hill, the one with his company, the other with a covering party of his regiment, was most conspicuous. Lieut.-Colonel Morris reports most favourably of the spirited manner in which Captain Faber, with his light company, covered his right flank.

12. The operations on the right bank having thus terminated, I had a full view of the effect of the fire from the ships of war and steamers on the Joss-

house Hill, and of the landing of the right column. This column, which consisted of the seamen battalion, royal marines, a detachment royal artillery, and fifty sappers, in all about seven hundred men, with two five and a half inch mortars, I had entrusted to Captain Herbert, of Her Majesty's ship Blenheim, whom Sir William Parker placed at my disposal, sending with him Captain Cotton, of the Madras engineers. Captain Herbert was instructed to land at the extremity of the Spur under the Joss-house, and to storm and take it by the sea-front, whenever the fire from the ships should make it practicable, and it was left to his discretion to push on and take the city, if the effect of a plunging fire from the hill, aided by a powerful cannonade from the ships of war, should justify the advance.

13. I had it only in my power, as the flying enemy had carried off every boat from the right bank of the river, to aid the operation on the left bank by turning such of the captured guns as our artillery could at the moment bring to bear upon the city, and by a well directed fire of rockets; but it appeared to me evident that more aid was necessary, as the admirable fire of the ships of war and steamers occasioned fearful devastation on the Joss-house-hill. The right column landed a little after 11 o'clock, and the seamen with characteristic spirit dashed up the face of the nearly precipitous rock, supported by the steady advance of the royal marines. A magazine in the new battery before the outer gate exploded. The way was thus cleared, and the column entered, the garrison escaping into the town, and the union jack was displayed on the Joss-house walls. Captain Herbert, with his usual sound judgment, instantly determined upon taking advantage of the general panic, quickly followed up the retreating enemy, and cleared the city rampart in his front by a sharp fire of musketry. At this moment a tremendous explosion took place in a battery below

the

the hill, by which the Chinese suffered severely, and a drummer of the marines received so severe a wound that he soon after died. The column escaladed at the south-eastern angle where the city wall is about twenty feet high, the enemy flying before it, as it rapidly pushed along the ramparts, and escaping through the western gates. I cannot omit to mention here that Sir William Parker accompanied this column, and, with the true spirit of a British sailor, was among the first to scale the walls. Thus the fortified city of Chinghae, with the several shore batteries, as well as the enemy's works and fortified encampments on the right bank of the river, all of which he had been for the last year busily employed in strengthening at an immense expence, fell into our possession. Of the principal Mandarins, some are reported to have been killed, others to have destroyed themselves, and the Chinese army dispersed; the fugitive soldiers throwing away their arms and military clothing.

14. Captain Herbert speaks in high terms of the zealous and spirited conduct of every individual under his command, and particularly calls my attention to the able assistance he received from Captain Bourchier, of the Blonde, commanding the battalion of seamen—Major Ellis, commanding royal marines and Captain Whitcombe of that corps, an old and zealous officer, and Captain Cotton of the Madras engineers. I beg therefore to bring these officers to your Lordship's favorable notice.

15. The obstructions at the river's mouth having been removed by the boats from the ships of war and the steamers, the latter came in, and I passed over in the afternoon, leaving a sufficient force on the right bank to collect the arms, protect the brass and destroy the iron guns.

16. I have not been able to ascertain the actual strength of the Chinese army, but from the heavy masses collected at different points upon the right,

from the numbers I saw upon the walls of Chinghae, as well as from the multiplicity of arms found over the whole face of the hills, and on the ramparts and in the streets of the city, I am led to conclude, that my information before stated, as to the force on the left bank, was correct, and that from eight to nine thousand men occupied the works and position on the right, where the bodies of several mandarins were found amongst the killed, while others, supposed to be mandarins, were seen to drown themselves, when their retreat was intercepted.

17. We found Chinghae to be, I may almost say, one great arsenal, with a cannon foundry and gun carriage manufactory in active operation on improved models, together with warlike stores of various descriptions. In a battery upon the river one of the carronades of the Kite was found, with an excellent imitation alongside it, and many of the new Chinese brass guns are very efficient.

18. It having been determined to push on with the least possible delay to Ningpo, Sir William Parker proceeded on the 12th, in the Nemesis steamer to ascertain the practicability of the river, and actually reached, without the slightest attempt at opposition, the bridge of boats, which connects this city with the opposite suburb. Upon his return in the evening, arrangements were made for the attack on the following morning lest the enemy, by his apparent submission, should intend to entrap us. Having left the 55th, with the exception of the light company, one hundred of the royal marines, with detachments of artillery and sappers in Chinghae, the rest of the force, about 750 bayonets, exclusive of the artillery and sappers in steamers, by eight A.M. on the 13th, and we reached Ningpo at three o'clock. No enemy appeared, and it was evident that no ambuscade was intended, as the inhabitants densely thronged the bridge of boats, and collected in clusters

clusters along both banks. The troops landed on and near the bridge, and advanced to the city gate, which we found barricaded, but the walls were soon escaladed, and the Chinese assisted in removing the obstructions and opening the gate. This little force of soldiers, seamen, and marines, drew up on the ramparts, the band of the 18th playing God save the Queen. The second city of the province of Che-Keang, the walls of which are nearly five miles in circumference, with a population of 300,000 souls, has thus fallen into our hands. The people all appear desirous to throw themselves under British protection, saying publicly that their mandarins have deserted them, and their own soldiers are unable to protect them; I have assembled some of the most respectable and influential of the mercantile class that have remained, and have assured them of my anxiety to afford them all protection consistent with our instructions to press the Chinese government. Proclamations have been issued, calling upon the people to open their shops, which I have engaged shall not be molested. This they have done to some extent, and confidence appears to be increasing. It affords me very great gratification to be enabled to report to your Lordship that the orderly conduct of the troops calls for my warmest commendations, evincing the constant attention of the officers, and the true British feeling which exists in this little force.

19. I have placed the troops in two large public buildings, as comfortable quarters as I could find consistent with security. The duties to guard against any sudden attack, and to protect the Chinese against gangs of robbers of their own countrymen, are necessarily very severe. Cholera has appeared, I regret to say, both in Chinghae and in this city; in the former six of the marines have died, here all the cases have recovered, and I trust that, by the unremitting attention and judicious arrangements of

Dr. French, the Superintending Surgeon, the progress of the disease has been arrested.

20. I have spoken of the forbearance of the troops towards the inhabitants under temptations of no ordinary nature, and it is with equal pride that I feel myself called upon to bring to your Lordship's notice their excellent conduct in the field throughout the operations I have detailed. Every officer and soldier has merited my approbation. I will therefore only further beg leave to name the commanding officers of columns and corps: Captain Herbert, R. N. commanding right column—Lieutenant-Colonel Craigie, 55th, commanding left column—Lieutenant-Colonel Morris 49th, commanding centre column—Captain Bourchier, R. N. commanding seamen battalion—Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, commanding 18th Royal Irish—Major Blyth, commanding 49th regiment—Major Faucet, commanding 55th—Major Ellis, commanding royal marines—Captain Simpson, commanding rifles 36th M.N.I.—Captain Knowles, commanding royal artillery (senior officer of that arm), and Captain Anstruther, commanding Madras artillery. From Captain Pears, the commanding Engineer, I have received every assistance.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mountain, Deputy Adjutant General, and Captain Gough, Acting Deputy Quarter Master General, have continued their able and active services with unabated zeal.

This dispatch, together with plans of Amoy, Chusan, and Chinghae, will be delivered by Lieutenant Gabbett, of the Madras Artillery, my Aide-de-camp, whom I beg to recommend to your Lordship, and who will be able to afford any further information you may require.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. GOUGH, Lieut.-General Commanding Expy. Land Force.

Ge-

General Orders.

Head-Quarters, H. M. Ship Wellesley, October 9, 1841.

The following is the proposed order for landing for the attack of the citadel and fortified Heights of Chinghae.

The troops with the seamen battalion and royal marines to land in three columns.

Left Column, under Lieutenant-Colonel Craigie, with which Major-General Sir Hugh Gough will land.

Madras Artillery and Gun Lascars—7 officers, 114 other ranks.
Royal Artillery—4 other ranks.
Sappers—4 officers, 100 other ranks.
55th Regiment—18 officers, 417 other ranks.
18th Regiment—12 officers, 280 other ranks.
Rifles—4 officers, 110 other ranks.
Total—45 officers, 1025 other ranks.

Ordnance—4 four and two-fifths mountain howitzers, 2 five and a half inch mortars.
Doolie Bearers and Natives to carry shot—112.

Centre Column under Lieutenant-Colonel Morris.

Royal Artillery—4 other ranks.
Madras Artillery—1 officer, 50 other ranks.
Madras Sappers—1 officer, 40 other ranks.
H. M. 49th Regiment—23 officers, 346 other ranks.
Total—25 officers, 440 other ranks.

Ordnance—2 twelve-pounder howitzers, 2 nine-pounder field guns.
Doolie Bearers and Natives to carry shot—40.

Right

Right Column, under Captain Herbert, Royal Navy.

Royal Artillery—1 officer, 23 other ranks.
Seamen Battalion—15 officers, 255 other ranks.
Royal Marines—8 officers, 230 other ranks.
Madras Sappers—1 officer, 30 other ranks.

Total—25 officers, 538 other ranks.

Ordnance—2 five and half inch-mortars.
Doolie Bearers and Natives to carry shot—40.

By order,

(Signed) A. S H. MOUNTAIN, Lt.-Col.
Depy. Adjt.-Gen. Expeditionary Force.

Return of Killed and Wounded of the Force under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B. at the Storming of the Fortified Heights and Citadel of Chinghae, on the 10th October 1841.

Head Quarters, Ningpo, October 16, 1841.

Royal Artillery—1 private severely wounded.
18th Royal Irish Regiment—1 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file severely, 1 slightly, wounded.
49th Regiment—1 rank and file dangerously, 1 officer, 1 serjeant, 3 rank and file, severely, 4 rank and file, slightly, wounded.
Royal Marines—1 drummer killed.
55th Regiment—1 camp follower severely wounded.
Rifle Company 36th M. N. I.—1 private killed.

Re-

Recapitulation.

3 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file dangerously wounded; 1 officer, 1 serjeant, 6 rank and file, severely wounded; five slightly wounded; 1 camp follower severely wounded.

Total—3 killed, 16 wounded.

Name of Officer wounded.

Lieutenant J. M. Montgomery, 49th Regiment.

ARMINE S. H. MOUNTAIN, Lieutenant-Colonel, Deputy Adjt.-General, Expeditionary Force.

Return of Ordnance found on the Batteries on the Banks of the Ningpo River, 10th October 1841.

On the Right Bank.

1. (Ay. Batty) facing Batts. on Left Bank—4 brass nine-pounders, 1 brass twelve-pounder, 1 brass eighteen-pounders, 6 iron six-pounders.
2. Sappers Batty.—1 brass sixteen pounder, 2 brass eighteen-pounders, 2 brass thirty-pounder, 2 iron twelve-pounders.
3. Lower Batty. facing the North, and commanding Entrance to River—2 brass twelve-pounders, 4 brass twenty-four-pounders, 2 iron thirty-pounder guns.
4. Upper Batty. firing over No. 3—2 brass twenty-four-pounders, 2 iron thirty-pounder guns.
5. In the Gorge of the Hill to the Right—1 iron six-pounder.
6. Firing down a Pass, facing N. E.—1 brass twelve-pounder, 2 iron six-pounders.
7. Gorge of Hill, between two Camps, facing E. by

by S.—1 brass twelve-pounder, 1 iron seven-pounder.

8. Encampt. on Hill, facing S. S. E.—7 brass twelve-pounders, 1 iron six-pounder, 1 iron seven-pounder, 1 iron eight-pounder, 5 iron nine-pounders, 2 iron eighteen-pounder carronades.

Total—4 brass nine-pounders, 12 brass twelve-pounders, 1 brass sixteen-pounder, 3 brass eighteen-pounders, 6 brass twenty-four-pounders, 2 brass thirty-pounders, 10 iron six-pounders, 2 iron seven-pounders, 1 iron eight-pounder, 5 iron nine-pounders, 2 iron twelve-pounders, 2 iron eighteen-pounder carronades, 4 iron thirty-pounder guns.

On the Left Bank.

1. N.E. Batty. Left Bank of River—1 brass twelve-pounder, 4 brass twelve-pounder carronades, 1 brass eighteen-pounder gun, 12 brass twenty-four-pounders, 3 iron twelve-pounders, 1 iron twelve-pounder carronade.
2. Flank Batty. facing Entrance to River—4 brass twelve-pounders, 3 brass twelve pounder carronades, 3 brass eighteen-pounder guns, 1 brass twenty-four-pounder, 3 iron four-pounders, 4 iron twelve-pounders, 1 iron twelve-pounder carronade.
3. Between Joss House Hill and City Wall—5 iron nine-pounders.
4. Upper Batty. of Joss House Hill—2 brass nine-pounders, 6 iron four-pounders.
5. Second Batty. of Joss House Hill—3 iron four-pounders, 1 iron nine-pounder, 1 iron tweny-four-pounder carranades.
6. Third Batty. of Joss House Hill—7 iron twelve-pounders, 1 iron sixty-eight-pounder gun.
7. City Walls, Sea Face—3 brass twelve-pounders, 3 brass twenty-four-pounders, 6 iron four-pounders,

pounders, 15 iron nine-pounders, 1 iron twenty-four-pounder gun.

8. In Foundry, fit for Service—2 brass twelve-pounders, 3 iron twenty-four-pounder guns, 3 iron twenty-four-pounder carronades.

Total—2 brass nine-pounders, 10 brass twelve-pounders, 7 brass twelve-pounder carronades, 4 brass eighteen-pounder guns, 16 brass twenty-four-pounders, 18 iron four-pounders, 21 iron nine-pounders, 14 iron twelve-pounders, 2 iron twelve-pounder carronades, 4 iron twenty-four-pounder guns, 4 iron twenty-four-pounder carronades, 1 iron sixty-eight-pounder gun.

Grand Total—67 brass ordnance, 90 iron ordnance.

N. B. All the defences on the left bank of the river, as well as the entrenched heights on the right bank, were covered with ginjalls, matchlocks, spears, &c.

The ordnance, both brass and iron, are nearly all of a very superior description, and, although having great thickness of metal, yet the arrangements in the foundry and gun carriage manufactory shew great improvements to be in progress, our carriages and guns being taken as models.

J. KNOWLES, Captain, Commanding Rl. Artillery.

Lieut.-General Sir Hugh Gough, K.C.B.
Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

Return of Ordnance and Military Stores found in Ningpo, when occupied by the Force under the command of His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B. Commander in Chief, on the 13th October 1841.

Mounted on the Walls of the City—1 iron nine-pounder, 15 iron six-pounders, 2 iron three-pounders.

In the Magazines, not mounted—1 iron nine-pounder, 4 iron six-pounders, 2 iron three-pounders.

Total—2 iron nine-pounders, 19 iron six-pounders, 4 iron three-pounders.

Grand Total—25 guns.

Gunpowder Tubs—1017, about 100,000 lbs.
Sulphur Tubs—7.
Saltpetre Tubs and Jars—9.
Bamboo Canister, filled with leaden balls, 1080 number.
Rockets, Bamboo, and Rockets, Arrow—considerable quantities.
Gun Carriages, with wheels—12 number.
Shot—about 50 tons.
Shells, Chinese—9 boxes.
Leaden balls, 405 boxes, and a number of packages, the average weight of the boxes about 150 lbs.

A large collection of gingals, matchlocks, swords, and spears, were found in the different magazines, which, with the gunpowder and gun carriages, have all been destroyed.

J. KNOWLES, Captain, Commanding Royal Artillery.

Ad-

Admiralty, February 11, 1842.

DISPATCHES have been received at this Office from Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, K.C.B. of which the following are copies or extracts:

Wellesley, at Chusan,
SIR, *October* 4, 1841.

I REQUEST you will lay before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the enclosed copy of my report to the Right Honourable the Earl of Auckland, detailing the particulars of the re-occupation of the island of Chusan by Her Majesty's combined forces on the 1st instant, on which event I beg to offer my congratulations.

Although the principal operations in accomplishing this object have been necessarily performed by the army, the squadron under my command have borne a large share in them; and the officers and men of every rank have justly merited my entire approbation.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) W. PARKER, Rear-Admiral.

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

Wellesley, at Chusan,
My Lord, *Oct.* 4, 1841.

I HAVE much pleasure in reporting to your Lordship, that the island of Chusan was re-occupied by the combined forces of Her Majesty on the 1st instant.

My last communication from Amoy, on the 31st of August, will have informed your Lordship of our hopes of immediately quitting the anchorage; but a continuance of bad weather prevented the expedition

from getting to sea before the 5th of September. We were, however, favoured in our progress to the northward with fair but light breezes until the 13th, when the north-east monsoon set in strong against us, with thick weather, causing the unavoidable separation of many of the transports, and it was only by considerable perseverance, and taking advantage of the tides in shore, which we were enabled by the regularity of the soundings to approach with confidence, that we succeeded on the 21st instant in reaching the Chusan group of islands, where I had the satisfaction of collecting several of the missing ships and steam vessels, and gained the anchorage off the little isle of "Just-in-the-way" on the 24th, with the preconcerted intention of making our first attack on Chinghae, and pressing forward by the Tahea river to take possession of Ningpo.

The weather was now too boisterous to approach the exposed position of Chinghae, we therefore, on the following day, made a very satisfactory reconnoisance of the defences of "Tinghae" and "Chusan harbour," in the Phlegethon and Nemesis steam-vessels, and determined on immediate preparations for re-occupying the island.

The Chinese have been indefatigable in erecting batteries since the British forces were withdrawn in February last; and it is almost inconceivable that so much has been done by them. From the western extremity, outside Guard Island, to the eastern termination of their works, which extend half a mile beyond the commanding position of the Joss house or Temple-hill (now greatly strengthened), there is a continued line of strong battery on the sea face, principally constructed of mud, comprising two hundred and sixty-seven embrasures or guns, and ninety-five of various calibre, actually mounted on different points, independently of forty-one planted on the ramparts of the city, and numerous gingals in every direction.

The

The rapidity of the tides in the different channels to Chusan harbour is so great as to render large ships frequently quite unmanageable, even with the assistance of steam-vessels; and the chance of placing them in any precise position for action so uncertain, that it was at once seen our object would be best effected by landing the troops, seamen, and marines to the westward of the sea defences, and take them in reverse. We found a stone work, with eight embrasures, constructed near Guard Island, to defend the point on which we proposed to disembark the troops, but no guns yet placed in it. About one thousand two hundred yards above it, on a steep hill, was also a strongly fortified encampment, in which a large body of Chinese were posted; Captain Eyres was, therefore, detached with the Modeste, Columbine, and Nemesis, to anchor close to the battery, to prevent its occupation, or any movement of the Chinese to strengthen their position. This duty was, with the usual zeal of himself, Commander Clarke, and Mr. Hall, most effectually performed; and a considerable breach made by the Nemesis's guns in the wall of the fortified encampment.

The Blonde, Modeste, and Jupiter, with the Queen steam-vessel, immediately proceeded to take up a position on the south side of the Macclesfield and Trumball Islands, to cover and assist a party of the royal artillery, under Captain Knowles, in erecting a battery of one sixty-eight and two twenty-four pounder howitzers against the Joss-house Hill and the adjoining works, which kept up a frequent but ineffectual fire, and this service was, with infinite labour, accomplished with a celerity that reflects much credit on all the officers and men employed on it.

The Wellesley was moored as close as possible to the intended point of landing; the Cruizer and Columbine were advanced within two hundred yards of the beach; and by occasional well-directed shot from

from those vessels, and shells from the Sesostris, the Chinese were completely kept in check.

The remainder of the transports having joined in the course of the 30th, and the preparations being completed, the disembarkation was ordered on the morning of the 1st instant, in two columns - the first about one thousand five hundred strong, to take possession of the heights, and then to move on the city; the second (to which the royal marines and a party of seamen were attached), altogether one thousand one hundred, to carry the sea line of battery, by pushing round on their right, and proceeding to make a lodgment in the suburbs to attack the Joss-house Hill.

Our resources in boats did not admit of more than one column being landed at a time, including a portion placed in the Phlegethon and Nemesis; and, finding these small vessels had scarcely power to tow the boats with the troops against the tide, I was compelled to keep the Sesostris to facilitate their disembarkation. With this additional assistance, it was nearly half-past ten o'clock before the first column, under their gallant Commander-in-Chief, reached the shore, when they were assailed by a heavy discharge of gingals and mathlocks from the heights, but immediately formed, and, supported by the fire of the ships, the advance quickly ascended the hill, and gallantly carried every thing before them, although a more resolute stand was made by the Chinese than had been previously experienced in any encounter with them.

The howitzers on the island were opened simultaneously with the advance of the troops to the shore, when the Queen endeavoured to tow the Blonde into a more favourable position against the Joss-house and eastern batteries; the strength of the spring tide, however, unfortunately baffled every effort to place her satisfactorily, but the exertions of Captain Bourchier throughout entitles him to my best

best thanks. The lighter draught of water of the Modeste and Queen enabled them to get into good situations, and by the excellence of their fire, in conjunction with that from the mortar battery on Trumball Island, the Joss-house battery was silenced, and the Chinese troops driven from that post and the batteries to the eastward of it.

The marines and part of the seamen were landed as fast as the boats could return for them, but before the second column got on shore the Chinese abandoned the western end of their sea defences, which were entered by part of the troops of the first column, who completely cleared the line of batteries, and took possession of the Joss-house Hill.

The steam-vessels moved into the inner as soon as the troops were landed, to assist in the reduction of Tinghae, on which the main body was rapidly advanced; the walls were escaladed without opposition, and by two o'clock the British colours were flying in every direction.

Thirty-six new and well cut brass guns were mounted in the batteries, and will be shipped in one of the transports. I believe a considerable store of Government rice has been found in the city.

I fear the troops have suffered a loss of one ensign and one private killed, and about twenty-four men wounded. The casualties in the squadron are confined to one seaman in the Cruizer severely wounded (since dead), another slightly wounded, and one man of the Phlegethon slightly wounded. The Blonde had one of her quarter-deck guns disabled, but no further mischief was done.

The unremitting exertions of every officer and man in Her Majesty's spuadron, royal marines, and Indian navy, throughout the operations, merit my warmest commendation. I subjoin a statement of the ships present.

Captain Herbert, of the Blenheim, whose zeal is always conspicuous, handsomely volunteered to head the

the landing party of the seamen and marines; and I gladly acknowledge the valuable assistance I have derived from the local knowledge and skill of Captain Maitland of this ship, who has conducted her with much ability in the intricate and difficult navigation amongst these islands.

Commander Giffard, of the Cruizer, has been indefatigable in the duty assigned him of superintending the disembarkation, which he has performed to the entire satisfaction of the General and myself.

The fire from the ships and steam-vessels covering the landing party did much execution; it was indeed directed with such precision that two or three individuals fell by single cannon shot, at a distance of 700 yards; one of them while in the act of waving the Chinese banners.

It is out of my province to observe on the movements of the land forces, but I may be permitted to express my admiration of the gallantry which was throughout displayed by our companions of the army, and their distinguished chief.

Sir Henry Pottinger has witnessed all the proceedings of the expedition, and considering, the lateness of the season, it is a subject of congratulation to his Excellency, as well as to Sir Hugh Gough and myself, that the re-occupation of this island has been secured.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. PARKER, Rear-Admiral.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Auckland, G. C. B., &c.

A List of Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels, and of the Steam-vessels of the Indian Navy, present at the Reduction of Chusan, the 1st of October 1841.

Wellesley, 72 guns, Rear-Admiral Sir Wm. Parker, K.C. B. Captain Thomas Maitland.
Blenheim, 72 guns, Captain Thomas Herbert.
Blonde, 42 guns, Captain Thomas Bourchier.
Modeste, 18 guns, Captain Harry Eyres.
Cruiser, 16 guns, Commander H. W. Giffard.
Columbine, 16 guns, Commander T. J. Clarke.
Bentinck, 10 guns, Lieut. Richard Collinson.
Jupiter (troop ship), Master Commanding Robert Fulton.
Rattlesnake (troop ship), Master Commanding James Sprent.

Steam Vessels.

Sesostris, 4 guns, Acting Commander Ormsby.
Phlegethon, 2 guns, Lieut. M'Cleverty, R.N.
Nemesis, 2 guns, Mr. W. H. Hall, Master R.N.
Queen, 6 guns, Mr. Wm. Warden, Acting Master, R.N.

W. PARKER, Rear-Admiral.

Modeste, at Ningho,
SIR, *October* 30, 1841.

I HAVE sincere satisfaction in transmitting, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the copies of two despatches, which I have addressed to the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India, announcing the capture of the strongly fortified city of Chinhae, and the occupation of Ningho, by the combined forces of Her Majesty, on the 10th and 13th instant, on which events I beg to offer my congratulations to their Lordships, and recommend to their notice

the admirable conduct of all the officers and men under my command, on the occasions referred to.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. PARKER, Rear-Admiral.

To the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Modeste, at Ningpo,

My Lord, *11th Oct.* 1841.

MY despatch of the 4th instant, in which I had the honour of communicating to your Lordship the re-occupation of Chusan by Her Majesty's forces, would apprise you of the anxiety of Sir Hugh Gough and myself to commence operations against Chinhae, as soon as a change of weather should enable the ships of the expedition, with common prudence, to approach that exposed position.

On the 7th the wind veered to the desired point, and, every preliminary arrangement having been made, not a moment was lost in embarking the troops intended for the expedition. The following day most of the transports were moved to the anchorage off "Just-in-the-way," four leagues in advance; and the general and myself, accompanied by Sir Henry Pottinger, proceeded at the same time, in the Phlegethon and Nemesis, to reconnitre the points of our intended attack, where we were fully informed and found that every preparation for resistance had been made.

The city of Chinghae, which is inclosed by a wall thirty-seven feet in thickness, and twenty-two feet high, with an embrasured parapet of four feet high, and nearly two miles in circumference, is situated at the foot of a very commanding peninsular height, which forms the entrance of the Tahea river on its left or north bank. On the summit is the citadel, which, from its strong position, is considered the key

key to Chinghae, and the large and opulent city of Ningpo, about fifteen miles up the river: and it is so important as a military post, that I trust I may be excused for attempting to describe it.

It stands about 250 feet above the sea, and is encircled also by a strong wall with very substantial iron plated gates at the east and west ends. The north and south sides of the height are exceedingly steep; the former accessible only from the sea by a narrow winding path from the rocks at its base; the south side and eastern end being nearly precipitous. At the east end of the citadel, outside its wall, twenty-one guns were mounted in three batteries of masonry and sand bags to defend the entrance of the river.

The only communication between the citadel and city is on the west side, by a steep but regular causeway, to a barrier gate at the bottom of the hill, where a wooden bridge over a wet ditch connects it with the isthmus and the gates of the city, the whole of which are covered with iron plates and strongly secured. The space on the isthmus between the citadel hill and the city wall is filled up towards the sea with a battery of five guns, having a row of strong piles driven in a little beach in front of it, to prevent a descent in that quarter; and on the river side of the isthmus are two batteries adjoining the suburbs, and mounting twenty-two and nineteen guns, for flanking the entrance. Twenty-eight guns of different sizes and numberless gingals were also planted on the city walls, principally towards the sea.

The main body of the Chinese forces were posted on the right bank of the river, in fortified encampments, on very commanding and steep hills, field-works and entrenchments being thrown up in every advantageous position, with twenty-three guns and innumerable gingals mounted in them to impede the advance of the troops. The principal landing-place

on this side is within a considerable creek, close to the south entrance of the river, and across this creek we found a row of piles driven. Four batteries, mounting thirty-one guns, were also newly constructed on this side of the river, to flank the entrance; and about half a mile above its mouth a similar obstruction of larger piles was carried completely across, space only being left for one junk to pass at a time. In short, the Chinese had exercised their ingenuity to the utmost to make their defences secure, and a great amount of treasure and labour must have been expended in the execution of these works, fully evincing the importance which they attached to this position.

The plan of attack agreed upon by the General and myself was to land the troops in two columns on the right bank of the river, inside the small islands called the Triangles. The main body under his immediate command (about one thousand four hundred strong) to disembark a short distance beyond the creek above referred to. The other (about five hundred strong) immediately at its entrance, where it appeared to us practicable to put them securely on shore outside the piles, under the cover of one of the brigs, good anchorage being found within a few yards of the spot.

On the evening of the 9th the whole of the squadron, as per subjoined list, and the transports, were anchored off Chinghae, in convenient situations for the intended operations; and at an early hour on the following morning, the troops proceeded in the Queen, Nemesis, and Phlegethon steamers, and the boats of the transports, to the points of debarkation, where the Cruiser, Columbine, and Bentinck, most judiciously took up their positions, under the direction of Commander Giffard. A few shot from them cleared the shore of about three hundred of the Chinese, who had assembled to oppose the landing; and by half-past nine o'clock, under his

his excellent arrangements, every man was safe on shore.

The Wellesley, Blenheim, Blonde, and Modeste were appointed to cannonade the citadel and eastern part of the city walls; and the Sesostris, Queen, and Phlegethon, after landing the troops, and towing up the ships to their stations, to shell the citadel in flank, and enfilade any of the batteries in harbour which their guns could bear upon. The Nemesis to join in the attack on the north side, in readiness to cover the landing of the seamen and mariners as soon as it became practicable. The citadel hill cannot be approached for an attack by large ships, except on the north side, and the water in that direction is so shallow, that it is only in the calmest weather that they can be carried with safety sufficiently near to fire with effect. The day was fortunately everything we could desire, and the Wellesley, as soon as the tide served, was towed by the Sesestris into an excellent position, where the anchor was dropped, about a quarter before nine o'clock, in four fathoms, about 1,300 yards from the citadel and town walls. As the water ebbed, she settled inperceptably into a bottom of soft mud, and was as steady as a land battery. Commander Ormsby (with very commendable activity) immediately afterwards brought in the Blenheim; the Blonde and Modeste, favoured by a light breeze, took their stations under sail, and every ship was placed to my entire satisfaction, as close as possible; the Blenheim and Modeste touching the bottom at low water. The precision of the fire both from shots and shells from all exceeded my most sanguine expectations; and the destruction of the works from the commencement of the attack was never doubtful.

As the troops on the right bank of the river moved forward, Commander Giffard advanced the sloops towards the entrance of the harbour, and the steamers all took up very good positions, and performed excellent service with their guns. They were for a con-

considerable time under a heavy fire from the river batteries, but fortunately sustained no damage.

About 11 o'clock we had the gratification of seeing the British colours planted by the troops in one of the batteries on the opposite shore; and within a few minutes, the others on that side were all carried, and the Chinese observed flying in every direction before our gallant soldiers on the heights.

At a quarter past 11, the wall of the citadel was breached by the fire from the ships, and the defences being reduced to a ruinous state, the Chinese abandoned their guns, which they had hitherto worked with considerable firmness, and a large portion of the garrison retreated precipitately towards the city. Not a moment was lost in making the signal for landing the battalion of seamen and marines, with the detachments of artillery and sappers (the whole under the command of Captain Herbert, of the Blenheim). Before noon the boats were all on shore; every impediment presented by the difficulty of landing on rugged rocks was overcome, and the force gallantly advanced to the assault, with a celerity that excited my warmest admiration. An explosion at this time took place in a battery near the citadel gate; and the remnant of the garrison fled without waiting to close it. The citadel was therefore rapidly entered, and the union jack displayed on the walls. Our people had scarcely passed between them, when another explosion occurred, happily without mischief, but whether by accident or design is uncertain.

Captain Herbert having secured this post, quickly reformed his men, and advanced towards the city; the Chinese still occupying in considerable force the walls of it, as well as the two batteries beneath the hill on the river side, against which our troops had already turned some of the guns taken on the right bank. A few volleys of musquetry speedily dislodged them from both positions, and the battalion of seamen

men and mariners pushed on in steady and excellent order to attack the city. The wall (26 feet high) was escaladed in two places, and in a short time complete possession was taken of Chinghae, the Chinese troops having made their escape through the western gates.

While in the act of scaling the city wall a third and formidable explosion took place at one of the river batteries within a short distance, by which I regret one man of the Blenheim was killed; there is strong suspicion that it was caused by a mine, intentionally sprung; and considering the number of our men who were assembled at the time it is most providential that the consequences were not more disastrous.

The seamen immediately returned on board for the security of the ships, which, with the rising tide were moved into secure berths; Captain Herbert remained with the marines in charge of the town until the evening, when Sir Hugh Gough arrived, and a considerable portion of the troops were conveyed across the river in the Phlegethon, to garrison it.

I have sincere pleasure in again bringing before your Lordship's notice the gallantry and excellent conduct of every officer and man of Her Majesty's ship's and the Indian navy under my command.

To Captain Herbert my best acknowledgments are due for his zeal for the public service and animating example on all occasions; and he speaks in strong terms of commendation of the gallant support he received from Captain Bourchier of the Blonde, Major Ellis, of the royal marines, and the officers and men of every description attached to the force placed under his command; of which, and of those employed in the boats, I transmit a list, and cordially join in every praise that can be bestowed on them. I must also state that although Captains Maitland and Eyres were not directly attached to the bat-

battalion of seamen and marines which disembarked, they landed at the same time, and accompanied them in their operations.

To Captain Maitland, of my flag ship, I feel much indebted for the able and zealous assistance which he at all times affords me; and my obligations are equally due to Captain Eyres, for the invaluable services of the Modeste.

The activity and ardour of Commanders Giffard, Clarke, Fletcher, and Watson, and of Lieutenant Collinson, in command of the Bentinck, has been eminently displayed on this and every other opportunity; and I have no less pleasure in bearing testimony to your Lordship, that the same spirit of enterprise and zeal has been conspicuously evinced by Commander Ormsby, Lieutenant M'Cleverty, Mr. Hall, and Mr. Warden, and indeed of every officer and man in the steam-vessels attached to the expedition.

I may be permitted also to notice that my flag-lieutenant, Charles Tennant, has attended me in every operation since I took command of the squadron, and his zeal and attention is deserving of my highest approbation.

By official Chinese documents found in Chinghac, we have good reason to believe that the regular Tartar troops quartered on the 10th in the city and batteries on the left bank of the river amounted to upwards of three thousand, of which about seven hundred composed the garrison of the citadel or Joss-house Hill. Their loss on these points is calculated at one hundred and fifty men.

The troops opposed to Sir Hugh Gough were estimated at ten thousand, and they have sustained a heavy loss, but no amount of force as yet met within this country can withstand the gallant band under his command, into which his active and energetic example infuses unbounded confidence.

The

The total number of guns which have fallen into our hands amounts to ninety iron and sixty-seven brass - the latter will be embarked without delay in in one of the transports, with a large quantity of metal, which has been found in a cannon foundry at Chinghae.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient Servant,
W. PARKER, Rear Admiral.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Auckland, G.C.B., &c.

A List of Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels, and of the Steam-vessels of the Indian Navy, present at the reduction of Chinghae, the 10th *of August* 1841.

Wellesley, 72 guns, Rear-Admiral Sir William Parker, K.C.B. Captain Thomas Maitland.
Blenheim, 72 guns, Captain Thomas Herbert.
Blonde, 42 guns, Captain Thomas Bourchier.
Modeste, 18 guns, Captain Harry Eyres.
Cruiser, 16 guns, Commander H. W. Giffard.
Columbine, 16 guns, Commander T. J. Clarke.
Bentinck, 10 guns, Lieutenant Richard Collinson.
Jupiter (troop ship), Master Commanding Robert Fulton.
Rattlesnake (troop ship), Master Commanding James Sprent.

Steam Vessels.

Sesostris, 4 guns, Acting Commander Ormsby.
Phlegethon, 2 guns, Lieut. M'Cleverty, R.N.
Nemesis, 2 guns, Mr. W. H. Hall, Master, R.N.
Queen, 6 guns, Mr. Wm. Warden, Acting Master, R.N.

Return of Officers who landed with the right column under the command of Captain Herbert, at Chinghae. 10*th October* 1841.

Captain Bourchier, Commanding the Battalion of Seamen.

Landed with 1st 2d and 3d Companys Seamen Battalion.

Wellesley—Lieutenants Symons, Maitland, and Carmichael; Messrs. King, Halsted, and Crouch, Mates; Messrs. Birtwhistle, Butler, and Jackson, Midshipmen; Mr. Smith, Assistant Surgeon.

Landed with 4th 5th and 6th Companies. Seamen Battalion.

Blenheim—Lieutenants Hawkins, and Matthews; Messrs. St. Leger and Norman, Mates; Mr. Dowell, Midshipman; Mr. Adair, Volunteer, 1st class; Mr. Scott, Volunteer, A. D. C.; Mr. Thomas, Assistant Surgeon.

Landed with 7th Company. Seamen Battalion.

Blonde—Lieutenant Sir F. Nicholson; Messrs. Walker, and Rolland, Mates; Mr. Lambert, Midshipman; Messrs. Lyon and Coke, Midshipmen, A. D. C.

Landed with Subdivision of 8th Company.

Modeste—Lieutenant Birch; Mr. Pearse, Mate.

Major Ellis, commanding Battalion of Royal Marines.

Captain Whitcomb, Lieutenants White, Usher, Whiting, Hewett, Farmer, Polkinghorne, Mr. Tweedale, Assist.-Surgeon of the Blenheim—Mr. Stanley, Assist.-Surgeon of the Blonde.—Landed 276 Royal Marines.

Ar-

Artillery.

Lieutenant Honourable F. Spencer, 23d Royal Artillery, and two $5\frac{1}{2}$ inch mortars, and 9 and 12 pr. rockets.

Lieutenant Molesworth, 12th Madras Royal Artillery.

Captain Cotton and Lieutenant Johnston, with 30 Madras sappers.

Officers in charge of Boats.

Wellesley—Lieutenant Lord William Compton, and Lord A. Beauclerk, Mate, in the Launch; Mr. Crofton, Mate, in the Pinnace; Mr. Kennedy, Mate in the Barge; Mr. Niblett, 2d Master in the Cutter.

Blenheim—Mr. Kevern, Mate, in the Launch; Mr. Denny, Mate, in the Barge; Mr. Konnielas (Greek) in the Pinnace; Mr. Pascoe, 2d Master, in the Gun-boat; Mr. Swinburn, Midshipman, in the 1st Cutter; Mr. Gell, Midshipman, in the 2d Cutter; Mr. Bencraft, Volunteer, 1st class, in the Jolly Boat.

Blonde—Lieutenant Daly in the Launch; Mr. Hamilton, Midshipman, in the Pinnace; Mr. Anderson, Mate, in the Gun boat.

Modeste—Mr. H. Crofton, Mate, in the Pinnace.

(Signed) THOMAS HERBERT, Captain.

Modeste, off Ningpo,
October 14, 1841.

My Lord,

It is with feelings of the greatest satisfaction that I have now the honour of addressing your Lordship from the anchorage off the walls of Ningpo, on which the British colours are flying.

The progress of the expedition has been greatly favoured by the fine weather, which enabled it to

complete the reduction of Chinghae, on the 10th instant, and to place the large ships and transports on the following day at a safe anchorage, after landing the requisite supplies for the army, for the wind changed to the north-east on the 12th, and blew strong. The ships, however, were all in security; the Blonde, with the sloops and steamers and part of the transports having found sufficient water, and excellent shelter, within the Tahea river; a few of the piles being taken up for their admission. I removed on the 11th to the Modeste, and that no time might be lost in proseeuting our further operations I directed Captains Maitland and Herbert, when the Wellesley and Blenheim were anchored off "Just-in-the-way," to return by one of the steam-vessels, with the boats and 150 seamen from each ship, in readiness to advance on Ningpo, and on the 12th I proceeded in the Nemesis to aseertain the practicability of taking the large steamers and vessels up the river. We found it wide, free from shoals, and carried no less than fourteen feet at low water to the walls of the city, which appeared not only unprepared for resistance, but a general panic pervading the inhabitants, who were evacuating the town in every direction, with their goods and families. Sir Henry Pottinger, Sir Hugh Gough, and myself, therefore, deemed it expedient to move on without delay, to check as much as possible the departure of the respectable portion of the population, and the ravages which are invariably committed by the lower orders of the Chinese on all property which is left unproteeted.

Sir Henry Pottinger and the General accompanied me in the Modeste, and the expedition proceeded up the river soon after 9 A. M., but owing to some unavoidable delays did not reach Ningpo until 2 P. M., when the Nemesis and Phlegethon, which contained a large portion of the troops, anchored within a few feet of a floating bridge, which connects the city at its

its east gate with the suburbs across the river. The men were disembarked with the greatest facility by stages from the bows of these vessels, the battalion of seamen and marines, under Captain Herbert, landing at the same time in the suburbs on the city side, a short distance below them.

The gates of the city were all found secured and baricaded, but an entrance was soon forced, when Her Majesty's forces marched in and took possession without a symptom of resistance being indicated in any quarter. The Mandarins and troops had all left the city, the latter having, since their defeat at Chinghae, refused to fight.

Her Majesty's sloops and the steam-vessels are anchored under the walls of the city, and his Excellency the General is actively exerting himself in securing all the Government property on shore, and endeavouring to establish order and prevent the pillage of this populous and opulent place, where, I am happy to say, such of the respectable inhabitants as have remained evince much less apprehension at the presence of the English than was exhibited either at Amoy or Chusan.

From the number of large junks found in the river, the trade with Ningpo, by sea, must be extensive, but an embargo will be laid on all vessels until measures can be concerted for our future proceedings.

A few war junks and trifling amount of naval stores have fallen into our hands.

I beg to offer my congratulations to your Lordship on the result of our operations; and I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient servant,

W. PARKER, Rear-Admiral.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Auckland, G. C. B. &c.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 15, 1842.

Buckingham-Palace, February 15, 1842.

LIST of Addresses of Congratulation, transmitted for presentation to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, on the occasion of the Birth of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and presented to His Royal Highness by the Right Honourable the Marquess of Exeter:

From the Noblemen, Gentlemen, Clergy, Yeomanry, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of the county of Devon.

From the Magistrates, Clergy, Gentry, and other Inhabitants of the county of Derby.

From the Freeholders of the county of Bedford.

From the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, and Inhabitants of the county of Hertford.

From the Inhabitants of the county of Denbigh.

From the Noblemen, Deputy Lieutenants, Landholders, Commissioners of Supply, and Justices of the Peace of the county of Aberdeen

From the British Inhabitants of the towns of Saint Malo and St. Servan, France.

From the Mayor, Magistrates, Clergy, Gentry, and Inhabitants of the ancient borough of Pembroke.

From the Mayor and Burgesses, Magistrates, Clergy, and other Inhabitants of the borough of Saint Ives, in the county of Cornwall.

From

From the Magistrates, Clergy, and Inhabitants of the ancient borough of Hertford.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the city and borough of Bath.

From the Inhabitants of the ancient borough of Boston, in the county of Lincoln.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Cambridge.

From the Magistrates, Clergy, and Inhabitants in general of the town and neighbourhood of Horncastle.

From the Inhabitants and Residents of the borough of Cheltenham, in the county of Gloucester.

From the Alderman, Burgesses, and other Inhabitants of the corporate town of Wokingham, and of the parish thereof, in the counties of Berks and Wilts.

From the Ministers and Elders of the presbytery of Lochmaben.

From the Vice-Patron, Officers, and Members of the Royal Thames Yacht Club.

From the President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and Governors of the Scottish Hospital, of the foundation of King Charles the Second.

From the Committee of the Wesleyan Conference.

From the Committee and Medical Officers of the Victoria Lying-in Hospital, in the city of Dublin.

From the Grand Master and Knights' Companions of the Exalted Religious and Military Order of the Holy Temple and Sepulchre, and of St. John, of Jerusalem.

From the Moderator, Committee, and Members of the ancient Society of High Constables of the city of Edinburgh.

From the Moderator, Council, and Members of the Society of High Constables of the city of Perth.

Whitehall, February 14, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, of Bombay, in the East Indies, Esq.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Hercules J. Robertson, Esq. Advocate, to be Sheriff Depute of the shire or sheriffdom of Renfrew, void by the death of John C. Dunlop, Esq.

Crown-Office, February 15, 1842.

MEMBERS returned to serve in this present PARLIAMENT.

Borough of King's Lynn.

Robert Jocelyn, Esq. commonly called Viscount Jocelyn, in the room of the Right Honourable Sir Stratford Canning, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Borough of Taunton.

Sir Thomas Edward Colebrooke, of Park-lane, in the county of Middlesex, Bart. in the room of Edward Thomas Bainbridge, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Crown-Office, February 15, 1842.

Days and Places appointed for holding the Spring Assizes, 1842, viz.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

The Right Honourable Sir *Nicolas Conyngham Tindal*, Knt. Lord Chief Justice.

Buckinghamshire, Tuesday, March 8, at Aylesbury.

Bedfordshire, Saturday, March 12, at Bedford.

Huntingdonshire, Thursday, March 17, at Huntingdon.

Cambridgeshire, Saturday, March 19, at Cambridge.

Suffolk, Saturday, March 26, at Bury St. Edmunds.

Norfolk, Saturday, April 2, at the Castle of Norwich.

City of Norwich, the same day, at the Guildhall of the said City of Norwich.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

The Right Honourable *James Lord Abinger*, Lord Chief Baron.
Mr. Justice *Williams*.

Northamptonshire, Monday, February 28, at Northampton.

Rutlandshire, Friday, March 4, at Oakham.

Lincolnshire, Saturday, March 5, at the Castle of Lincoln.

City of Lincoln, the same day, at the City of Lincoln.

Nottinghamshire, Thursday, March 10, at Nottingham.

Town of Nottingham, the same day, at the Town of Nottingham.

Derbyshire, Saturday, March 12, at Derby.

Leicestershire, Thursday, March 17, at the Castle of Leicester.
Borough of Leicester, the same day, at the Borough of Leicester.
City of Coventry, Monday, March 21, at the City of Coventry.
Warwickshire, the same day, at Warwick.

HOME CIRCUIT.

Mr. Baron *Alderson.*
Mr. Baron *Gurney.*

Hertfordshire, Tuesday, March 1, at Hertford.
Essex, Monday, March 7, at Chelmsford.
Kent, Monday, March 14, at Maidstone.
Sussex, Monday, March 19, at Lewes.
Surrey, Monday, March 28, at Kingston-upon-Thames.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice *Patteson.*
Mr. Justice *Cresswell.*

Berkshire, Wednesday, February 23, at Reading.
Oxfordshire, Saturday, February 26, at Oxford.
Worcestershire, Thursday, March 3, at Worcester.
City of Worcester, the same day, at the City of Worcester.
Staffordshire, Wednesday, March 9, at Stafford.
Shropshire, Friday, March 18, at Shrewsbury.
Herefordshire, Wednesday, March 23, at Hereford.
Monmouthshire, Saturday, March 26, at Monmouth.
Gloucestershire, Wednesday, March 30, at Gloucester.
City of Gloucester, the same day, at the City of Gloucester.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice *Coleridge.*
The Right Honourable *Thomas Erskine.*

Southampton, Thursday, February 24, at the Castle of Winchester.
Wiltshire, Thursday, March 3, at New Sarum.
Dorsetshire, Wednesday, March 9, at Dorchester.
Devonshire, Monday, March 14, at the Castle of Exeter.
City of Exeter, the same day, at the Guildhall of the said City of Exeter.
Cornwall, Monday, March 21, at Bodmin.
Somersetshire, Monday, March 28, at the Castle of Taunton.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

The Right Honourable Sir *James Parke.*
Mr. Baron *Rolfe.*
Mr. Justice *Wightman.*

Durham, Monday, February 21, at Durham.
Town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Friday, February 25th, at the Castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Northumberland, the same day, at the Guildhall of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Yorkshire, Wednesday, March 2, at the Castle of York.
City of York, the same day, at the Guildhall of the said City of York.
Cumberland, Friday, March 4, at Carlisle.
Westmorland, Wednesday, March 9, at Appleby.
Lancashire, Northern Division, Saturday, March 12, at Lancaster.
Lancashire, Southern Division, Thursday, March 24, at Liverpool.

CIRCUIT of the PRINCIPALITY of WALES and COUNTY PALATINE of CHESTER.

NORTH WALES.

Mr. Justice *Coltman.*
Mr. Justice *Maule.*

Montgomeryshire, Tuesday, March 8, at Welchpool.
Merionethshire, Saturday, March 12, at Bala.
Carnarvonshire, Wednesday, March 16, at Carnarvon.
Anglesey, Saturday, March 19, at Beaumaris.
Denbighshire, Wednesday, March 23, at Ruthin.
Flintshire, Tuesday, March 29, at Mold.

SOUTH WALES.

Glamorganshire, Wednesday, February 23, at Swansea.
Pembrokeshire, Saturday, March 5, at Haverfordwest.
Town of Haverfordwest, the same day, at the Town of Haverfordwest.
Cardiganshire, Thursday, March 10, at Cardigan.
Carmarthenshire, Tuesday, March 15, at Carmarthen.
Borough of Carmarthen, the same day, at the Borough of Carmarthen.
Brecknockshire, Tuesday, March 22, at Brecon.
Radnorshire, Tuesday, March 29, at Presteign.
Cheshire, Saturday, April 2, at the Castle of Chester.

Whitehall, February 15, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Joseph Orchard, Esq. Lieutenant-Colonel-Commanding the 1st European Regiment of Light Infantry in the service of the East India Company, on the Bengal

Bengal Establishment, and Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Her royal licence and permission, that he may accept and wear the insignia, of the third class, of the Order of the Dooranée empire, which His Majesty Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk, King of Affghanistan, hath been pleased to confer upon him, in testimony of His Majesty's approbation of his services in Candahar, Cabool, and at the capture of the fortress of Ghuznee; and that he may enjoy all the rights and privileges thereunto annexed; provided, nevertheless, that Her Majesty's said licence and permission doth not authorize the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these realms:

And also to command, that Her Majesty's said concession and especial mark of Her royal favour be registered, together with the relative documents, in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 18, 1842.

Westminster, February 15, 1842.

THIS day, the Lords being met, a message was sent to the Honourable House of Commons by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, acquainting them, that *The Lords, authorised by virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal, signed by*

by Her Majesty, for declaring Her Royal Assent to an Act agreed upon by both Houses, do desire the immediate attendance of the Honourable House in the House of Peers to hear the Commission read; and the Commons being come thither, the said Commission, empowering the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and several other Lords therein named, to declare and notify the Royal Assent to the said Act, was read accordingly, and the Royal Assent given to

An Act better to provide for the application, to the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, of the sums granted in the two last sessions of Parliament.

Crown-Office, February 18, 1842.

MEMBER returned to serve in this present PARLIAMENT.

University of Dublin.

Joseph Devonshire Jackson, Esq. Her Majesty's Solicitor General for Ireland, in the room of the Right Honourable Thomas Lefroy, who has accepted the office of Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 22, 1842.

Crown-Office, February 22, 1842.

MEMBERS returned to serve in this present PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Bandonbridge.

The Honourable Francis Bernard, commonly called Viscount Bernard, of Castle Bernard, in the county of Cork, in the room of Joseph Devonshire Jackson, Esq. who has accepted the office of Solicitor General for Ireland.

County of Cornwall.

Western Division.

Sir Charles Lemon, of Carclew, in the county of Cornwall, Bart. in the room of the Honourable Boscawen Rose, commonly called Lord Boscawen Rose, now Earl of Falmouth.

Combined Counties of Clackmannan and Kinross.

Major-General William Morison, Companion of the Bath, in the room of the Honourable George Ralph Abercromby, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 25, 1842.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 15th day of *January* 1842,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament holden in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifi- "cations, the fourth report of the Commissioners "of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues;" and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament holden in the fourth and fifth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to explain and "amend two several Acts relating to the Ecclesi- "astical Commissioners for England," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, in the words and figures following, that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of your Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to "carry into effect, with certain modifications, the "fourth

" fourth report of the Commissioners of Ecclesi-
" astical Duties and Revenues;" and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of your Majesty's reign, intituled " An Act to explain and amend two " several Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical Com-" missioners for England," have prepared, and now humbly lay before your Majesty in Council, the following scheme, for making a better provision for the cathedral churches of Chester and Ripon, and for regulating the number and emoluments of the minor canons thereof, and for confirming certain statutes and rules of the last-mentioned church.

" Whereas it is by the first recited Act, amongst other things, enacted, that so soon as conveniently may be, and by the authority therein provided, such fixed annual sums shall be determined on to be paid, and shall accordingly be paid to us, by the Dean and Canons of the cathedral churches of Durham and Saint Paul, in London, and of the collegiate churches of Westminster and Manchester, as after due enquiry and calculation of the present annual incomes of the Chapters of such churches respectively, shall leave to such deans and canons the respective incomes in the same Act mentioned; and that such other annual sums shall be determined on to be paid, and shall be accordingly paid by us, or such deductions shall be allowed to be made out of the proceeds of any suspended canonry or canonries, as, after the like enquiry and calculation, shall give to the dean of every cathedral church in England an average annual income of one thousand pounds, and to the respective canons of every cathedral church in England an average annual income of five hundred pounds; and as shall also enable the respective Chapters of Chester and Ripon to provide for the efficient performance of all the duties of the said

churches, and the maintenance of the fabrics thereof:

" And whereas, by the said secondly recited Act, it is enacted, that it shall be lawful to carry such last-mentioned purposes, or any of them, into effect, by any mode of payment, contribution, augmentation, or endowment which may be deemed fit, as well as by the modes in the said first recited Act specified:

" And whereas, in pursuance of the said recited provisions, an Order was issued by your Majesty in Council, on the eleventh day of August last, and has since been duly gazetted, whereby the incomes of the dean of the cathedral church of Durham and the canons of the same church, appointed after the passing of the said first recited Act, are charged with the yearly payment to us of certain proportions of such respective incomes; and other Orders may hereafter be made by your Majesty in Council for charging the incomes of other deans and canons under the same provisions:

" And whereas it is also by the said first recited Act enacted, that, so soon as conveniently may be, and by the authority therein provided, regulations shall be made for fixing the number and emoluments of the minor canons in each cathedral church; and it is provided, that there shall not in any case be more than six nor less than two; and that the stipend of each such minor canon thereafter to be appointed shall not be less than one hundred and fifty pounds per annum; and that arrangements may, from time to time, be made by the like authority for securing to any minor canon, not otherwise competently provided for, such annual sum as shall make up to him an income as minor canon not exceeding, in any case, the said sum of one hundred and fifty pounds:

" And whereas it is by the said first recited Act also enacted, that the chapters of the several ca-

cathedral and collegiate churches shall, from time to time, propose to their respective visitors such alterations in the existing statutes and rules as shall make them consistent with the constitution and duties of the chapters respectively, as altered under the authority of the same Act; and that all such alterations may be confirmed by the authority of the visitor; and that all such statutes and rules when so altered shall be submitted to us, and may be confirmed by the authority in the same Act provided:

"And whereas the Dean and Chapter of the said cathedral church of Ripon have proposed to the Right Reverend Charles Thomas Bishop of Ripon, as their visitor, certain alterations in the statutes of their said church, which have been confirmed by such visitor, as statutes and rules of the said church, and have been submitted to us, and are set forth in the schedule hereunto annexed; and it appears to us to be proper that the same should be confirmed:

"We therefore humbly recommend and propose, that the said statutes and rules so contained in the said schedule shall be confirmed, and shall become and be statutes and rules of the said cathedral church of Ripon; but not so as to affect any law now in force relating to the licences of curates.

"And whereas the said statutes and rules, amongst other things, make immediate provision for the due keeping of residence in the said cathedral church of Ripon; and it has been made to appear to us, that the existing statutes and rules of the said cathedral church of Chester already make provision for the due keeping of residence by the dean and canons thereof, and that such last-mentioned statutes and rules do not require any immediate alteration under the provisions of the said Acts:

"And whereas, upon making the inquiry and calculation required by the said first recited Act, it appears to us, that the fabric of the said cathedral

church of Ripon is in a very dilapidated and unsafe condition; and that the Dean and Chapter of the said church have already done as much towards the repair thereof as their limited resources enable them to effect; but that it will still require the outlay of a considerable sum of money to place the said fabric in such a state of security as will enable the said Dean and Chapter hereafter to maintain the same, from year to year, out of their future annual revenues, when such revenues shall be augmented as hereinafter recommended and proposed:

"And whereas, upon like inquiry, it also appears to us, that the organ now belonging to the said cathedral church of Chester is in so decayed and imperfect a state as to render the choir inefficient for the proper performance of the choral service of the said church, and that for the purpose of remedying this defect, a sum of money is required, in addition to the limited means now at the disposal of the Dean and Chapter of the said church:

"We, therefore, further recommend and propose that, for the purpose of putting the fabric of the said cathedral church of Ripon into a condition of security, and also for making the choir of the said cathedral church of Chester efficient for the proper performance of the services thereof, there shall be paid by us to such persons, at such times and in such manner as we shall upon further inquiry deem expedient, such sum or sums of money as shall be necessary for such purposes; but in the case of the said church of Ripon not exceeding in the aggregate four fifth parts of the whole monies which were paid to us, on the fifteenth day of December instant, under the authority of the before-mentioned Order, and in the case of the said church of Chester not exceeding in the aggregate the remaining one fifth part of such monies.

"And whereas, upon like inquiry and calculation,

it

it appears to us that, in order to carry into complete effect the enactments hereinbefore recited, so far as they apply to the said cathedral churches of Chester and Ripon, it will be necessary, that an annual payment should be made in augmentation of the revenues of the said church of Chester until the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty four, inclusive, and a permanent annual payment in augmentation of the revenues of the said church of Ripon, to the respective amounts hereinafter mentioned:

" We, therefore, further recommend and propose that our Treasurer shall, on or before the first day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, and in each succeeding year, take an account of all monies which, after making such payments as aforesaid on account of the fabric of the said church of Ripon and the choir of the said church of Chester, shall, on the sixteenth day of the month of December in the next previous year, have been in our hands, or subject to our order, arising from payments made to us under the said Order of the eleventh day of August last, or under any other such Order of your Majesty in Council as aforesaid: and that, on the fifteenth day of the said month of January in the said year one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, and on the same day in every succeeding year, but in the case of the said cathedral church of Chester, not after the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, there shall be paid by us, to the Treasurers, for the time being, of the said cathedral churches respectively, the following yearly sums; that is to say, to the Treasurer of the said cathedral church of Chester the sum of three thousand pounds; and to the Treasurer of the said cathedral church of Ripon the sum of three thousand three hundred pounds; or so much thereof, in each of such cases (to be calculated according to the proportions which such yearly sums, and any other yearly

yearly sum, which may be charged upon and made payable out of such monies to the Treasurer of any other cathedral church by any Order which may be issued by your Majesty in Council under the aforesaid provisions of the said recited Acts, shall be found to bear to each other respectively) as shall, upon the account so to be taken as aforesaid, appear not to exceed in the whole the amount of such monies so in our hands, or subject to our order, arising as aforesaid.

" And we further recommend and propose, that no vacancy among the present minor canons of the said cathedral church of Chester shall be filled up until the number of such minor canons shall be reduced below the number of four, and that the number of such minor canons shall from thenceforth be four; and that the second, third, and fourth of the present minor canons in the said church, who are not otherwise competently provided for, and all minor canons hereafter appointed in the same church, shall, for and in respect of the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and of every future year, respectively receive, out of the revenues of the said church, such sum of money as will secure to them in the whole, as such minor canons respectively, an annual stipend of one hundred and fifty pounds.

" And we further recommend and propose, that the number of minor canons in the said cathedral church of Ripon shall be and continue to be two, and that the present minor canons in the said church, who are not otherwise competently provided for, and all minor canons hereafter appointed in the same church, shall, for and in respect of the same year one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and of every future year, respectively receive, as such minor canons, an annual stipend of one hundred and fifty pounds out of the revenues of the said church.

" And

" And we further recommend and propose, that the treasurer, for the time being, of each of the said cathedral churches shall apply, towards the efficient performance of the duties of his church, and the maintenance of the fabric thereof, so much at least, of the sum of money so to be received from us as aforesaid in respect of any year, as, together with the monies already applicable in the same year to such purposes respectively according to the custom of such church, will amount to two fifth parts of the whole annual revenues of such church for the same year, in such manner and proportions as shall be ordered by the chapter of such church, but so as to secure to the minor canons and the several officers and servants of such church, at the least, the incomes hereinbefore and by the statutes and rules of such church allotted to them respectively; and shall, out of the other three fifth parts, pay to the dean and canons of such church, any stipends payable to them respectively according to any statute custom or regulation of such church, and shall divide the residue of such three fifth parts among the dean and canons, so as to give to the dean a sum of money (including any such stipend) double in amount to that payable to each canon, and no more: provided that every such division shall be subject to any statute or regulation of such church, concerning the income of any member of chapter as affected by non-residence or otherwise; and provided also, that until the chapter of the said cathedral church of Ripon shall consist of a dean and four canons only, the treasurer of such church shall divide such residue, in the like proportion, among so many of the members of chapter as, during the year then last past, shall have duly kept residence in the said church, but subject to any such statute, custom, or regulation as aforesaid.

" And we humbly recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recom-

commending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters to which this our scheme applies, or any of them, in conformity with the provisions of the said recited Acts, or either of them."

SCHEDULE.

"We, the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral church of Ripon, do, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to carry into effect, with certain "modifications, the fourth report of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues," propose to the Right Reverend Charles Thomas Lord Bishop of Ripon, the Visitor of the same cathedral church, that the following alterations be made in the statutes thereof, that is to say:

"We propose, that so much of the said statutes as relates to the nomination of candidates, to be appointed to any prebend on the vacancy thereof, be repealed.

"And whereas, by the only statute which relates to residence, it is decreed, that the choice of residence shall rest with the dean, and that upon his declining to keep residence one of the canons shall be elected into residence; but no canon is, in any other case, required by the said statute to reside; and whereas the periods of residence to be kept by all future deans and canons are expressly provided for by the said recited Act;

"And whereas we are desirous of immediately making better provision for residence, in conformity with the spirit of the said recited Act; and it has been intimated to us by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, that it is in contemplation to make such a grant of monies, in augmentation of our re-

revenues, as will ultimately not only enable us to provide for the efficient performance of all the duties of our said church, and the maintenance of the fabric thereof, but as will also ultimately secure to the several members of Chapter the incomes intended for them by the said recited Act; which grant will begin to accrue from the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and will, from time to time, increase, until it reaches its total annual amount;

"And whereas, in addition to the only house of residence heretofore belonging to the said church, which has been and now is in the sole occupation of the dean, we have recently procured a house of residence for the canons, nearly adjoining to the said church;

"We, therefore, propose, that the whole of the said statute relating to residence shall be repealed; and that instead thereof, it shall be decreed as follows, that is to say, 'that, from and after the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and forty two, the dean shall reside eight months in every year; and that, as well during his residence as during his absence, there shall at all times be one of the canons in residence, in the canonical house of residence; the turns of their residence, and, so far as relates to existing canons, the periods thereof also, for each year, being, from time to time, fixed in chapter; and that the house so occupied by the dean shall be the deanery, and shall belong exclusively to the dean for the time being; and that it shall not be necessary for any dean to make any formal claim thereto, as heretofore required.'

"And we propose, that so much of the said statutes, as decrees that the Residentiary shall be the Treasurer, be altered as follows, that is to say; 'that the dean and the canon in residence, for the time being, shall be joint Treasurers.'

"And whereas one of the duties of the said church

is the eure of souls within the parish of Ripon, and sueh duty has been heretofore, and now is, performed by the minor eanons of the said ehureh, and it is expedient that the same should eontinue to be so performed by them, as eurates of us the Dean and Chapter of the said ehureh, with the sanction and uuder the authority and jurisdiction of the Bishop, and that they should be adequately remunerated for the performanee of sueh duty;

" We, therefore, propose, that it be deereed as follows, that is to say;

" That the minor canons for the time being shall be respeetively nominated to the Lord Bishop of Ripon, for the time being, as eurates of the Dean and Chapter; to be by him respeetively lieenced as sueh eurates within the parish of Ripon, and that upon being so liceneed they shall respeetively be such eurates so long as they shall eontinue to hold the said office of minor eanon, and no longer; and that in considcration of their duty as such curates, they shall respeetively receive from the Treasurer of the said ehurch, in addition to their incomes as minor eanons, the stipend or salary of one hundred and fifty pounds per annum, so soon as the grant herein-before-mentioned shall reach its full annual amount, and, in the mean time, such portion of the said annual stipend or salary of one hundred and fifty pounds as shall eorrespond with the proportion whieh eaeh annual sum, paid to the said Treasurer by the said Commissioners, shall bear to such total annual amount of the said grant.

" In witness whereof we, the said Dean and Chapter, have hereunto set our common or chapter seal the eighth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty one.

" I, the Right Reverend Charles Thomas, by Divine permission, Lord Bishop of Ripon, the Visitor of the eathedral ehureh of Ripon, do approve of the alterations proposed to be made in the sta-

statutes of the said church hereinbefore contained, and do hereby confirm the same as statutes and rules of the said church.

" In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and episcopal seal this thirteenth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-one."

And whereas notice of the said scheme has been duly given to the Deans and Chapters of the cathedral churches of Chester and Ripon respectively, and no objection has been made thereto:

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct, that the same shall take effect immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said recited Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct, that this Order be registered by the Registrars of the several dioceses of Chester and Ripon.

C. C. Greville.

Downing-Street, February 23, 1842.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Admirals the Honourable Sir John Talbot, Sir Robert Barlow, and Sir Henry Digby, Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, to be Knights Grand Cross of the said Order.

Downing-Street, February 23, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Henry Rose to be a Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

Downing-Street, February 23, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint William Snagg, Esq. to the office of Solicitor General in the Island of Grenada.

Foreign-Office, February 25, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Alexander Thom, as Consul at Aberdeen, and of Mr. John Cadell, as Vice-Consul at Leith, for His Majesty the King of the Belgians.

Whitehall, February 24, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Hugh-Massey Wheeler, Esq. Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding the 48th Regiment of Native Infantry in the service of the East India Company, on the Bengal Establishment, and Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Her royal licence and permission, that he may accept and wear the insignia, of the second class, of the Order of the Dooranée empire, which His Majesty Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk, King of Affghanistan, hath been pleased to confer upon him, in testimony of His Majesty's approbation of the services, from time to time,

time, rendered by him during the campaign in Affghanistan ; and that he may enjoy all the rights and privileges thereunto annexed ; provided, nevertheless, that Her Majesty's said licence and permission doth not authorize the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these realms:

And also to command, that Her Majesty's said concession and especial mark of Her royal favour be registered, together with the relative documents, in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 26, 1842.

Foreign-Office, February 25, 1842.

IT is hereby notified, that Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received, from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the copy of a dispatch, transmitted to their Lordships from Commander Ramsey, the Senior Officer in command of Her Majesty's Naval forces at Jamaica, enclosing a letter from Lieutenant de Courcy, commanding Her Majesty's brigantine Charybdis, dated the 21st of December 1841, from which it appears that the blockade of the port and harbour of Carthagena de Colombia by the forces of General Carmona has been raised.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 1, 1842.

Lord Chamberlain's-Office, February 28, 1842.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Her Majesty will hold Levees at St. James's-Palace, on the following days, at two o'clock:

Wednesday, March 16th.
Wednesday, April 13th.
Wednesday, May 4th.
Wednesday, June 1st.

REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED AT THE QUEEN'S LEVEES, AT ST. JAMES'S-PALACE.

The Noblemen and Gentlemen, who propose to attend Her Majesty's Levees at St. James's-Palace, are requested to bring with them two cards with their names thereon written, one to be left with the Queen's Page in attendance in the Presence-Chamber, and the other to be delivered to the Lord in Waiting, who will announce the name to Her Majesty.

Those Gentlemen who are to be presented are hereby informed, it is absolutely necessary that their names, with the name of the Nobleman or Gentleman who is to present them (not that of the Lord in Waiting), should be sent to the Lord

Lord Chamberlain's-Office, before twelve o'clock *on the day but one previous* to each Levee, in order that they may be submitted for the Queen's approbation; it being Her Majesty's command, that no presentation shall hereafter be made at the Levees, but in conformity with the above regulations; and further, that no person shall be admitted, on any pretence whatever, who has not been so presented.

It is particularly requested, that Gentlemen who are to be presented at the Levees will have their names *distinctly* written upon the card to be delivered to the Lord in Waiting, in order that there may be no mistake in announcing them to the Queen.

The state apartments will not be open for the reception of Company coming to Court, until half past one o'clock.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons, having Petitions or Addresses to present to Her Majesty at the Levees, are to write on two cards, with their names, a statement of the object of such Petitions or Addresses, and of the persons from whom they come; one card to be delivered to the Page in the Ante-Room, and the other to the Lord in Waiting, who will read its contents, at the time of presentation, to Her Majesty; and, on these occasions, no other statement is to be addressed to Her Majesty.

A Deputation to present an Address is not to exceed four persons.

Lord

Lord Chamberlain's-Office, February 28, 1842.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Her Majesty will hold Drawing-Rooms at St. James's-Palace, on the following days, at two o'clock:

Thursday, April 7th.
Thursday, April 28th.
Thursday, May 19th, { to celebrate Her Majesty's Birth-day.
Thursday, June 16th.

N. B. The Knights of the several Orders are to appear in their Collars at Her Majesty's Drawing-Room on Thursday the 19th of May next.

REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED AT THE QUEEN'S DRAWING-ROOMS.

The Ladies, who purpose attending Her Majesty's Drawing-Rooms, are requested to bring with them two cards, with their names legibly written thereon, one to be left with the Queen's Page in attendance in the Presence-Chamber, and the other to be delivered to the Lord in Waiting, who will announce the name to Her Majesty:

And those Ladies, who are to be presented, are hereby informed, it is absolutely necessary that their names, together with the names of the Ladies who are to present them, should be sent in to the Lord Chamberlain's-Office, before *twelve o'clock on the day but one* previous to each Drawing-Room, in order that they may be submitted for the Queen's approbation; it being Her Majesty's command, that no presentation shall take place unless the name of the

the Lady presenting, together with that of the Lady to be presented, shall appear on the card to be delivered, as before directed, corresponding with the names sent in to the Lord Chamberlain's-Office.

Buckingham-Palace, March 1, 1842.

LIST of Addresses of Congratulation, transmitted for presentation to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, on the occasion of the Birth of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and presented to His Royal Highness by the Right Honourable the Marquess of Exeter:

From the Inhabitants of the county of Warwick.

From the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, and other Inhabitants of Northamptonshire.

From the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Inhabitants of the county of Brecon.

From the Noblemen, Gentlemen, Freeholders, Commissioners of Supply, and Justices of the Peace of the county of Forfar.

From the Noblemen, Magistrates, Commissioners of Supply, and other Inhabitants of the county of Selkirk.

From the Nobility, Clergy, Gentlemen, and Inhabitants of the county of Clare.

From the Clergy, Magistrates, Merchants, and other principal Inhabitants of the town of Harbor Grace, in the island of Newfoundland.

From the Roman Catholic Priesthood of Newfoundland.

From the Boroughreeves and Constables of Bolton-le-Moors, and the Magistrates, Clergy, and other Inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council-

men of the municipal borough of Bolton-le-Moors, in the county palatine of Lancaster.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Councilmen of the borough of Appleby, in the county of Westmorland, together with the Clergy, Gentry, and other Inhabitants of that borough and its vicinity.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, Burgesses, Freemen, and Inhabitants of the ancient borough of Ruthin, North Wales.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Gravesend, in the county of Kent.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Banbury, in the county of Oxford.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Derby.

From the Mayor, Magistrates, Clergy, Dissenting Ministers, and other Inhabitants of the borough of Derby.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Sudbury, in the counties of Suffolk and Essex.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the ancient borough of Hertford.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Newark, in the county of Nottingham.

From the Inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Stratton, in the county of Cornwall.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Leominster.

From the High Steward, Deputy Steward, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of the borough of Newborough, otherwise Newport, in the county of Salop.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, Councillors, and Burgesses of the borough of Godalming.

From the Bishop of Lichfield, the Clergy of the archdeaconry of Stafford, and its Peculiars.

From the Bishop, Dean, Chancellor, Prebendaries, and Clergy of the diocese of Carlisle.

From

From the Archdeacon and the Clergy of the archdeaconry of Sudbury.

From the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral church of Gloucester.

From the Governors of the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth, in Birmingham.

From the Vice-Presidents, Committee, and Members of the Protestant Association.

From the Members of the Operative Conservative Association of the borough of Stockport, in the united counties of Chester and Lancaster.

From the Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the city of Aberdeen.

From the Inhabitants of the city of Aberdeen.

From the Convener, Master of Hospital, Deacons, and other Members of the Seven Incorporated Trades of the city of Aberdeen.

From the President and Council of the Provincial Medical and Surgical Association of Scotland.

From the Convener of the Incorporated Trades of Kelso, the Office Bearers of these various Incorporations, and other Inhabitants of the burgh.

From the Deacon, Collector, Masters, and other Members of the Incorporation of Barbers of Glasgow.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 4, 1842.

Foreign-Office, March 4, 1842.

THE Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. George William Jaenisch as Consul, in the island of St. Helena, for the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen.

Downing-Street, March 4, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Francis Merewether, Esq. to be Deputy Registrar in the district of Port Philip, in the territory of New South Wales.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 8, 1842.

Crown-Office, March 8, 1842.

MEMBER returned to serve in this present PARLIAMENT.

County of Salop.

Southern Division.

The Honourable Orlando George Charles Bridgman, commonly called the Viscount Newport, in the room of the Right Honourable Henry Vane, commonly called Earl of Darlington, now Duke of Cleveland.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 11, 1842.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 11th day of *March* 1842,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

HER Majesty in Council was this day pleased to appoint Llewelyn Lloyd, of Pontriffith, Esq. to be Sheriff of the county of Flint, in the room of Edward Dymock, of Penley-Hall, Ellesmere, Esq.

And Her Majesty was pleased to make the following amendments on the Roll:

Monmouthshire—Welsh, made Welch.
Carmarthenshire—Wayngron, made Waun iago.

Buckingham-Palace, March 11, 1842.

LIST of Addresses of Congratulation, transmitted for presentation to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, on the occasion of the Birth of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and presented to His Royal Highness by the Right Honourable the Marquess of Exeter:

From the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of the county of Essex.

From

From the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, Freeholders, Yeomanry, and Inhabitants of the county of Norfolk.

From the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, and Freeholders of the county of Cardigan.

From the Noblemen, Gentlemen, Justices of the Peace, and Commissioners of Supply of the county of Dumbarton.

From the House of Assembly of the province of New Brunswick.

From the Legislative Council of the province of New Brunswick.

From the Inhabitants of the city of Toronto, in the province of Canada.

From the Members of the Board of Council and of the House of Assembly of the island of Antigua.

From the Members of the House of Assembly of the island of Saint Christopher.

From the Inhabitants of the borough of Grantham and the adjoining hamlets.

From the Inhabitants of the town and vicinity of Yeovil, in the county of Somerset.

From the Mayor, Recorder, Capital Burgesses, Common Councilmen, Town Clerk, and Inhabitants of the ancient borough of Wareham.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, Councillors, and Inhabitants of the borough of Beaumaris.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of King's Lynn.

From the Master, Wardens, and Society of Apothecaries of the city of London.

From the Deacon Convener, Collector, Deacons, Visitor, and other Members of the Trades House of Glasgow.

Buckingham-Palace, March 10, 1842.

This day the Baron de Neumann, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, *ad interim*, from the Emperor of Austria, had an audience of Her Majesty to deliver his credentials:

To which he was introduced by the Earl of Aberdeen, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and conducted by Sir Robert Chester, Knt. Master of the Ceremonies.

Foreign-Office, March 10, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. James Shaw as Consul, at Belfast, for the United States of America.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 15, 1842.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 2d day of *February* 1842,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues;" and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to explain and amend two several Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, in the words and figures following, that is to say:

We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of your Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical

" Duties and Revenues;" and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of your Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to explain and amend two several " Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners " for England," have prepared, and now humbly lay before your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for transferring to the University of Durham, certain property held in trust for the said University, by the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

Whereas, it was by the said secondly recited Act enacted, that it should be lawful by the authority in the said first recited Act provided, with the consent of the said University, and of the said Dean and Chapter, to make any such arrangements as might be deemed fit by the like authority, for varying, transferring, or annulling any of the trusts upon which any moneys or securities for money, or any lands, tenements, tithes, or other hereditaments, were then held by the said Dean and Chapter for the benefit of the said University, and for transferring and vesting such moneys, securities foy money, lands, tenements, tithes, or other hereditaments, or any part thereof, in such other manner, and in such other persons or body corporate, as might be deemed by the like authority most beneficial to the said University;

And whereas, after due inquiry and consideration, it appears to us expedient and most beneficial to the said University, that all the moneys or securities for money, and all the lands, tenements, tithes, and other hereditaments, vested in the said Dean and Chapter, in trust for the said University, should be transferred to and vested in the Warden, Masters, and Scholars of the said University of Durham, and their successors, upon the trusts hereinafter mentioned;

We, therefore, humbly recommend and propose, with the consent of the said Warden, Masters, and Scholars, and also of the said Dean and Chapter, testified by their common seals being hereunto respec-

spectively affixed, that all the moneys and securities for money, and all the lands, tenements, tithes, and other hereditaments, which were, at the passing of the said recently recited Act of your Majesty's reign, held by the said Dean and Chapter, in trust for the said University, under and by virtue of an Act of Parliament, passed in the session of Parliament held in the second and third years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act to enable the Dean and Chapter of Dur- "ham to appropriate part of the property of their "church to the establishment of a University in "in connexion therewith, for the advancement of "learning," and also any land, tenement, or hereditament which may have been, since the passing of the secondly recited Act, purchased under the powers of the last recited Act, out of any monies so held in trust as aforesaid, shall be forthwith transferred to and vested in the said Warden, Masters, and Scholars of the said University of Durham, and that the same be held by them and their successors upon, with, under, and subject to the same trusts as are mentioned in the said Act of His late Majesty's reign, and in the said secondly recited Act of your Majesty's reign, or such of the said trusts as now remain unperformed and are capable of taking effect, and shall have, enjoy, and perform all powers and duties whatsoever by the said Acts, or either of them, conferred or imposed on the said Dean and Chapter, or on the said University, in respect of the said monies, securities for money, lands, tenements, tithes, and hereditaments, or any part thereof, or of any messuages, lands, tenements, tithes, or other hereditaments given, conveyed, or assured in trust for the said University, or for any Professor or other officer thereof, under the provisions of the said Act of His late Majesty's reign, and in lieu of the accounts required by the said Act of His late Majesty's reign to be kept by the said Dean and Chapter, and that the said Warden, Masters,

and Scholars shall at all times thereafter keep, or cause to be kept, a true and complete account, shewing the receipt and application of all monies which shall be received by them as aforesaid, and shall, on or before the first day of January in every year, transmit, or cause to be transmitted, to the Lord Bishop of Durham for the time being, one copy of such account made up to the twenty-ninth day of September then last past, and signed by the Warden of the said University, and one other like copy to the said Dean and Chapter of Durham, and their successors.

"And we further humbly recommend and propropose, that from the time when the said monies, securities for money, lands, tenements, tithes, and hereditaments shall be vested in the said Warden, Masters, and Scholars, the said Dean and Chapter of Durham and their successors shall be absolutely exonerated and discharged of and from the trusts and powers relating to the said monies or securities for money, lands, tenements, tithes, and hereditaments vested in them in and by the said Act of His late Majesty's reign, and shall no longer be obliged to keep, make up, or transmit the accounts thereby required, nor be responsible for the misapplication or nonapplication of any of the trust monies, or of any of the rents, dividends, or proceeds arising from, or payable in respect of, the lands, tenements, tithes, and hereditaments vested in them, in and by the said Act of His late Majesty's reign.

"And we humbly recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing other measures relating to the University of Durham, in conformity with the provisions of the said secondly recited Act of your Majesty's reign."

And

And whereas, the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct, that the same and every part thereof, shall take effect immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct, that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Durham.

C. C. Greville.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 2d day of *February* 1842,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of the reign of His late Majesty, intituled "An Act for carrying into effect the reports of "the Commissioners appointed to consider the state "of the Established Church in England and Wales "with reference to Ecclesiastical Duties and Re-"venues, so far as they relate to Episcopal Dioceses, "Revenues, and Patronage," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the first day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, in the words and figures following, that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of

of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of the reign of His late Majesty, intituled "An Act for "carrying into effect the reports of the Commis- "sioners appointed to consider the state of the Es- "tablished Church in England and Wales with "reference to Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues, "so far as they relate to Episcopal Dioceses, Re- "venues, and Patronage," have prepared, and now humbly lay before your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for completing a fit episcopal residence for the Bishops of Ripon.

"Whereas under and by virtue of two several Orders of your Majesty in Council, bearing date, respectively, the eleventh day of July one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and the first day of April one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, there have been, from time to time, paid by us, out of the moneys therein specified, divers sums of money amounting, in the whole, to the sum thereby limited, in and about the erection and completion of an episcopal residence for the Bishops of Ripon.

"And whereas the said residence is now fully completed, and is in the occupation of the Bishop of Ripon.

"And whereas, upon the final settlement of the various charges incurred for such erection and completion of the said house, and for putting the grounds adjacent thereto in a state to render the said house habitable, it appears that there still remain to be paid certain sums of money amounting, in the whole, to about the sum hereinafter mentioned.

"We, therefore, recommend and propose, that, out of such moneys as shall, from time to time, be standing to our credit and account in the Bank of England, being part of payments from the larger sees, respectively, for the purposes of the said Act, there shall be paid by us such further sum or sums of money as shall be necessary for the purposes aforesaid,

said, not exceeding, in the aggregate, the sum of one thousand five hundred pounds.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the bishoprick of Ripon in conformity with the provisions of the said recited Act."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall take effect immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct, that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Ripon.

C. C. Greville.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 11th day of *March* 1842,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by a certain Act of Parliament, made in the session of Parliament holden in the third and fourth years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An "Act to regulate the trade of the British possessions "abroad," it is, amongst other things, enacted, that it shall be lawful for His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, by any Order or Orders in

in Council, to be issued from time to time, to give such directions and make such regulations, touching the trade and commerce of, to, and from any British possession on or near the Continent of Europe, or within the Mediterranean Sea, or in Africa, or within the limits of the East India Company's charter, excepting the possessions of the said Company, as to His Majesty in Council shall appear most expedient and salutary :

And whereas by an Order in Council, of the twenty-second day of February one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, made in pursuance of an Act, passed in the sixth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled " An " Act to regulate the trade of the British possessions " abroad," certain duties of Customs were imposed upon goods imported into the colony of the Cape of Good Hope :

And whereas by an Order in Council, of the tenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and forty, it was ordered, that the duties so imposed by the hereinbefore-mentioned Order in Council, of the twenty-second day of February one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, as aforesaid, should cease and be no longer payable, and that, in lieu thereof, there should be levied the several duties set forth in the table in the said Order now in recital contained :

And whereas by an Order in Council, of the eighth day of May one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, the said Order in Council, of the tenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and forty, was revoked, so far as it imposed certain duties, in the Order now in recital mentioned, on wood manufactured, and certain duties were imposed on unmanufactured wood as in the Order now in recital is mentioned :

And whereas by an Order in Council, also bearing date the said eighth day of May one thousand eight hun-

hundred and forty-one, it was ordered, that the duties then levied at the Cape of Good Hope and other colonies therein named, upon articles, the produce and manufacture of the British possessions in India, should be reduced or altered to the same rates as were then imposed upon similar articles, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom or of other British possessions:

And whereas it is expedient, that certain of the duties to which goods, wares, and merchandizes imported into the Cape of Good Hope are liable under the said recited Orders should be altered:

Her Majesty doth, therefore, with the advice of Her Privy Council, and in pursuance and exercise of the powers so vested in Her as aforesaid by the Act of Parliament so passed in the session of Parliament, held in the third and fourth years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth as aforesaid, order, and it is hereby ordered, that upon goods, wares, and merchandize, imported into the Cape of Good Hope, the duties respectively imposed by the hereinbefore recited Orders in Council, of the tenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and the tenth day of May one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, shall cease and be no longer payable, and that, in lieu of the same, there shall be levied and paid the several duties set forth in the table hereinafter contained:

A TABLE *of the Duties of Customs payable on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize imported into the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.*

INWARDS.	DUTY. £.	s.	d.
Coffee, viz.			
The produce of British possessions, the cwt. - -	0	5	0
The produce of foreign possessions, the cwt. - -	0	10	0

	£.	s.	d.
Flour, wheaten, not being the manufacture of the United Kingdon, the barrel of 196 lbs. - - -	0	3	0
Gunpowder, the lb. - - -	0	0	3
Pepper, the cwt. - - - -	0	4	0
Rice, the cwt. - - - -	0	1	6
Sugar, viz.			
Not refined, the produce of any British possession, the cwt. -	0	2	3
Not refined, the produce of any other place, the cwt. - -	0	4	6
Refined or candy, not manufactured in the United Kingdom, the cwt. - - -	0	6	0
Refined or candy, the manufacture of the United Kingdom, the cwt. - - -	0	3	0
Spirits, viz.			
Brandy, the produce of France, not exceeding the strength of proof by Syke's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength, the imperial gallon - - -	0	0	4
All other spirits, not being the manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any British possessions, of strength of proof of Syke's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength, the imperial gallon	0	1	0
Spirits of all sorts, being the manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any British possessions, of strength of proof by Syke's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength, the imperial gallon -	0	0	4

Tea,

	£.	s.	d.
Tea, the lb. - - - -	0	0	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Tobacco, viz.			
Not manufactured, the cwt.	0	12	0
Manufactured (not cigars), the cwt. - - - -	1	0	0
Cigars, the 1000 - -	0	5	0
Wood, unmanufactured, viz.			
Mahogany, rosewood, and teak-wood, the cubic foot -	0	0	3
All other wood, not the produce of the United Kingdom, the cubic foot - - -	0	0	2
Wine, viz.			
In bottles, each not of greater content than six to the imperial gallon, the dozen bottles -	0	4	0
In bottles, each not of greater content than twelve to the imperial gallon, the dozen bottles - - - -	0	2	0
Not in bottles, the imperial gallon	0	1	6
Goods, wares, and merchandize, not otherwise charged with duty, and not herein declared free of duty, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the British possessions abroad, for every £100 of the value - - -	5	0	0
Goods, wares, and merchandize, not otherwise charged with duty, and not herein declared to be free of duty, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any foreign state, for every £100 of the value - - -	12	0	0

Free.

Bottles of common glass, imported full.
Bullion.
Casks, staves, hoops, and cooper's rivets.
Coin.
Diamonds.
Horses, mules, asses, sheep, cattle, and all other live stock and live animals.
Seeds, bulbs, and plants.
Specimens illustrative of natural history.

And it is hereby further ordered, that the duties hereby imposed shall be levied, paid, received, and appropriated in the like manner as if the same had been imposed by the said Order in Council of the twenty-second day of February one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and set forth therein:

And it is hereby further ordered, that this Order shall come into operation, from the time when the same shall be made known in the said colony by a proclamation of the Governor of the said colony:

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. C. Greville.

Buckingham-Palace, March 11, 1842.

This day the Baron de Hügel, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Wurtemberg, had audience of Her Majesty, on his return to this country after a temporary absence:

To which he was introduced by the Earl of Aberdeen, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and conducted by Sir Robert Chester, Knt. Master of the Ceremonies.

Sub-

Sabbati, 12° *die Martii* 1842.

Whereas, at the last election for the county of the town of Southampton, James Bruce, Esq. commonly called Lord Bruce, was returned a Member to serve in Parliament for the said town;

And whereas a petition, complaining of an undue election and return for the said town, has been presented to the House of Commons;

And whereas the House of Commons did, on the 11th instant, resolve, that the seat of the said Lord Bruce for the said county of the town of Southampton had by law become vacant, he being now the Earl of Elgin, a Peer of the United Kingdom;

Now I do hereby give this notice thereof, in pursuance of the provisions of an Act, passed in the fifth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to amend the law for the trial "of controverted elections."

Given under my hand this 12th day of March 1842.

CHARLES SHAW LEFEVRE, Speaker.

Duchy of Cornwall, March 11, 1842.

Sir William Molesworth, of Pencarrow, Bart. has been this day appointed to be Sheriff of the county of Cornwall for the year ensuing.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 18, 1842.

Lord Chamberlain's-Office, March 18, 1842.

ORDERS for the Court's going into Mourning, on Sunday next the 20th instant, for His late Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh-Schwerin, viz:

The Ladies to wear black silk, fringed or plain linen, white gloves, necklaces and ear-rings, black or white shoes, fans and tippets

The Gentlemen to wear black, full trimmed, fringed or plain linen, black swords and buckles.

The Court to change the Mourning, on Thursday next the 24th instant, viz.

The Ladies to wear black silk or velvet, coloured ribbons, fans and tippets, or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver stuffs, with black ribbons.

The Gentlemen to wear black coats, and black or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver stuff waistcoats, full trimmed, coloured swords and buckles.

And on Sunday the 27th instant, the Court to go out of Mourning.

Buck-

Buckingham-Palace, March 12, 1842.

This day the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, and Officers of the city of London waited upon Her Majesty with the following Address; which was read by the Honourable Charles Ewan Law, the Recorder, and which Her Majesty was graciously pleased to receive on the Throne:

To the QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the city of London.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the city of London, beg leave to approach your Majesty's Royal Person, to express to your Majesty our heartfelt congratulations on the birth of a Prince Heir Apparent to the Throne of these realms.

We hail with gratitude this auspicious event, which has diffused universal joy throughout your Majesty's dominions, and gladdened the hearts of all your Majesty's loyal subjects.

We recognize a signal dispensation of Divine Mercy, in thus crowning the domestic felicity of your Majesty and of your Illustrious Consort, and we rejoice in the prospect which is opened to us of increased stability to the Throne, and to the happy institutions of the country in Church and State.

May your Majesty long reign in the affections of your people; and, in the fulness of time, may your Majesty's heirs, in the descendants of your Infant Son, the illustrious Prince, enjoy to the remotest posterity the Crown of these realms.

Signed by order of Court,

Edward Tyrrell.

To

To which Address Her Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:

"I thank you for your congratulations on the birth of the Prince, my Son.

"This declaration of duty and loyalty gives me entire satisfaction.

"The city of London may always depend on my constant favour and protection."

They were all very graciously received, and had the honour of kissing Her Majesty's hand.

Buckingham-Palace, March 12, 1842.

This day the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, Common Council, and Officers of the city of London waited upon Her Majesty with the following Address; which was read by the Honourable Charles Ewan Law, the Recorder, and which Her Majesty was graciously pleased to receive on the Throne:

To the QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble and dutiful Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council assembled, embrace the earliest opportunity of offering our heartfelt congratulations to your Majesty on the auspicious birth of a Prince Heir Apparent to the Throne of these realms.

This important event has impressed us with the most grateful sentiments of the Divine Goodness; whilst

whilst it affords to your people an additional prospect of permanence and stability to the institutions of the country, and to the continuance of those blessings we so eminently enjoy under your Majesty's mild and beneficent reign and government.

We renew to your Majesty the expression of our devoted loyalty, and fervently pray that this happy event may increase the domestic felicity of your Majesty and of your Royal Consort, and that your Majesty may long live in the continued enjoyment of maternal happiness.

May your Majesty's reign be long and prosperous, and when, in the fulness of time by the dispensation of Divine Providence, your illustrious Son shall ascend the Throne of these realms, may he imitate the example of your Majesty in the good government of a free and loyal people, and prove himself the guardian of those liberties which, by your Majesty's precepts, he will have been taught to cherish and protect.

Signed by order of Court,

Edward Tyrrell.

To which Address Her Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:

"I receive with great satisfaction these affectionate expressions of your duty and attachment to me and to my Family.

"Every event, which gives permanence and stability to the institutions of my kingdom, fulfils my wishes, for my own happiness is inseparably connected with the welfare of my people."

They were all received very graciously, and had the honour of kissing Her Majesty's hand.

Buckingham-Palace, March 12, 1842.

This day the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, and Officers of the city of London waited upon His Royal Highness the Prince Albert with the following Address; which was read by the Honourable Charles Ewan Law, the Recorder, and which His Royal Highness was pleased to receive very graciously :

To His Royal Highness the PRINCE ALBERT.

May it please your Royal Highness,

WE, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the city of London, beg leave to approach your Royal Highness with our most sincere congratulations on the safe and happy delivery of Her Majesty, and the birth of a Prince Heir Apparent to the Throne of these realms.

Affectionately devoted to Her Majesty, and deeply interested in all that concerns Her Majesty's happiness, we entertain the most unfeigned regard towards the person of your Royal Highness, the Consort of our beloved Queen; and we have ever regarded the happy union of Her Majesty with your Royal Highness, as affording to the people of these realms an example of every domestic virtue.

We fervently pray, that our Most Gracious Sovereign and your Royal Highness may long be spared to each other and to the nation; and that you may be enabled, by an allwise and bountiful Providence, to witness in the virtues of the infant Prince, in their growth and their maturity, the good effects of a virtuous and religious education.

Signed by order of Court,

Edward Tyrrell.

To which Address His Royal Highness was pleased to return the following answer:

"I am most sensible of the kind expressions in which you have couched your congratulations upon the birth of the Prince of Wales.

"The affectionate interest evinced towards the Queen is most grateful to my feelings.

"I pray that Almighty God may answer your prayer, that our Child may grow up in every virtue, and that we may live to see our anxious care amply repaid."

Buckingham-Palace, March 12, 1842.

This day the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, Common Council, and Officers of the city of London waited upon His Royal Highness the Prince Albert with the following Address; which was read by the Honourable Charles Ewan Law, the Recorder, and which His Royal Highness was pleased to receive very graciously:

To His Royal Highness the PRINCE ALBERT.

May it please your Royal Highness,

WE, the Lord Mayor. Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council assembled, joyfully present ourselves to congratulate your Royal Highness upon the safe delivery of Her Majesty, and the happy birth of a Prince Heir Apparent to the Throne of this great empire.

The example of conjugal and parental affection afforded by your Royal Highness and our beloved Sovereign is most justly admired, and the happy influence such an example must continue to produce upon the nation at large, naturally excites our gratitude; and we offer up our prayers, that Divine Providence

dence may long preserve the life of your Royal Highness, and continue to us the blessings of Her Majesty's reign.

Signed by order of Court,
Edward Tyrrell.

To which Address His Royal Highness was pleased to return the following answer :

"I return you my warmest thanks for your congratulations upon the birth of the Prince, my Son.

"May God grant his blessing upon our Child, and may his future career add another measure to the domestic happiness which crowns my union with your Queen."

Clarence-House, St. James's, March 12, 1842.

This day the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, and Officers of the city of London waited upon Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent with the following Compliments of Congratulation; which were read by the Honourable Charles Ewan Law, the Recorder, and which Her Royal Highness was pleased to receive very graciously :

To Her Royal Highness the DUCHESS of KENT.

May it please your Royal Highness,

WE, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the city of London, approach your Royal Highness with our affectionate congratulations on the safe and happy delivery of our Most Gracious Queen, your Illustrious Daughter, and the birth of a Prince Heir Apparent to the Throne of these realms.

We sincerely hope that your Royal Highness may be

be long spared to your illustrious House and to your adopted country, and permitted to witness, in the growing virtues of the infant Prince, the happy effects of a virtuous and religious education.

Signed by order of Court,

Edward Tyrrell.

To which Compliments of Congratulation Her Royal Highness was pleased to return the following answer :

" *My Lord Mayor and Aldermen,*

" I receive your affectionate congratulations on the birth of the Prince of Wales with sentiments of the warmest satisfaction, and I earnestly pray that this most auspicious event may be blessed in the happiness of my beloved Daughter, and in that of the loyal and enlightened people over whom she reigns.'

Clarence-House, St. James's, March 12, 1842.

This day the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, Common Council, and Officers of the city of London waited upon Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent with the following Compliments of Congratulation ; which were read by the Honourable Charles Ewan Law, the Recorder, and which Her Royal Highness was pleased to receive very graciously :

To Her Royal Highness the DUCHESS of KENT.

May it please your Royal Highness,

WE, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council assembled present to your Royal Highness our sincere con-

gra-

gratulations upon an event so deeply interesting to your maternal feelings, as that of the safe and happy delivery of your Royal Daughter, our Most Gracious Sovereign, and the birth of a Prince Heir Apparent to the Throne of these realms, who, we trust, under Divine Providence and the care of Her Majesty and Her Royal Consort, will prove a blessing to the nation.

Signed by order of Court,

Edward Tyrrell.

To which Compliments of Congratulation Her Royal Highness was pleased to return the following answer :

"*My Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London,*

"I render you my very sincere thanks for this complimentary Address.

"The affectionate loyalty which it expresses to my beloved Daughter I receive with delight, as a renewed indication of that attachment to their Sovereign which so warmly animates the patriotic inhabitants of the great city you represent."

Buck-

Buckingham-Palace, March 12, 1842.

This day the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, with a Deputation of the Commissioners of Lieutenancy for the city of London, waited upon Her Majesty to present to Her Majesty the following Address, which Her Majesty was graciously pleased to receive on the Throne :

To the QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and the rest of your Majesty's Commissioners of Lieutenancy for the city of London.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and the rest of your Majesty's Commissioners of Lieutenancy for the city of London, humbly crave leave to embrace the earliest opportunity of approaching your Majesty, and offering, in common with our fellow subjects, our sincere congratulations to your Majesty upon the auspicious birth of a Prince, and your Majesty's happy restoration to health.

We hail the event as destined to crown your Majesty's domestic happiness, and to open to a loyal and grateful people throughout your Majesty's dominions the cheering prospect of a permanent stability of the blessings which they now possess under your Majesty's mild and benignant reign ; and our hearts are filled with unfeigned gratitude and thankfulness to Divine Providence for his goodness so signally vouchsafed to your Majesty and your people.

It is our fervent prayer, that your Majesty may long live the happy Sovereign of the British empire, and continue to be the guardian and protector of your

your people's happiness and prosperity; and that your Majesty may, with your Royal Consort, enjoy uninterrupted health and felicity.

We also pray, that the infant Prince may participate in your Majesty's happiness and the affections of your subjects, and when, in the fulness of time, it shall, by Divine Providence, be destined for him to ascend the Throne of his Ancestors, he may do so with a mind instructed by your Majesty's example and precepts, and long live to reign over a glorious, a free, a happy, and united loyal people.

Buckingham-Palace, March 12, 1842.

This day the Lord Bishop of London, and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, with a Deputation of the Clergy, waited upon Her Majesty, to present the following Address to Her Majesty, which Her Majesty was graciously pleased to receive on the Throne:

To the QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty.

May it please your Majesty,

WE, the Bishop of London, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and the Clergy of the cities of London and Westminster, humbly request permission to offer to your Majesty our sincere and dutiful congratulations upon the birth of a Prince.

We are deeply thankful to Almighty God for this preservation of your Majesty's life, so precious to the nation, and for His mercy in having granted to your Majesty and to your Royal Consort the blessing of a Son.

Sensible of the benefits which have resulted to this country from the parental government of your Majesty's illustrious House, we rejoice in this promise

mise of its continuance ; and we devoutly pray, that the Infant Prince, trained under your Majesty's maternal care in the faith and fear of God, as he grows in years and strength, may be endowed with that wisdom, and imbued with those principles which may qualify him to be an ornament to his exalted station, a source of comfort to His Royal Parents, and an instrument of good, in the hands of God, to this Church and Nation.

To which Address Her Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer :

"I thank you for this dutiful and affectionate Address

"It will be my constant care that the Prince, my Son, shall be trained in the principles of the Church ; and I trust that, with the blessing of Divine Providence, he may prove worthy of the loyal attachment of my faithful people."

Westminster, March 15, 1842.

THIS day, the Lords being met, a message was sent to the Honourable House of Commons by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, acquainting them, that *The Lords, authorised by virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal, signed by Her Majesty, for declaring Her Royal Assent to several Acts agreed upon by both Houses, do desire the immediate attendance of the Honourable House in the House of Peers to hear the Commission read;* and the Commons being come thither, the said Commission, empowering the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and several other Lords therein named, to declare and notify the Royal Assent to the said Acts, was read accordingly, and the Royal Assent given to

An Act to enable His Royal Highness Albert Edward Prince of Wales to make leases and grants of land and hereditaments, parcel of His said Royal Highness's duey of Cornwall, or annexed to the same; and for the other purposes therein mentioned.

An Act to confirm an Act, of the Legislature of Van Diemen's Land, for authorizing the levy of certain duties of Customs and on spirits.

Downing-Street, March 16, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine to be Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Island of Jamaica, and the territories depending thereon.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 22, 1842.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 11th day of *March* 1842,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An "Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, "the fourth report of the Commissioners of Eccle- "siastical Duties and Revenues," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the first day of March one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, in the words and figures following, that is to say :

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of your Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to carry "into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth "report of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical "Duties and Revenues," have prepared, and now humbly lay before your Majesty in Council, the following scheme, for relieving the present canons of the cathedral church of Norwich, from additional

duty, by reason of the suspension of canonries therein.

"Whereas, it was by the said recited Act enacted, that out of the proceeds of the suspended canonries in any chapter, provision might from time to time be made, by the authority therein provided, for relieving the then existing canons of such chapter from the performance of any additional duty by reason of such suspension, by the employment of substitutes, to be approved by the respective bishops:

"And whereas, application has been made to us by the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral Church of Norwich, to make provision for a substitute or substitutes, to be employed and approved according to the said Act, to perform the duties which, by reason of the present suspension of one canonry and of the future suspension of one other canonry in the said church, would otherwise be imposed on the present canons:

"We, therefore, humbly recommend and propose, that the said Dean and Chapter be empowered, from time to time, to appoint a substitute or substitutes to be approved by the Bishop of Norwich for the time being, to perform the duties of a Canon in residence, for such calendar month or months in this present and each succeeding year, as shall remain unprovided for, after the periods of statutable and customary residence by all the existing canons shall have been fixed.

"And we further recommend and propose, that until the said Chapter shall consist exclusively of Canons appointed after the passing of the said recited Act, it shall be lawful for the Treasurer or other proper officer for the time being of the said Dean and Chapter, to retain, out of the first monies payable to us as such proceeds as aforesaid, in each year, the sum of fifty pounds for every calendar month to be so provided for as aforesaid, and to pay the same to the person or persons so appointed and ap-

approved, in such proportions if more than one person as shall be equal to the period of residence and duty by each of them actually kept and performed.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing other measures relating to the said cathedral church of Norwich, in conformity with the provisions of the said Act."

And whereas notice of this scheme has been duly given to the Dean and Chapter of Norwich, and no objection has been made thereto:

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct, that the same, and every part thereof, shall take effect immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct, that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Norwich.

C. C. Greville.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 11th day of *March* 1842,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Order in Council, bearing date the fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, did order, that certain parishes and places in the county of Middlesex, therein expressly mentioned, described, and set forth, should constitute a police court division, and that a police court for such division should be holden at Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, until the erection of a police court at Hammersmith, in the same county, and that, immediately upon the completion of such court-house at Hammersmith, the said police court should thenceforth be holden therein at Hammersmith aforesaid; and that certain other parishes and places in the county of Surrey therein particularly mentioned, described, and set forth, should constitute a police court division, and that a police court for such division should be holden at Wandsworth, in the county of Surrey; and Her Majesty, by the said Order in Council, did order, that the magistrates thereafter to be appointed for the said divisions respectively should attend at the said respective police courts on the days, and at the times, and in the manner therein particularly expressed and set forth:

And whereas Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, has deemed it expedient to rescind and vacate the said Order, and to make and give such other Order in lieu thereof as is hereinafter contained, ordered, and set forth:

Her

Her Majesty is pleased, with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered accordingly, that the said Order in Council hereinbefore particularly mentioned be vacated, revoked, and rescinded:

And Her Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered accordingly, that the parishes of Fulham and Kensington (including so much of Brompton as has not been assigned by any Order in Council to the police court called "Queen-square Police Court," and such part of the parish of Saint Margaret, Westminster, as adjoins the parish of Hammersmith, and also that portion of the parish of Chelsea, commonly called "Kensal-green," situate to the north of the said parish of Kensington), the parish of Hammersmith, and the parishes of Acton and Chiswick, all in the county of Middlesex, and within the metropolitan police district, shall henceforth be constituted a police court division, and that a police court shall be established for such division, to be holden at Kensington, in the said parish of Kensington, until the erection of a police court at Hammersmith, in the said parish of Hammersmith, in the county and district aforesaid, and that, immediately upon the completion of such court-house at Hammersmith, the said police court shall thenceforth be holden therein at Hammersmith aforesaid:

And Her Majesty, by and with the advice of the said Council, is pleased further to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the parishes of Wandsworth, Putney, Battersea, Tooting-Graveney (sometimes called Tooting), Merton, Wimbledon, Barnes, and Clapham, and the hamlet of Roehampton, all in the county of Surrey, and within the said metropolitan police district, together with so much of the parish of Streatham as comprizes Upper Tooting and Balham-hill, in the same county and district, shall

from

from henceforth be constituted a police court division, and that a police court shall be established for such division, to be holden at Wandsworth, in the said parish of Wandsworth :

And Her Majesty is further pleased, with the advice aforesaid, to order, and it is hereby ordered accordingly, that the magistrates who shall have been, or shall hereafter be, appointed for the said divisions shall attend daily at such respective courts, excepting Sundays, Christmas-day, Good Friday, or any day appointed for a public fast or thanksgiving; and that one of the magistrates appointed, or to be appointed as aforesaid, shall attend at the said Wandsworth Police Court from ten of the clock in the morning until one of the clock in the afternoon; and that one of the said magistrates shall attend at the said Kensington Police Court (until the erection of a police court-house as aforesaid, and after the completion thereof at the said Hammersmith Police Court) from two of the clock in the afternoon until five of the clock in the afternoon and longer if (in the discretion of the magistrate) it shall be deemed to be necessary for the dispatch of business :

And Her Majesty is further pleased, by and with the advice of Her said Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that this Order shall take effect on and from the twenty-eighth day of March instant.

And the Right Honourable Sir James Graham, Bart. one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. C. Greville.

Burke

Buckingham-Palace, March 18, 1842.

This day His Grace the Duke of Wellington, and a Deputation from the University of Oxford, waited upon Her Majesty to present the following Address to Her Majesty; which Her Majesty was graciously pleased to receive on the Throne:

To the QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

AMIDST the gladness of the empire at the safety of your Majesty and the birth of an Heir Apparent to the Throne, we, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford, are anxious to express our heartfelt participation in the universal joy.

We are deeply grateful that our lot is cast beneath the sway of the British sceptre. We trust, that for the best and highest interests of mankind, that benignant sway has been gradually extended over so many millions of our fellow men; and we presume to hail the late auspicious event as an earnest of the continued protection of a gracious Providence ensuring the stability of the Throne, and the advancement, through successive ages, and in all quarters of your Majesty's dominions, of civilization, just liberty, and pure religion.

Fervently has the Church of England prayed for the infant Prince, that he may be endowed with wisdom and grace for the future discharge of the most exalted duties. But far distant be the day when he shall be called upon to fulfil them! And may he live meantime a bright example of filial piety, adorned with every Christian virtue, a blessing and an honour to your Majesty and your Royal Consort, long before he shall himself become the chief in-

strument within these realms, of the goodness of Almighty God to this Church and nation, and to the world.

To which Address Her Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:

"I receive with sincere pleasure your congratulations on an event which has increased my private happiness, and which, I trust, under the protection of Divine Providence, may ensure the stability of the Throne.

"The advancement of sound learning and of pure religion is an object which I have constantly in view.

"The University of Oxford may be assured of the continuance of my protection and favour."

Buckingham-Palace, March 18, 1842.

This day the Reverend George Archdall, D.D. Vice-Chancellor of the University; the Honourable and Reverend George Neville Grenville, M.A. Master of Magdalene College; the Reverend William Webb, D.D. Master of Clare Hall; the Reverend William French, D.D. Master of Jesus College; the Reverend Gilbert Ainslie, D.D. Master of Pembroke College; the Reverend John Graham, D.D. Master of Christ's College; the Reverend Ralph Tatham, D.D. Master of St. John's College; the Reverend James William Geldart, LL.D. the Queen's Professor of Civil Law; Doctor Fisher, Representative of the Faculty of Medicine; the Reverend Robert Birkett, M.A. Senior Non-Regent; the Reverend John Smith, M.A. Senior Regent; the Reverend Thomas Crick, B.D. Public Orator; the Reverend Thomas Gaskin, M.A.

M.A. Senior Proctor; the Reverend William Hepworth Thompson, M.A. Junior Proctor; Henry Gunning, Esq. Senior Equire Bedell; William Hopkins, Esq. Junior Esquire Bedell; and the Reverend Joseph Romilly, M.A. Registrary; waited upon Her Majesty to present to Her Majesty the following Address; which Her Majesty was graciously pleased to receive on the Throne:

To the QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Chancellor, Master, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge, beg leave to approach the Throne, and to offer to your Majesty our sincere and most cordial congratulations on the auspicious birth of a Prince, an event which adds so greatly to the domestic happiness of your Majesty and your illustrious Consort, endears you both yet more to the people of these realms, and will also, we trust, in giving strength to the Throne, be attended with the greatest blessings to us and to our beloved country.

We entreat your Majesty to accept at the same time our congratulations on your Majesty's restoration to health, the preservation of which, through a long succession of years, will be our earnest and constant prayer.

The birth of a Prince, the future Sovereign of this mighty empire, is a subject of the highest interest and importance to all your Majesty's people.

Amidst the anxieties of Government, it will, doubtless, be a delightful relaxation to your Majesty

to watch over his infancy and his opening faculties.

From maternal care are principally derived the first and deepest impressions of piety and virtue, and we doubt not that, under the watchful eye and judicious guidance of so affectionate a Mother, the young Prince will be nurtered in the tenets of the true Faith, the principles of the Protestant Religion, early trained to regard with reverence the great institutions of his country both in Church and State, and in maintaining the lawful prerogatives of the Crown, ever to respect the just rights of the people.

Thus, with the blessing of God, under a Prince formed to govern by the example of your Majesty, will our civil and religious liberties be maintained and secured, and the glory and the power of the British empire transmitted with undiminished lustre, to our latest posterity.

We pour our hearts to the Almighty Giver of all good, for his innumerable mercies vouchsafed to this highly favoured land, and it shall be our prayer to the same good Providence, long to preserve your Majesty, to reign in peace over a loyal and contented people; and to enjoy with your illustrious Consort an uninterrupted course of happiness, blessed with an offspring resembling their parents in every public and private virtue.

To which Address Her Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:

"I thank you for this dutiful and loyal Address.

"Your affectionate congratulations on the birth of the Prince, my Son, give me the truest satisfaction.

"It

" It will be my care, that he shall be trained in sound principles of Religion and of attachment to the established institutions of these realms, which I hope to transmit unimpaired to posterity.

" The University of Cambridge may always depend on my favour and protection."

Buckingham-Palace, March 18, 1842.

This day the Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishops, with the Prolocutor and Members of the Lower House of Convocation of the Clergy of the province of Canterbury, waited upon Her Majesty to present the following Addresses; which were received by Her Majesty on the Throne:

To the QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful subjects, the Archbishop, Bishops, and the Clergy of the province of Canterbury, in Convocation assembled, most humbly approach your Majesty with the assurance of our loyal and affectionate attachment to your Majesty's Throne and Person.

Since last we had the honour of addressing your Majesty, in the name of the Clergy of this province, your Majesty's alliance with Prince, distinguished no less by his personal qualities than by his illustrious lineage, and subsequently the birth of a Princess, have called forth expressions of joy from all classes of your Majesty's subjects.

On these events, so nearly affecting your Majesty's happiness and the general interests of the country, we beg permission to offer our sincere and hearty congratulations. At the same time, we embrace the

the opportunity of testifying our desire to prove ourselves worthy of your Majesty's approbation and confidence, by zeal and fidelity in the discharge of our sacred duties.

The Clergy have in all ages had to contend with evils originating in human corruption, with errors in doctrine and licentiousness in practice, with indifference to revealed truth and disregard of the precepts of the Gospel; these obstacles to the success of our ministry have become more than ordinarily formidable from the peculiar complexion of the times. By the increase of the population at home, and the extension of the empire abroad, the means of religious instruction and pastoral care, which were never more than sufficient, have been rendered unequal to the supply of the spiritual necessities of many districts in this island, and in a still greater degree to the maintenance of the Church and the diffusion of the Gospel among the British and native inhabitants of the colonies. Our attention has long been directed to these points with an anxiety proportioned to their importance, and we look forward in humble reliance on God's good providence, to a time when a sufficiency of churches and ministers may be obtained from the pious liberality of this Christian country, in all parts of your Majesty's dominions.

If at any time questions should arise affecting the interests of our holy religion, and the well-being and usefulness of the Church, which your Majesty may be pleased to refer to the consideration of this Synod, we trust that we shall be enabled to deliberate upon them in such a spirit of diligence, moderation, and prudence, as may lead, under the blessing of God, to the most beneficial results.

In the firm assurance that we may, at all times, rely on your Majesty's aid and protection, we shall ever pray, as in duty bound, for the blessing of God on your Majesty and your Royal Consort, that you may long live together in the enjoyment of all earthly

earthly happiness, and may finally be received by our blessed Redeemer into the mansions of everlasting bliss.

To the QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful subjects, the Archbishop, Bishops, and the Clergy of the province of Canterbury, in Convocation assembled, most humbly approach your Majesty, with the assurance of our loyal and affectionate attachment to your Majesty's Throne and Person.

Since our former Address was agreed on, it has pleased the Almighty to bestow on your Majesty the blessing of a Son, Heir to the Throne of this United Kingdom. We rejoice in the birth of a Prince, who, under the care of his Parents and the influence of their example, will be early instructed in the doctrines and practice of our holy religion, and in those sound principles, by adherence to which the Sovereigns of your Majesty's illustrious House have been enabled, by a gracious Providence, to defeat the attempts of their enemies at home and abroad, to extend their dominions to the ends of the earth, and to promote the general welfare of mankind.

With a grateful sense of these mercies, and an earnest desire for their continuance, we offer up our prayers to the King of kings, most humbly beseeching Him to watch over the infant Prince, to protect him from every adversary, to endue him with all Christian graces, and finally to grant, that when, in the fulness of years, he shall be called to a better world, he may transmit his crown, with its lustre unsullied, to a long line of descendants, the inheritors of his piety and virtue.

To which Addresses Her Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:

My Lords, and the rest of the Clergy,

" I accept with thanks these assurances of attachment to me and to my family.

" You may rely on my support in the faithful discharge of your sacred duties; and no endeavour, on my part, shall be wanting to promote the interests of Christian piety and of moral virtue.

" It is my sincere desire that, with the blessing of Almighty God, the Church may prosper during my reign."

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 25, 1842.

St. James's-Palace, March 16, 1842.

THE following Addresses, upon the occasion of the Birth of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, were this day presented to Her Majesty, at the Levee:

From the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of the county of Kent. Presented by Delamark Banks, Esq. late High Sheriff of the county.

From the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, and Inhabitants of the county of Sussex. Presented by Sir Richard Hunter, late Sheriff of the county.

From

From the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, and Inhabitants of the county of Cornwall. Presented by John Hornbrook Gill, Esq. High Sheriff of the county, and a Deputation.

From the Freeholders of the county of Bedford. Presented by the Duke of Bedford.

From the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, Yeomanry, and other Inhabitants of the county of Buckingham. Presented by Thomas Newland Allen, Esq. late High Sheriff of the county.

From the Inhabitants of the county of Berks. Presented by J. J. Bulkeley, Esq. High Sheriff of the county, and a Deputation.

From the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, and other Inhabitants of the county of Leicester. Presented by the Duke of Rutland, accompanied by Richard Mitchell, Esq. late High Sheriff of the county.

From the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, and others of the county of Wilts. Presented by Ambrose Hussey, Esq. late High Sheriff of the county.

From the Nobility, Clergy, and Freeholders of the county of Durham. Presented by William Russell, Esq. late High Sheriff of the county.

From the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, and Inhabitants of the county of Cambridge and isle of Ely. Presented by Joseph Marshall, Esq. late Sheriff of the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon, and a Deputation.

From the Inhabitants of the county of Huntingdon. Presented by Joseph Marshall, Esq. late Sheriff of the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon, and a Deputation.

From the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, Freeholders, and other Inhabitants of the county of Hereford. Presented by Robert Lane, Esq. late High Sheriff of the county, and a Deputation.

From the Inhabitants of the county of Radnor. Presented by Edward Breeze, Esq. late High Sheriff of the county, accompanied by Sir John Walsh.

From the Inhabitants of the county of Denbigh. Presented by Colonel R. Middelton Biddulph.

From the Inhabitants of the county of Antrim. Presented by Conway Dobbs, Esq. Sheriff of the county.

From the Gentry, Clergy, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of the county of Down. Presented by Robert Perceval Maxwell, Esq. late High Sheriff of the county, and a Deputation.

From the Inhabitants of the county of Waterford. Presented by William Villiers Stuart, Esq. M. P. Chairman.

From the Lieutenant-Governor, the Bailiff, the Jurats of the Royal Court, the Clergy, the Procureur de la Reine, and the Constables of all the parishes of the island of Guernsey. Presented by Colonel Frederick Mansell, a Jurat of the Royal Court.

From the Acting Lieutenant-Governor, the Judge, the Jurats of the Court, the Queen's Officers, the Ministers, and Douzainiers of the island of Alderney. Presented by Colonel Frederick Mansell, a Jurat of the Royal Court of Guernsey.

From the Members of the Board of Council of the island of St. Christopher. Presented by Mr. Colquhoun, Colonial Agent for St. Christopher.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Halifax, in the province of Nova Scotia. Presented by Mr. Stephen Binney, Mayor.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the city and borough of Winchester. Presented by Mr. W. W. Bulpett, Mayor, and a Deputation.

From the Mayor and Inhabitants of the city and borough of Winchester. Presented by the Mayor and a Deputation.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the city and borough of Ripon. Presented by Mr. J. Walbran, Mayor, and Mr. Alderman Horn.

From

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the city of Gloucester. Presented by the Duke of Beaufort.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the borough and city of Lincoln. Presented by Lord Worsley.

From the Inhabitants of the ancient and loyal city of Chester. Presented by Lord Robert Grosvenor.

From the Inhabitants of the city of Durham and its vicinity. Presented by Mr. J. Bramwell, Mayor.

From the Inhabitants of the city of Wells and its vicinity. Presented by Mr. W. J. Welsh, Mayor, accompanied by R. Blakemore, Esq. M. P.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Liverpool. Presented by Mr. John Shaw Leigh, Mayor, and a Deputation.

From the Magistates, Clergy, Gentry, Bankers, Merchants, and other Inhabitants of Liverpool. Presented by the Mayor and a Deputation.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Manchester, in the county palatine of Lancaster. Presented by Mr. William Neild, Mayor, and a Deputation.

From the Inhabitants of Manchester, in the duchy and county of Lancaster. Presented by Messrs. George Clarke and Oswald Milne.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Leeds. Presented by Mr. W. Pawson, Mayor, and a Deputation.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Birmingham. Presented by the Mayor and a Deputation.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Scarborough. Presented by Mr. Robert Tindall, Mayor.

From the Mayor, Magistrates, Gentry, Clergy, and other Inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Scarborough. Presented by the Mayor.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Beverley, in the county of York. Presented by Mr. Pennock Tigar, Mayor.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Clifton Dartmouth Hardness, in the county of Devon. Presented by Sir John Henry Seale, Bart. M. P. Mayor, accompanied by Mr. Stafford Carey, Recorder.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, Burgesses, and other Inhabitants of the borough of Clifton Dartmouth Hardness, in the county of Devon. Presented by Sir J. H. Seale, Bart. M. P. Mayor, accompanied by Mr. Stafford Carey, Recorder.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Devonport. Presented by Mr. William Payne Billing, Mayor.

From the Mayor and Inhabitants of the borough of Devonport. Presented by the Mayor.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Bruy Saint Edmunds. Presented by Mr. John Greene, Mayor, and a Deputation.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Dover, in the county of Kent. Presented by Mr. Edward Poole, Mayor, and a Deputation.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Portsmouth. Presented by Mr. D. Howard, Mayor, accompanied by the Members for the borough.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the borough of Gateshead. Presented by Mr. George Sowerby, Mayor.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of East Retford, in the county of Nottingham. Presented by Mr. F. T. Foljambe, Mayor.

From the Mayor, Magistrates, Clergy, Burgesses, and other Inhabitants of the borough of Kidderminster,

minster, in the county of Worcester. Presented by Lord Foley.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Bridgwater. Presented by Mr. W. D. Bath, Mayor.

From the Inhabitants of the borough of Bridgwater. Presented by the Mayor.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the ancient borough of Bodmin, and county town of Cornwall. Presented by Mr. John Cole Grose, Mayor.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Bewdley, in the county of Worcester. Presented by Sir Thomas E. Winnington, Bart.

From the Inhabitants and Visiters of the borough of Brighton. Presented by Mr. Thomas Fuller, High Constable, and Captain Pechell, R. N. Member for the borough.

From the Mayor, Town Council, Nobility, Gentry, and Inhabitants of the borough of Arundel, in the county of Sussex. Presented by Mr. R. Watkins, Mayor, and a Deputation.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Beccles. Presented by Mr. Robert Welham Clarke, Mayor, accompanied by Mr. W. Crowfoot, M. D. the late Mayor.

From the Mayor, High Steward, Recorder, Aldermen, Justices, Councillors, and Inhabitants of the town and borough of Guildford. Presented by Mr. W. E. Elkins, Mayor, and a Deputation.

From the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, Inhabitants, and Visiters of the Royal Leamington Spa, in the county of Warwick. Presented by Mr. Hampden.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Cambridge. Presented by Mr. George Fisher, Mayor, and a Deputation.

From the Inhabitants of the ancient town and borough of

of Gosport, and parish of Alverstoke, in the county of Southampton. Presented by Archdeacon Wilberforce, Rector of Alverstoke, and Dr. Quarrier.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the town and county of the town of Southampton. Presented by Mr. Peter Dickson, Mayor, accompanied by Mr. Lobb, the late Mayor, and Mr. Alderman Eldridge.

From the Inhabitants of the town of Southampton. Presented by the Mayor, accompanied by Mr. Le Feuvre and Mr. Newman.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Town Council of the ancient and loyal borough of Barnstaple, in the county of Devon. Presented by Mr. Gilbert K. Cotton, Mayor, accompanied by the Members for the borough.

From the Inhabitants of the ancient and loyal town and borough of Barnstaple. Presented by the Mayor, accompanied by the Members for the borough.

From the Mayor, Magistrates, Clergy, Gentry, and Inhabitants of the borough of Devizes, and the neighbourhood. Presented by Thomas Henry Sotheron, Esq.

From the Inhabitants of the parish of Richmond, in the county of Surrey. Presented by W. Selwyn, Esq. Q. C.

From the Minister, Churchwarden, and Inhabitants of the parish of Kew. Presented by the Rev. Philip Lewis, A. M.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the city and borough of Hereford. Presented by Captain Thomas Bennett, R. N. Mayor, and a Deputation.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, Burgesses, and Inhabitants of the borough of Liskeard and its vicinity, in the county and ancient duchy of Cornwall. Presented by Mr. Bernard Anstis, Mayor.

From

From the Corporation and Inhabitants of the ancient borough of Lostwithiel, in the county of Cornwall. Presented by Mr. Richard Lanyon, jun. M.D. Mayor.

From the Clergy, Mayor, Justices, Aldermen, Councillors, and others, the Inhabitants of the borough of Penryn, in the county of Cornwall. Presented by Mr. William Corfield, Mayor

From the Inhabitants of the township of East Stonehouse, in the county of Devon. Presented by Captain Arthur Fanshawe, R.N. accompanied by the Members for Devonport.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the ancient borough of Totnes. Presented by Mr. R. More, Mayor, accompanied by Charles Barry Baldwin, Esq. M.P. and the Aldermen.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, Councillors, Burgesses, and Inhabitants of the ancient borough of Totnes, the chief town of the South Hams of Devon. Presented by C. B. Baldwin, Esq.

From the Inhabitants of the ancient borough of Plymouth. Presented by Mr. G. W. Soltan, Mayor, accompanied by Viscount Ebrington and Thomas Gill, Esq.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, and Inhabitants of the ancient borough of Southmolton, in the county of Devon. Presented by Earl Fortescue.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the borough of Falmouth. Presented by Captain J. C. W. Vivian, M.P. and Captain Plumridge, R.N. M.P.

From the Inhabitants of the town of Falmouth and its vicinity. Presented by Captain Vivian, M.P. and Captain Plumridge, M.P.

From the Mayor, Justice, Recorder, Aldermen, and Free Burgesses of the borough of Saltash. Presented by the Reverend William Hawks, Mayor.

From

From the Mayor and Inhabitants of the borough of Saltash. Presented by the Reverend William Hawks, Mayor.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Wallingford. Presented by Mr. Holland Thomas Birkett, Mayor, and a Deputation.

From the Inhabitants of the borough of Wallingford. Presented by Mr. H. T. Birkett, Mayor, Chairman.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the ancient borough of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis. Presented by Mr. Charles Bridge, Mayor.

From the Mayor and Inhabitants of the ancient borough of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis. Presented by Mr. C. Bridge, Mayor.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Ipswich. Presented by the Mayor.

From the Gentry, Clergy, Yeomanry, and other Inhabitants of the borough and hundreds of Aylesbury, in the county of Bucks. Presented by Rice Richard Clayton, Esq. M.P.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Capital Burgesses of the borough of Truro, the chief town of the ancient duchy of Cornwall. Presented by Mr. William Warren, Mayor.

From the Inhabitants of the borough of Truro, in the duchy of Cornwall. Presented by John Ennis Vivian, Esq. M.P.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the borough of Swansea. Presented by Mr. Richard Aubrey, Mayor.

From the Mayor and the Inhabitants generally of the borough of Swansea and its neighbourhood. Presented by Mr. R. Aubrey, Mayor.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Town Councillors of the ancient borough of Tenby. Presented by Captain Charles Cook Wells, Mayor.

From the Inhabitants of the town of Tenby. Presented by Captain C. C. Wells, Mayor.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, Burgesses, Clergy, and other Inhabitants of the ancient and loyal borough of Monmouth. Presented by Reginald James Blewitt, Esq. M.P.

From the Inhabitants of the borough of Newport, in the county of Monmouth. Presented by R. J. Blewitt, Esq. M.P.

From the Inhabitants of Frome Selwood, in the county of Somereet. Presented by Thomas Sheppard, Esq. M.P., accompanied by Mr. G. W. Sheppard.

From the Inhabitants of the town of Presteign. Presented by Captain Parsons.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Louth. Presented by the Right Honourable Charles Tennyson d'Eyncourt.

From the Inhabitants of the borough of Stamford. Presented by the Marquess of Granby.

From the Magistrates, Clergy, and Inhabitants of the borough of South Shields. Presented by John Swizell Wawn, Esq. M.P.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Stockton, in the county of Durham. Presented by the Marquess of Londonderry.

From the Inhabitants of the town of Tenbury, in the county of Worcester, and Visiters to the Tenbury Well. Presented by Mr. Septimus Holmes Godson, Chairman.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the ancient borough of Macclesfield, in the county of Chester. Presented by Mr. Thomas Stringer, Mayor, and a Deputation.

From the Clergy, Gentry, and others, Inhabitants of the town of Lyme Regis and its vicinity, in the county of Dorset. Presented by Major-General Sir Dudley Hill.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, Burgesses, and other Inhabitants of the borough of Huntingdon.

From the Inhabitants of the borough of Denbigh. Presented by Townshend Mainwaring, Esq.

From the Mayor and Council of the borough of Evesham. Presented by Lord Marcus Hill.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the borough of Northampton. Presented by Robert Vernon Smith, Esq.

From the Inhabitants of Carmarthen. Presented by David Morris, Esq. M.P.

From the Inhabitants of the borough of Brecknock and its vicinity. Presented by Mr. Philip Vaughan, Mayor.

From the Inhabitants of the town and county of Haverfordwest. Presented by Mr. William Owen, Mayor.

From the Bailiff, Aldermen, and Capital Burgesses of the borough of New Radnor. Presented by Richard Price, Esq. M.P.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the borough of Maldon. Presented by Mr. George May, Mayor, accompanied by Mr. Walford, Recorder.

From the Inhabitants of the ancient town and hamlets of Prince's Risborough and its neighbourhood. Presented by Sir George Stephen.

From the Inhabitants of the borough of Stratford-upon-Avon, in the county of Warwick. Presented by Earl De La Warr.

From the Welsh Inhabitants of the town of Liverpool and its vicinity. Presented by Lord Sandon.

From the Rector, Churchwardens, and Representative Vestrymen of the parish of Saint George, Hanover-square. Presented by the Rev. R. Hodgson, D.D. accompanied by the Churchwardens.

From

From the Representative Vestrymen of the parish of Mary-le-bone. Presented by Mr. Alfred Daniell and Mr. Henry Waymouth.

From the Archbishop and Clergy of the diocese of York. Presented by the Archbishop of York.

From the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral and metropolical church of Saint Peter, in York. Presented by the Archbishop of York.

From the Bishop, Dean and Chapter, and Clergy of the diocese of Lincoln. Presented by the Bishop of Lincoln.

From the Bishop, Archdeacons, and Clergy of the diocese of Exeter. Presented by the Bishop of Lincoln.

From the Bishop, Archdeacons, and Clergy of the diocese of Durham. Presented by the Bishop of Durham.

From the Warden, Masters, and Scholars of the university of Durham. Presented by the Bishop of Durham.

From the Archdeacon, the Rural Deans, and Clergy of the archdeaconry of Wells. Presented by the Rev. Joseph Ditcher, M. A. Vicar of South Brent.

From the Archdeacon and Clergy of the archdeaconry of Surrey. Presented by the Rev. Samuel Wilberforce, Archdeacon.

From the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral church of Salisbury. Presented by the Dean of Salisbury.

From the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the city of Edinburgh. Presented by Sir James Forrest, Bart. Lord Provost, accompanied by Mr. Drysdale, Treasurer.

From the Inhabitants of the Metropolis of the ancient kingdom of Scotland. Presented by the Lord Provost, accompanied by the Treasurer.

From the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Common Council of the city of Glasgow. Presented by

James Campbell, Esq. Lord Provost, and a Deputation.

From the Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of the royal burgh of Jedburgh. Presented by the Hon. Francis Scott, M.P.

From the Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of the royal burgh of Nairn. Presented by the Earl of Cawdor.

From the Inhabitants of Belfast and its vicinity. Presented by Mr. Thomas Verner, Sovereign of Belfast.

From the Seneschal, Free Burgesses, and Inhabitants of the borough of Dungannon. Presented by Viscount Northland.

From the Governor and Company of the Bank of England. Presented by Sir John Henry Pelly, Bart. Governor, accompanied by William Cotton, Esq. Deputy Governor.

From the East India Company. Presented by George Lyall, Esq. M. P. Chairman, and a Deputation.

From the Grand Master, Officers, and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of England.

From the Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Elder Brethren of the Corporation of the Trinity-house of Deptford Strond. Presented by the Duke of Wellington, Master, and a Deputation.

From the London Committee of Deputies of British Jews. Presented by Mr. Hananel De Castro and a Deputation.

From the President and Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians. Presented by Sir Henry Halford.

From the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mistery of Fishmongers of the city of London. Presented by Broome Phillips Witts, Esq. Prime Warden, and James Weston, Esq. Renter Warden.

From

From the Officers and Brethren of the Carmarthen district of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Presented by David Morris, Esq. M. P.

From the Members of the Operative Conservative Association of the borough of Salford, in the county palatine of Lancaster. Presented by Mr. W. Garnett.

From the President and Members of the Royal Scottish Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture. Presented by William Allan, Esq. President, accompanied by David Octavius Hill, Esq. Secretary.

From the Dean, Council, and Members of the Incorporation of Guild Brethren of the city of Edinburgh. Presented by Sir James Forrest, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, accompanied by Mr. Drysdale, Treasurer.

From the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland. Presented by the Duke of Richmond.

From the President, Council, and Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Presented by the Earl of Elgin.

Westminster, March 23, 1842.

THIS day, the Lords being met, a message was sent to the Honourable House of Commons by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, acquainting them, that *The Lords, authorised by virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal, signed by Her Majesty, for declaring Her Royal Assent to several Acts agreed upon by both Houses, do desire the immediate attendance of the Honourable House in the House of Peers to hear the Commission read;* and the Commons being come thither, the

the said Commission, empowering the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and several other Lords therein named, to declare and notify the Royal Assent to the said Acts, was read accordingly, and the Royal Assent given to

An Act to apply the sum of eight millions, out of the Consolidated Fund, to the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

An Act to provide for the increase of the number of bishopries and archdeaconries in the West Indies, and to amend the several Acts relating thereto.

An Act to explain the Acts for the better regulation of certain apprentices.

An Act to continue, to the first day of August one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, the Act to amend the laws relating to loan societies.

An Act to amend an Act, of Her present Majesty, for vacating any presentment for rebuilding the gaol of Newgate in Dublin, and any contract between the Commissioners for rebuilding the said gaol and the contractor.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 29, 1842.

Buckingham-Palace, March 12, 1842.

THE following Addresses of Congratulation, upon the occasion of the Birth of the Prince of Wales, were presented to His Royal Highness Prince Albert; which Addresses His Royal Highness was pleased to receive very graciously:

From the Bishop of London, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and the Clergy of the cities of London and Westminster.

From the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and the rest of Her Majesty's Commissioners of Lieutenantcy for the city of London.

Buckingham-Palace, March 16, 1842.

THE following Addresses of Congratulation, upon the occasion of the Birth of the Prince of Wales, were presented to His Royal Highness Prince Albert; which Addresses His Royal Highness was pleased to receive very graciously:

From the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, and Inhabitants of the county of Cornwall.

From the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, Yeomanry, and other Inhabitants of the county of Buckingham.

From

From the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, and other Inhabitants of the county of Leicester.

From the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, Yeomanry, and others, Inhabitants of the county of Berks.

From the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, and Inhabitants of the county of Cambridge and isle of Ely.

From the Inhabitants of the county of Huntingdon.

From the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, and Inhabitants of the county of Sussex.

From the Nobility, Clergy, and Freeholders of the county of Durham.

From the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, Freeholders, and other Inhabitants of the county of Hereford.

From the Inhabitants of the county of Antrim.

From the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, Freeholders, and other Inhabitants of the county of Down.

From the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge.

From the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford.

From the Warden, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Durham.

From the States of the island of Jersey.

From the Lieutenant-Governor, the Bailiff, the Jurats of the Royal Court, the Clergy, the Procureur de la Reine, and the Constables of all the parishes of the island of Guernsey.

From the Acting Lieutenant-Governor, the Judge, the Jurats of the Court, the Queen's Officers, the Ministers, and Douzainiers of the island of Alderney.

From the Members of the House of Assembly of the island of Saint Christopher.

From the Members of the Board of Council of the island of Saint Christopher.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Cambridge.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the city and borough of Hereford.

From

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the city and borough of Winchester.

From the Mayor and Inhabitants of the city and borough of Winchester.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the town and county of the town of Southampton.

From the Inhabitants of the town of Southampton.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Portsmouth.

From the Mayor and Town Council, Nobility, Gentry, and Inhabitants of the borough of Arundel, in the county of Sussex.

From the Inhabitants of the city of Durham and its vicinity.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the borough of Falmouth.

From the Inhabitants of the borough of Falmouth and its vicinity.

From the Inhabitants of the city of Wells and its vicinity.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Devonport.

From the Mayor and Inhabitants of the borough of Devonport.

From the Mayor and Inhabitants of the ancient borough of Plymouth.

From the Inhabitants of the township of East Stonehouse, in the county of Devon.

From the Mayor, Corporation, and Inhabitants of the ancient borough of Bodmin, and county town of Cornwall.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the ancient and loyal borough of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.

From the Mayor and Inhabitants of the ancient borough of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the ancient and loyal city of Chester.

From the Inhabitants of the ancient and loyal city of Chester.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Liverpool.

From the Magistrates, Clergy, Gentry, Bankers, Merchants, and other Inhabitants of Liverpool.

From the Welch Residents in Liverpool.

From the Inhabitants of Manchester, in the duchy and county of Lancaster.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Manchester, in the county palatine of Lancaster.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the ancient borough of Kingston-upon-Hull.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Capital Burgesses of the borough of Truro, the chief town of the ancient duchy of Cornwall.

From the Inhabitants of the borough of Truro, the chief town of the duchy of Cornwall.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Beverley, in the county of York.

From the Inhabitants of the borough of Stamford.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Birmingham.

From the Inhabitants and Visitors of the borough of Brighton.

From the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, Inhabitants, and Visitors of the Royal Leamington Spa, in the county of Warwick.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, Burgesses, and other Inhabitants of the borough of Huntingdon.

From the Mayor, Alderman, and Town Council of the ancient and loyal borough of Barnstaple, in the county of Devon.

From the Inhabitants of the town and borough of Barnstaple.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the ancient borough of Totnes.

From

From the Mayor, Aldermen, Councillors, Burgesses, and Inhabitants of the borough of Totnes.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, and Inhabitants of the borough of Southmolton, in the county of Devon.

From the Clergy, Gentry, and others, Inhabitants of the town of Lyme Regis and its vicinity, in the county of Dorset.

From the Clergy, Mayor, Justices, Aldermen, Councillors, and others, the Inhabitants of the borough of Penryn, in the county of Cornwall.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, Burgesses, and Inhabitants of the ancient borough of Liskeard and its vicinity, in the county and duchy of Cornwall.

From the Corporation and Inhabitants of the ancient borough of Lostwithiel, in the county of Cornwall.

From the Mayor, Justice, Recorder, Aldermen, and Free Burgesses of the borough of Saltash.

From the Mayor and Inhabitants of the borough of Saltash.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of of the borough of Leeds.

From the Gentry, Clergy, Yeomanry, and other Inhabitants of the borough and hundreds of Aylesbury, in the county of Bucks.

From the Inhabitants of the ancient borough of Stratford-upon-Avon.

From the Inhabitants of the ancient town and borough of Gosport, and parish of Alverstoke, in the county of Southampton.

From the Mayor, High Steward, Recorder, Aldermen, Justices, Councillors, and Inhabitants of the town and borough of Guildford.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the borough of Gateshead.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Stockton, in the county of Durham.

From the Magistrates, Clergy, and Inhabitants of the borough of South Shields.

From the Mayor, Corporation, and other Inhabitants of the borough of Godmanchester.

From the Inhabitants of Carmarthen.

From the Inhabitants of the town of Tenbury, in the county of Worcester, and Visitors to the Tenbury Well.

From the Inhabitants and Residents of the borough of Brecon, in the county of Brecon.

From the Inhabitants of the parish of Richmond, in the county of Surrey.

From the Minister, Churchwarden, and Inhabitants of the parish of Kew.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the borough of Maldon.

From the Vicar, Clergy, Churchwardens, and Parishioners of the parish of St. Bride, London.

From the Rector, Churchwardens, and Representative Vestrymen of the parish of Saint George, Hanover-square.

From the Bishop, Archdeacons, and Clergy of the diocese of Durham.

From the Archdeacon and Clergy of the archdeaconry of Surrey.

From the Archdeacon, the Rural Deans, and Clergy of the archdeaconry of Wells.

From the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the city of Edinburgh.

From the Inhabitants of the Metropolis of the ancient kingdom of Scotland.

From the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Common Council of the city of Glasgow.

From the Dean, Council, and Members of the Incorporation of Guild Brethren of the city of Edinburgh.

From the President and Members of the Royal Scottish Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture.

From the East India Company.
From the Governor and Company of the Bank of England.
From the London Committee of Deputies of British Jews.
From the Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Elder Brethren of the Corporation of Trinity-house of Deptford Strond.
From the President and Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians.
From the Officers and Brethren of the Carmarthen district of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
From the Members of the Operative Conservative Association of the borough of Salford, in the county palatine of Lancaster.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 1, 1842.

Board of Green Cloth, St. James's-Palace, April 1, 1842.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the carriages coming to Her Majesty's Drawing-Room, on Thursday the 7th of April, are to fall into the line at the top of St. James's-street, come down the left hand side, and enter at the iron gate nearest to the Palace, set down at the Arcade, return by the iron gate nearest to Marlborough-house, and pass through Pall-mall into St. James's-square, by George-

George-street. When called, they are to pass from St. James's-square, by Charles-street, into Regent-street, Jermyn-street, come down St. James's-street as before, take up, and go away through Pall-mall.

No hackney carriages will be permitted to come within the gates.

For all persons having the privilege of the *entrée*, tickets will be delivered at the Board of Green Cloth, on Monday next, between the hours of eleven and three o'clock; their carriages are to enter the gate at Constitution-hill, proceed down St. James's-park, through Stable-yard, into the Ambassadors'-court, set down, and go out into Cleveland-row. The carriages of the Ambassadors, Foreign Ministers, Cabinet Ministers, and Great Officers of State may afterwards wait in the Ambassadors'-court, and those of all other persons having the *entrée* may wait in Stable-yard or St. James's-park till called; they are then to take up in the same order as they had set down, and pass away up the left hand side of St. James's-street.

No carriage will be admitted with company a second time with the same ticket, to prevent which, it must be produced at Constitution-hill-gate, and Stable-yard-gate also, where a corner of it will be torn off by the Marshalmen in attendance; and no person can be allowed the privilege of the *entrée* by any other approach to the Palace than the gates last mentioned.

LIVERPOOL, Lord Steward.

Buck-

Buckingham-Palace, April 1, 1842.

LIST of Addresses of Congratulation, transmitted for presentation to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, on the occasion of the Birth of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and presented to His Royal Highness by the Right Honourable the Marquess of Exeter:

From the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, and others of the county of Wilts.
From the Inhabitants of the county of Radnor.
From the Gentry, Clergy, Freeholders, and other Inhabitants of the county of Anglesey.
From the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of the county of Wexford.
From the Inhabitants of the county of Waterford.
From the Noblemen, Gentlemen, Commissioners of Supply, and Heritors of the county of Roxburgh.
From the House of Assembly of the Bahama Islands.
From the Executive Council of the Bahama Islands.
From the Bishop, Archdeacons, and Clergy of the diocese of Exeter.
From the Bishop, Dean and Chapter, and Clergy of the diocese of Lincoln.
From the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral church of Salisbury.
From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the city and borough of Ripon.
From the Mayor, Aldermen, Burgesses, Clergy, and other Inhabitants of the ancient borough of Dorchester.
From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Reading, in the county of Berks.
From the Householders and Inhabitants of the borough of Reading.

From

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Wallingford.

From the Inhabitants of the borough of Wallingford.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Bury Saint Edmunds.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the town and borough of Tenterden, in the county of Kent.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the city of Gloucester.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Beceles.

From the Mayor, Burgesses, and other Inhabitants of the town of Marazion, in the ancient duchy of Cornwall.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Clifton Dartmouth Hardness, in the county of Devon.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, Burgesses, and other Inhabitants of the borough of Clifton Dartmouth Hardness, in the county of Devon.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, Councillors, Burgesses, Clergy, and Inhabitants of the borough of Saint Alban, in the county of Hertford.

From the Magistrates, Bankers, Manufacturers, and other Inhabitants of the borough of Stroud, in the county of Gloucester.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Tewkesbury.

From the Inhabitants of the ancient borough of Tewkesbury.

From the Inhabitants of the ancient borough of Gosport and parish of Alverstoke.

From the Mayor and Commonalty of the borough of New Woodstock.

From the Inhabitants of the town of Tenby.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Town Councillors of the borough of Tenby.

From

From the Mayor and the Inhabitants in general of the borough of Swansea and its neighbourhood.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the borough of Swansea.

From the Bailiff, Aldermen, and Capital Burgesses of the borough of New Radnor.

From the Members of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in England.

From the Corporation of the Guild or Brotherhood of Masters and Pilots Seamen of the Trinity-house in Kingston-upon-Hull.

From the Provost, Magistrates, and Common Council of the royal burgh of Haddington.

From the Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of the royal burgh of Jedburgh.

From the Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of the royal burgh of Nairn.

From the Magistrates and Town Council of Hawick.

From the Right Worshipful Master, Worshipful Wardens, and Brethren of the Lodge, St. John's, Haddington, of Free and Accepted Masons.

Downing-Street, March 31, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Colonel Sir Henry George Macleod, Knt. at present the Lieutenant-Governor of the island of Trinidad, to be Governor and Commander in Chief of that island.

Whitehall, April 1, 1842

The Queen has been pleased to constitute and appoint Major-General William Francis Patrick Napier to be Lieutenant-Governor of the island of Guernsey, in the room of Lieutenant-General Sir James Douglas.

Whitehall, March 30, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Reverend Charles Stewart to the church of Innerwick in Glenlyon, in the presbytery of Weem and shire of Perth, vacant by the transportation of the Reverend Duncan Campbell to the church and parish of Kiltearn, in the presbytery of Dingwall.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 5, 1842.

India Board, April 5, 1842.

A COPY of the following notification, which had been issued by order of the Governor General of India in Council, has been this day received at the East India House:

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, January 31, 1842.

INTELLIGENCE having been received which leaves no room to doubt that, after the British force, at

at Cabool, had maintained its position against overpowering numbers of insurgents for more than six weeks, the Officer Commanding had judged it necessary, in consequence of a failure of provisions, to agree to a convention with the enemy, and to retire, in reliance on the faith of that convention, towards Jellalabad, when the troops, exposed to the worst rigours of cold and privation in the mountain defiles, and harassed by treacherous attacks, suffered extreme disaster,—the Governor General in Council deems it proper to notify, that the most active measures have been adopted, and will be steadfastly prosecuted, for expediting powerful reinforcements to the Affghan frontier, and for assisting such operations as may be required in that quarter for the maintenauce of the honour and interests of the British Government.

The ample military means at the disposal of the British Government will be strenuously applied to these objects, so as at once to support external operations, and to ensure efficient protection to its subjects and allies.

A faithless enemy, stained by the foul crime of assassination, has, through a failure of supplies, followed by consummate treachery, been able to overcome a body of British troops, in a country removed, by distance and difficulties of season, from the possibility of succour. But the Governor General in Council, while he most deeply laments the loss of brave Officers and men, regards this partial reverse only as a new occasion for displaying the stability and vigour of the British Power, and the admirable spirit and valour of the British Indian Army.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council,

T. H. MADDOCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 8, 1842.

Foreign-Office, April 8, 1842.

THE Queen has been pleased to appoint Joseph Tucker Crawford, Esq. now Her Majesty's Consul at Tampico, to be Her Majesty's Consul General in the Island of Cuba.

The Queen has also been pleased to appoint Frederick Chatfield, Esq. now Her Majesty's Consul in the Republick of Central America, to be Her Majesty's Consul General in the same Republick.

The Queen has also been pleased to appoint Ewen C. Mackintosh, Esq. Acting British Consul at Mexico, to be Her Majesty's Consul at that City.

The Queen has also been pleased to appoint Francis Gifford, Esq. British Vice-Consul at Vera Cruz, to be Her Majesty's Consul at that Port.

The Queen has also been pleased to appoint Eustace Barron, Esq. British Vice-Consul at San Blas, to be Her Majesty's Consul at that Port.

The Queen has also been pleased to appoint James William Glass, Esq. to be Her Majesty's Consul at Tampico.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 12, 1842.

Buckingham-Palace, April 9, 1842.

THIS day the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the city of Dublin waited upon Her Majesty to present to Her Majesty the following Address; which Her Majesty was graciously pleased to receive on the Throne:

To the QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty.

The Address of the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the borough of the city of Dublin.

May it please your Majesty,

WE, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the borough of the city of Dublin, beg leave to approach your Majesty's Throne with the expression of our most cordial and respectful congratulations at the auspicious event of the birth of a Prince, the undoubted Heir to the Crown of these realms, an event calculated to confer that happiness on your Majesty and your illustrious Consort which we fervently pray may be increased and perpetuated; an event which also affords to your Majesty's loyal and devoted subjects, throughout the wide spread dominions over which your Majesty's sceptre has control, the fairest and the brightest hope of the continuance of that benevolent sway of which your Ma-

Majesty holds out so brilliant and consolatory an example to the Sovereigns of the earth.

We beg most respectfully to assure your Majesty, that your faithful subjects, the citizens of Dublin, with one unanimous sentiment, concur in the heart-felt gratulations which we lay at the foot of your Majesty, animated as they are with the purest allegiance to the Throne and respect for the Person of your sacred Majesty; they join with us in a fervent prayer to the Divine Dispenser of all Good, that He may bestow upon your Majesty the uninterrupted possession of all the blessings which this world can confer, and of the pure enjoyment of an eternal crown of glory hereafter. May you see your royal and illustrious Family increase in numbers and in happiness, the sources of consolation to your royal mind, and the instruments of blessing to your faithful and devoted people.

In testimony whereof the common seal of said city is hereunto affixed, this 1st day of February 1842.

To which Address Her Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:

"I return you my cordial thanks for the loyal and dutiful Address which you have presented to me.

"This strong assurance of affectionate attachment to my Person, of allegiance to my Throne, and of devoted loyalty to my Family, is received by me with the warmest satisfaction.

"Be assured that my anxious endeavours are constantly directed to the promotion of the prosperity of all parts of this realm, and that I feel an equal solicitude for the happiness of all classes of my subjects.

"I am confident that my faithful city of Dublin will, by its example, confirm the strength which concord among my people can alone give to my dominions."

Buck-

Buckingham-Palace, April 9, 1842.

This day the General Body of Protestant Dissenting Ministers of the Three Denominations of the cities of London and Westminster waited upon Her Majesty to present to Her Majesty the following Address; which Her Majesty was graciously pleased to receive on the Throne:

To Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.

May it please your Majesty,

WE, the General Body of Protestant Dissenting Ministers of the Three Denominations residing in and about the cities of London and Westminster, beg to approach your Royal Presence to express our heartfelt congratulations to your Majesty on the birth of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Heir Apparent to the Throne of these realms.

It is our earnest prayer, offered to the Great Disposer of all things through the merit of the Divine Redeemer, that your Majesty may long continue to sway the sceptre of our beloved country; that the reign of your Majesty may be memorable to the latest time from its connection with the progress of knowledge, virtue, and true religion among all the subjects of the British Crown, and throughout the world. That the Divine protection and favour may be especially vouchsafed to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and that his name may be distinguished among the Sovereigns of your Majesty's illustrious House by the wise and beneficent exercise of his power, and by the enlightened and grateful regard of the generations to come.

To

To which Address Her Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:

"I thank you sincerely for your loyal and dutiful congratulations on the birth of the Prince, my Son.

"It is my anxious and constant endeavour to promote the advancement of religious knowledge and of pure morality among all classes of my subjects; and you may rely on my support in your efforts directed to objects which I consider so praiseworthy and important."

Buckingham-Palace, April 9, 1842.

This day the Protestant Dissenting Ministers of the Presbyterian Denomination of the cities of London and Westminster waited upon Her Majesty to present to Her Majesty the following Address; which Her Majesty was graciously pleased to receive on the Throne:

To the QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty.

May it please your Majesty,

WE, your Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, the Protestant Dissenting Ministers of the Presbyterian Denomination residing in and about the cities of London and Westminster, rejoice in the privilege of approaching your Majesty's Person with our heartfelt congratulations on the happy event, so welcome to the nation, of the birth of the Prince, your Son, Heir Apparent to the Throne of these realms.

We offer our fervent thanksgivings to the Supreme Ruler in Heaven and Earth whose merciful providence hath hitherto carried your Majesty safely through all perils; and we devoutly pray, that every temporal and spiritual blessing may be vouchsafed

to

to your Majesty's Person and Family; and that your royal maternal affection may be abundantly gratified and rewarded in the welfare and the filial and other virtues of your Royal Offspring, especially in beholding his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales grow up in health and happiness, ever guided by the wise, patriotic, and Christian councils and example of your Majesty and your Royal Consort, Prince Albert; so that when your Majesty shall have finished your predestined course of earthly felicity and honour, a period, we hope and trust, far distant, the Prince, now given to the hopes and prayers of your people, may be qualified to sway the British sceptre with true kingly glory, surpassing in virtuous renown the most illustrious of his august Forefathers.

And we shall never cease to supplicate Him, by whom kings reign and kingdoms are upheld and exalted, that, under your Majesty's beneficent rule, whatever cloud shall gather round the nation may quickly pass away, and the sun of England's greatness continue to shine forth in noonday splendour; and that the wishes, known to be nearest to your Majesty's heart, may be amply fulfilled in the peace and comfort, the freedom and prosperity of all your people throughout your vast and growing empire.

To which Address Her Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:

"This dutiful Address and your warm congratulations, on an event which so nearly concerns my private happiness and the welfare of my kingdom, are very gratifying to me.

"You may rely on the continuance of my favour and protection, and on my sincere desire to promote the prosperity of all classes of my people."

Buckingham-Palace, April 11, 1842.

This day the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, Common Council, and Officers of the city of London waited upon Her Majesty with the following Address; which was read by the Honourable Charles Ewan Law, the Recorder, and which Her Majesty was graciously pleased to receive on the Throne:

To the QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council assembled, approach your Majesty with renewed assurances of our loyalty and attachment to your Majesty's Person and Family.

Deeply sympathising in the expressions of regret which your Majesty has addressed to your Parliament, at the continued distress of your Majesty's subjects, we beg leave most humbly to state, that we have observed with unfeigned concern, that, notwithstanding the benevolent anxiety expressed by your Majesty for the relief of that distress, the Commons' House of Parliament has refused to sanction the free importation of corn; and that your Majesty's Government, instead of introducing a law to remove, has proposed a law for re-adjusting, the injurious and oppressive restrictions upon the importation of food.

We beg leave most dutifully and humbly to state to your Majesty, that it is our conviction that a per-

permanent and sufficient remedy for the extensive and deep-rooted distress of the manufacturing and labouring classes of the community can only be effected by abolishing all laws restricting the importation of food; we, therefore, most humbly pray that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to withhold your royal sanction from any Act which may be passed to tax articles of food, or restrict their free importation into this country.

Signed by order of Court,

Edward Tyrrell.

To which Address Her Majesty was graciously pleased to return the following answer:

"The distress of any portion of my subjects is regarded by me with sympathy and regret.

"The measures, which I have directed to be submitted to Parliament, are framed with a sincere desire to promote the general good; and I have no doubt that they will receive impartial and deliberate consideration.

"I fully rely on the wisdom of Parliament, and on their regard for the welfare of all classes of my people."

They were all very graciously received.

Buckingham-Palace, April 12, 1842.

LIST of Addresses of Congratulation, transmitted for presentation to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, on the occasion of the Birth of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and presented to His Royal Highness by the Right Honourable the Marquess of Exeter:

From the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of the county of Kent.

From the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, Freeholders, and others, inhabiting the county of Monmouth.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Dover, in the county of Kent.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Bridgwater.

From the Inhabitants of the borough of Bridgwater.

From the Inhabitants of Sheerness and the isle of Sheppy.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the ancient and loyal town and borough of Carnarvon.

From the Inhabitants of the borough of Newport, in the county of Monmouth.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, Burgesses, Clergy, and other Inhabitants of the ancient and loyal borough of Monmouth.

From the Clergy, Gentry, and Inhabitants of the town of Congleton and its neighbourhood.

From the Inhabitants of the town and county and borough of Poole.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the borough of Northampton.

From the Rector and Inhabitants of the parish of Woodstock.

From the President, Council, and Fellows of the Linnean Society of London.

From

From the Members of the Beverley Conservative Association.

From the Officers and Brethren of the Tredegar district of the Manchester Unity of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

At the Court at Buckingham-Palace, April 11, 1842.

A CHAPTER of the Most Noble Order of the Garter having been summoned for this day, the following Knight Companions, in their mantles and collars, assembled at the Palace, viz.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince George of Cambridge; his Grace the Duke of Rutland, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, the Marquess of Anglesey, the Marquess of Exeter, his Grace the Duke of Richmond, his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, and his Grace the Duke of Sutherland, attended by the under-mentioned Officers, in their mantles, chains, and badges, viz. the Lord Bishop of Winchester, the Prelate of the Order; the Honourable and Reverend the Dean of Windsor, Registrar of the Order; Sir William Woods, Knight, Garter Principal King of Arms; and Sir Augustus-William-James Clifford, Baronet, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

Shortly after one o'clock, the Knights Companions were called over by Garter, and, with the Officers of the Order, proceeded into the presence of the Sovereign in the Throne-room.

The Sovereign being seated in the chair of state, and the Knights Companions having taken their respective places at the table, the Prelate of the Order, by Her Majesty's command, read a new statute, declaring His Majesty Frederick-Augustus King

King of Saxony, a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

The Prelate then signified to the Chapter the Sovereign's royal will and pleasure that the four vacant stalls in the Royal Chapel of St. George at Windsor be filled; and as, by the statutes, none but a Knight can be elected, His Grace Henry Duke of Beaufort was introduced by Garter and Black Rod, and knighted by Her Majesty with the Sword of State, and His Grace, having kissed the Sovereign's hand, retired. After which James-Brownlow-William Marquess of Salisbury, and Henry Duke of Cleveland were, in like manner, severally and successively introduced and knighted with the same ceremonies.

The Knights Companions then proceeded to the election; and the suffrages having been collected by the Prelate were by him presented to the Sovereign, who was pleased to command him to declare, and he accordingly declared, that the Most Noble Henry Duke of Beaufort had been duly elected a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

Then, by the Sovereign's command, His Grace was received, at the door of the Chapter-room, by the Duke of Buccleuch and the Duke of Sutherland, the two Junior Knights Companions present, and conducted between them to Her Majesty, preceded by Garter (bearing the ensigns of the Order upon a crimson velvet cushion) and by Black Rod. The Duke of Beaufort, kneeling near the Sovereign, and Garter, on his knee, presenting the garter, Her Majesty, assisted by their Royal Highnesses the Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg and Gotha and the Duke of Cambridge, the two Senior Knights Companions present, buckled it on his Grace's left leg, the Prelate pronouncing the usual admonition.

Garter next presented, in like manner, the ribband with the George, and Her Majesty, assisted as be-

before, placed the same over his Grace's left shoulder, the Prelate pronouncing the admonition. The Duke of Beaufort, having again kissed the Sovereign's hand, and received the congratulations of each of the Knights Companions, withdrew.

The Chapter then proceeded to a second election, and the suffrages having been collected by the Prelate and presented to the Sovereign, the Most Noble Richard-Plantagenet Duke of Buckingham and Chandos (already a Knight) was, by the Sovereign's command, declared duly elected; whereupon his Grace was introduced and invested with the garter and the ribband and George, in the same manner as the Duke of Beaufort had been, and the like ceremonies having been observed, he withdrew.

The Chapter then proceeded to a third election, and the suffrages being collected as before, the Most Honourable James-Brownlow-William Marquess of Salisbury was, by the Sovereign's command, declared duly elected; and his Lordship being introduced and invested with the garter and the ribband and George, with the same ceremonies, withdrew.

The Chapter then proceeded to a fourth election, and the suffrages being collected as before, the Most Noble Henry Duke of Cleveland was, by the Sovereign's command, declared duly elected; and his Grace being introduced and invested with the garter and the ribband and George, with the same ceremonies, withdrew.

The Chapter being ended, Garter again called over the Knights Companions, who, with the Officers of the Order, retired from the presence of the Sovereign with the usual reverences.

At the Court at Buckingham-Palace, April 11, 1842.

The Queen, as Sovereign of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, has been graciously pleased, by letters patent under Her royal sign manual and the great seal of the Order, bearing date, respectively, this day, to dispense with all the statutes and regulations usually observed in regard to installation, and to give and grant unto Henry Duke of Beaufort; Richard-Plantagenet Duke of Buckingham and Chandos; James-Brownlow-William Marquess of Salisbury; and Henry Duke of Cleveland, Knights of the said Most Noble Order, and duly invested with the ensigns thereof, full power and authority to exercise, respectively, all rights and privileges belonging to a Knight Companion of the said Most Noble Order of the Garter, in as full and ample a manner as if they had been formally installed, any decree, rule, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 15, 1842.

St. James's-Palace, March 16, 1842.

THE following Addresses, upon the occasion of the Birth of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, were this day presented to Her Majesty, at the Levee:

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the city of Chester. Presented by Mr. William Brown, Mayor, accompanied by Mr. Wardell, the late Mayor.

From the Inhabitants of the borough of Kingston-upon-Hull. Presented by Mr. Thomas Thompson, Mayor.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the town and borough of Tenterden, in the county of Kent. Presented by Viscount Marsham, M. P.

From the Magistrates and Town Council of the royal burgh of Hawick. Presented by the Honourable Francis Scott, M. P.

Whitehall, April 13, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right

Honourable John Pirie, of Camberwell, in the county of Surrey, Lord Mayor of the city of London, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

St. James's-Palace, April 13, 1842.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon James Campbell, Esq. Lord Provost of the city of Glasgow.

St. James's-Palace, April 13, 1842.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Henry Thomas De La Beche, Esq. F.R.S. Director of the Ordnance Geological Survey of Great Britain, and of the Museum of Economic Geology Department of Woods, &c.

St. James's-Palace, April 13, 1842.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon William Drysdale, of Pittuchar, in the county of Fife, Esq.

St. James's-Palace, April 13, 1842.

The Queen was was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Major George Gun Munro, of the Rosshire Militia, and of Poyntzfield, county of Cromarty, North Britain.

Foreign-

Foreign-Office, April 13, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. William Hart Gaden as Consul for His Majesty the King of the Belgians at Sydney, in New South Wales.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 19, 1842.

St. James's-Palace, April 13, 1842.

THE following Addresses, upon the occasion of the Birth of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, were this day presented to Her Majesty, at the Levee:

From the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of the county of Stafford. Presented by Mr. Cartwright, late High Sheriff of the county, and his Under Sheriff, Mr. R. W. Hand.

From the Inhabitants of the county of Worcester. Presented by Lord Lyttelton.

From the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the county of Pembroke. Presented by George Roch, Esq. late High Sheriff of the county.

From the Inhabitants of the town and township of Niagara, in the province of Canada. Presented by Colonel Sir Allan Napier MacNab.

From the Inhabitants of the district of Gore, in the province of Canada. Presented by Colonel Sir Allan Napier MacNab.

From the Commissioned Officers of the Sedentary Militia of Western Canada. Presented by Colonel Sir Allan Napier MacNab.

From the Sachems, War Chiefs, and Warriors of the Six Nations Indians, residing on the Grand River, in the districts of Gore and Niagara, in the province of Canada. Presented by Colonel Sir Allan Napier MacNab.

From the Coloured Population of Canada. Presented by Colonel Sir Allan Napier MacNab.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the ancient and loyal borough of Stafford. Presented by Mr. J. Rogers, Mayor.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, Burgesses, and other Inhabitants of the borough of Lymington and its vicinity. Presented by William Aexander Mackinnon, Esq. M. P.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the city of Bristol. Presented by Mr. George W. Franklyn, Mayor, and a Deputation.

From the Citizens and Inhabitants of the ancient city of Bristol. Presented by Mr. G. W. Franklyn, Mayor, and a Deputation.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the city of Exeter. Presented by Mr. Charles Henry Turner, Mayor, and a Deputation.

From the Citizens and Inhabitants of the city and county of the city of Exeter. Presented by Mr. Charles Henry Turner, Mayor, and a Deputation.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the ancient and loyal city of Worcester. Presented by Mr. Edward Evans, Mayor, and a Deputation.

From the Mayor, Magistrates, Clergy, and other Inhabitants of the city of Worcester. Presented

sented by Mr. Edward Evans, Mayor, and a Deputation.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the ancient city of Rochester. Presented by the Mayor and a Deputation.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the ancient city of Chichester. Presented by Dr. M'Carogher, M. D. Mayor, accompanied by Lord Arthur Lennox, M. P. and John Abel Smith, Esq. M. P.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the city and borough of Oxford. Presented by Mr. Alderman Browning, Mayor, and a Deputation.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Warwick. Presented by Mr. Gleattell Greenway, Mayor, and a Deputation.

From the Clergy, Burgesses, and Inhabitants of the ancient borough of Warwick. Presented by Mr. Gleattell Greenway, Mayor, Chairman, and a Deputation.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the town of Nottingham.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough and county of the town of Poole. Presented by the Honourable Charles Ponsonby, M.P.

From the Inhabitants of the town and county and borough of Poole. Presented by the Honourable Charles Ponsonby, M. P.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Kingston-upon-Thames, in the county of Surrey. Presented by Mr. Beale Jones, Mayor, accompanied by Mr. William Jemmett, Recorder, and the Members for East Surrey.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Harwich. Presented by Mr. George, Mayor, accompanied by Mr. Philbrick, Town Clerk.

From

From the Magistrates, Clergy, and other Inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Stourbridge. Presented by Lord Lyttelton.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the borough of Bedford. Presented by Dr. W. R. Mesham, Mayor, accompanied by Captain Polhill, M.P.

From the Inhabitants of Bedford. Presented by Dr. W. R. Mesham, Mayor, accompanied by Captain Polhill, M.P.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Leicester. Presented by Mr. Thomas Stokes, Mayor, accompanied by Mr. Samuel Stone, Town Clerk, and Mr. W. E. Hutchinson, one of the Town Councillors.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the borough of Andover, in the county of Southampton. Presented by Mr. Harry Footner, Town Clerk.

From the Inhabitants of the borough of Andover. Presented by Mr. Harry Footner, Town Clerk, accompanied by Mr. William Bramston.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Wisbech. Presented by Mr. Thomas Stear, Mayor, accompanied by Mr. James Usill and Mr. Edward Jackson.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Stockport, in the several counties of Chester and Lancaster. Presented by Mr. William Nelstrop, Mayor, accompanied by Mr. James Wilkinson, Alderman, and Mr. Henry Coppock, Town Clerk.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, Burgesses, and Inhabitants of the borough and town of Chippenham, in the county of Wilts. Presented by Captain Henry George Boldero, M.P.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, Burgesses, and other Inhabitants of the town of Blandford and its vicinity. Presented by Lord Portman.

From

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Glastonbury. Presented by Lord Portman.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Great Yarmouth, in the county of Norfolk. Presented by Mr. Johnson, Mayor, accompanied by Mr. W. Palmer.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Preston, in the county of Lancaster. Presented by Mr. S. Horrocks, jun. Mayor, accompanied by Mr. Jacson, Alderman.

From the Tenants and Inhabitants of the royal manor of Portland. Presented by Captain Manning.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the borough of Saffron Walden. Presented by Mr. John Emson, Mayor, and a Deputation.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the borough of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Presented by Mr. James Hodgson, Mayor.

From the Inhabitants of Prescot, in the county of Lancaster. Presented by the Honourable R. B. Wilbraham, M.P.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Boston, in the county of Lincoln. Presented by Mr. W. H. Adams, Mayor.

From the Mayor, Magistrates, Clergy, Gentry, Manufacturers, and other Inhabitants of the borough of Ashton-under-Lyne, in the county palatine of Lancaster. Presented by Mr. Nicholas Earle, Mayor, accompanied by Mr. L. Richmond and Mr. E. L. Sidebotham.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Congleton, in the county of Chester. Presented by Mr. William Warrington, Mayor.

From the Bailiffs and Inhabitants of Ellesmere and its neighbourhood. Presented by the Earl of Liverpool.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the county of the borough of Carmarthen. Presented by Mr. John Wilson, Recorder.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Newport, in the county of Monmouth.

From the Inhabitants of the borough of Bridgnorth. Presented by Mr. James Milman Coley, Mayor.

From the Dean of the collegiate church of Saint Peter, Westminster, together with the Lord High Steward, Deputy High Steward, High Bailiff, Chief Burgesses, Burgesses, and Burgesses' Assistants of the ancient city of Westminster. Presented by Mr. Lightfoot, Deputy High Steward, and a Deputation.

From the Deputies from the several Congregations of Protestant Dissenters of the Three Denominations, Presbyterian, Independent, and Baptist, in and within twelve miles of London, appointed to protect their civil rights. Presented by Mr. Waymouth, accompanied by Mr. Edwards.

From the Protestant Dissenters of Truro, in the county of Cornwall. Presented by Edmund Turner, Esq. M.P.

From the Justices of the county of Middlesex. Presented by Mr. Serjeant Adams, Chairman of Sessions, accompanied by Mr. Pownall and Mr. Tubbs.

From the Inhabitants of the ancient borough of Bandon-bridge and its vicinity. Presented by the Earl of Bandon, Chairman.

From the Provost, Magistrates, Councillors, and Inhabitants of the royal burgh of Dingwall.

Buckingham-Palace, April 16, 1842.

THE following Addresses of Congratulation, upon the occasion of the Birth of the Prince of Wales, were presented to His Royal Highness Prince Albert; which Addresses His Royal Highness was pleased to receive very graciously:

From the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of the county of Stafford.

From the Inhabitants of the district of Gore, in the province of Canada.

From the Commissioned Officers of the Sedentary Militia of Western Canada.

From the Coloured Inhabitants of Canada.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the city of Bristol.

From the Mayor, Citizens, and Inhabitants of the ancient city of Bristol.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the city and borough of Oxford.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the city of Chichester.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the city of Exeter.

From the Citizens and Inhabitants of the city of Exeter.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Warwick.

From the Clergy, Burgesses, and Inhabitants of the borough of Warwick.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the borough of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Wisbech.

From the Mayor, Magistrates, Clergy, Gentry, Manufacturers, and other Inhabitants of the borough of Ashton-under-Lyne.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the borough of Bedford.

From the Inhabitants of the borough of Bedford.

From the Tenants and Inhabitants of the royal manor of Portland.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Preston, in the county of Lancaster.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, Burgesses, and other Inhabitants of the borough of Lymington and its vicinity.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the loyal and ancient borough of Stafford.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Great Yarmouth, in the county of Norfolk.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Congleton, in the county of Chester.

From the Inhabitants of the borough of Bridgnorth.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Newport, in the county of Monmouth.

From the Inhabitants of the ancient borough of Brandon-bridge and its vicinity.

From the Magistrates of the county of Middlesex.

From the Justices of the Peace for the city and liberty of Westminster.

From the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mistery of Fishmongers of the city of London.

From the Representative Vestrymen of Mary-le-bone.

Buckingham-Palace, April 16, 1842.

LIST of Addresses of Congratulation, transmitted for presentation to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, on the occasion of the Birth of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and presented to His Royal Highness by the Right Honourable the Marquess of Exeter:

From the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, and others of the county of Suffolk.

From the Gentry, Clergy, Freeholders, and others, Inhabitants of the county of Merioneth.

From the Deputy Lieutenants, Commissioners of Supply, and Justices of the Peace of the county of Ross.

From the Lieutenant-Governor, Council, and Assembly of Barbadoes.

From the President and Members of the Legislative Council of Tobago.

From the Speaker and Members of the House of General Assembly of the island of Tobago.

From the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the borough of the city of Dublin.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the town of Nottingham.

From the Mayor, Magistrates, Clergy, Gentry, and Inhabitants of the borough of Devizes and its neighbourhood.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Glastonbury.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, Burgesses, and other Inhabitants of Blandford and its vicinity.

From the Inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Taunton, in the county of Somerset.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Harwich.

From the Dean of the collegiate church of Saint Peter, Westminster, together with the Lord High Steward, Deputy High Steward, High Bailiff, Chief Burgesses, Burgesses, and Burgesses' Assistants of the ancient city and liberty of Westminster.

From the General Body of Protestant Dissenting Ministers of the Three Denominations, residing in and about the cities of London and Westminster.

From the Protestant Dissenting Ministers of the Presbyterian Denomination, residing in and about the cities of London and Westminster.

Duchy of Cornwall, April 16, 1842.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg and Gotha has been this day appointed Lord Warden of the Stannaries and Chief Steward of the Duchy in the counties of Cornwall and Devon.

St. James's-Palace, April 18, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased, on the nomination of Lord Forester, to appoint George Raymond, Esq. one of Her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, vice Sams, retired.

Crown-Office, April 19, 1842.

MEMBER returned to serve in this present PARLIAMENT.

Burghs of Inverbervie, Montrose, Aberbrothwick, Brechin, and Forfar.

Joseph Hume, of Bryanstone-square, London, Esq. in the room of Patrick Chalmers, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 22, 1842.

Board of Green Cloth, St. James's-Palace, April 22, 1842.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the carriages coming to Her Majesty's Drawing-Room, on Thursday the 28th of April, are to fall into the line at the top of St. James's-street, come down the left hand side, and enter at the iron gate nearest to the Palace, set down at the Arcade, return by the iron gate nearest to Marlborough-house, and pass through Pall-mall into St. James's-square, by George-street. When called, they are to pass from St. James's-square, by Charles-street, into Regent-street, Jermyn-street, come down St. James's-street as before, take up, and go away through Pall-mall.

No

No hackney carriages will be permitted to come within the gates.

For all persons having the privilege of the *entrée*, tickets will be delivered at the Board of Green Cloth, on Tuesday next, between the hours of eleven and three o'clock; their carriages are to enter the gate at Constitution-hill, proceed down St. James's-park, through Stable-yard, into the Ambassadors'-court, set down, and go out into Cleveland-row. The carriages of the Ambassadors, Foreign Ministers, Cabinet Ministers, and Great Officers of State may afterwards wait in the Ambassadors'-court, and those of all other persons having the *entrée* may wait in Stable-yard or St. James's-park till called; they are then to take up in the same order as they had set down, and pass away up the left hand side of St. James's-street.

No carriage will be admitted with company a second time with the same ticket, to prevent which, it must be produced at Constitution-hill-gate, and Stable-yard-gate also, where a corner of it will be torn off by the Marshalmen in attendance; and no person can be allowed the privilege of the *entrée* by any other approach to the Palace than the gates last mentioned.

LIVERPOOL, Lord Steward.

St. James's-Palace, April 13, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint George Phillip Lee, Esq. to be Lieutenant of Her Majesty's Guard of Yeomen of the Guard, in the room of Sir Edwin Pearson, resigned.

War-

War-Office, 16th April 1842.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit the 32d Regiment of Foot to bear upon its colours and appointments, in addition to the distinctions heretofore granted, the word

"*Corunna,*"

in commemoration of the gallantry displayed by the Regiment in the action fought at that place between the British and French Armies, on the 16th January 1809.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 26, 1842.

Westminster, April 22, 1842.

THIS day, the Lords being met, a message was sent to the Honourable House of Commons by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, acquainting them, that *The Lords, authorised by virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal, signed by Her Majesty, for declaring Her Royal Assent to several Acts agreed upon by both Houses, do desire the immediate attendance of the Honourable House in the House of Peers to hear the Commission read;* and the Commons being come thither, the said Commission, empowering the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and several other Lords therein named,

named, to declare and notify the Royal Assent to the said Acts, was read accordingly, and the Royal Assent given to

An Act for appointing Commissioners to inquire as to the issue, receipt, circulation, and possession of certain forged Exchequer Bills.

An Act to authorize the advance of money, out of the Consolidated Fund, to a limited amount, for carrying on public works and fisheries, and employment of the poor; and to amend the Acts authorizing the issue of Exchequer Bills for the like purposes.

An Act for punishing mutiny and desertion and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

An Act for the regulation of Her Majesty's royal marine forces while on shore.

An Act to indemnify such persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employments, and to extend the time limited for those purposes, respectively, until the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and forty-three; and for the relief of clerks to attorneys and solicitors, in certain cases.

An Act for altering and enlarging the powers of the Acts relating to the Midland Counties Railway.

An Act to enable the South Eastern Railway Company to raise a further sum of money, and to amend the Acts relating to the said railway.

An Act to authorize the Brandling Junction Railway Company to raise a further sum of money.

An Act to authorize the purchase of a certain ferry, called Woodside Ferry, by the Commissioners for the improvement of the township or chapelry of Birkenhead, in the county palatine of Chester; and for amending the Improvement Acts for the said township.

An

An Act for better supplying with water the town and neighbourhood of Bradford, in the west riding of the county of York.

An Act for lighting with gas the town of Stalybridge and the neighbourhood thereof, in the counties of Chester and Lancaster.

An Act to continue and amend "An Act to rebuild Windsor bridge, in the borough of New Windsor, in the county of Berks, and to improve the avenues thereto."

An Act for restoring, to the city and county of Bristol, a portion of the ancient boundary of the same.

An Act for prohibiting burying and funeral service in a church or chapel in the parish of St. Pancras, in the county of Middlesex, erected on the estate of the Duke of Bedford.

An Act to extend the provisions of an Act, of the forty-eighth of King George the Third, relative to the Manchester Royal Infirmary, Dispensary, and Lunatic Hospital or Asylum, and to incorporate the Trustees thereof.

An Act to explain and amend an Act, intituled "An Act to make, alter, improve, and maintain certain roads in the counties of Stirling, Dumbarton, Lanark, and Perth; and for making and maintaining certain new roads in connection therewith.

And five private Acts.

St. James's-Palace, April 14, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased, on the nomination of Lord Forester, to appoint John Ashford, Esq. one of Her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, vice Hayward, retired.

Whitehall, April 25, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Most Honourable John Marquess of Bute to be Her Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Downing-Street, April 25, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Francis Merewether, Esq. to be Immigration Agent in the Territory of New South Wales, in the room of J. D. Pinnock, Esq.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint J. D. Pinnock, Esq. to be Deputy Registrar in the district of Port Philip, in the Territory of New South Wales, in the room of Francis Merewether, Esq.

Whitehall, April 23, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto the Reverend Charles Atmore Ogilvie, M.A. the office and place of Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology, in the University of Oxford.

The

The Queen has also been pleased to grant unto the Reverend Robert Hussey, B. D. the office and place of Regius Professor in Ecclesiastical History, in the University of Oxford.

Gwydyr-House, Whitehall, April 26, 1842.

Whereas by a certain Act of Parliament, made and passed in this present session, intituled "An Act for appointing Commissioners to inquire as to the issue, receipt, circulation, and possession of certain forged Exchequer Bills," it is, amongst other things, provided, that the Commissioners therein named shall give notice of their appointment and of their place or places of meeting in the London Gazette; now we, the undersigned, do hereby give notice, that we have been constituted and appointed by the said Act, Commissioners of Inquiry for the purpose of the said Act, and that we intend to proceed forthwith upon the inquiries which we are thereby directed to make, and shall hold our sittings at Gwydyr-House, Whitehall.

Devon.
Henry John Stephen.
Robt. Mitford.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 29, 1842.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 27th day of *April* 1842,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

HER Majesty having been pleased to appoint his Grace the Most Noble George Duke of Marlborough to be Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Oxford, and the Most Noble Charles William Marquess of Londonderry to be Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county palatine of Durham, they this day took the Oaths appointed to be taken thereupon, instead of the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 27th day of *April* 1842,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An

" An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifi-
" cations, the fourth report of the Commissioners
" of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues;" and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled " An Act to explain and amend " two several Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical " Commissioners for England," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the nineteenth day of April one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, in the words and figures following, that is to say:

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of your Majesty's reign, intituled " An Act to carry " into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth " report of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical " Duties and Revenues;" and of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of your Majesty's reign, intituled " An Act to explain and amend two several " Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners " for England," have prepared, and now humbly lay before your Majesty in Council, the following scheme, for making additional provision for the cure of souls, in certain parishes where such assistance is most required.

" Whereas by the first-recited Act it is enacted, that, except as therein otherwise specified, all the monies and revenues to be paid to us, and all the rents and profits of the lands, tithes, and other hereditaments vested and to be vested in us by and under the authority of the same Act, together with all accumulations of interest produced by and arising therefrom, shall be from time to time carried over by us to a common fund, and by payments or investments made out of such fund, or, if in any

case

case it be deemed more expedient, by means of an actual conveyance and assignment of such lands, tithes, or other hereditaments, or of a portion thereof, additional provision shall be made, by the authority therein provided, for the cure of souls in parishes where such assistance is most required, in such manner as shall, by the like authority, be deemed most conducive to the efficiency of the Established Church: provided always, that in making any such additional provision out of any tithes, or any lands or other hereditaments allotted or assigned in lieu of tithes, so vested or to be vested in us, or out of the rents and profits thereof, due consideration shall be had of the wants and circumstances of the places in which such tithes now arise or have heretofore arisen:

"And whereas, by virtue of the said recited Acts, and for the purposes thereof, certain lands, tithes, and other hereditaments have become vested in us, and divers monies and revenues, rents, and profits have been received by us, and other lands, tithes, and other hereditaments will become vested in us, and other monies and revenues, rents and profits will be yearly and every year receivable by us:

"And whereas, after having carefully considered how provision may best be made for the cure of souls, in conformity with the intent and meaning of the said Acts, it appears to us to be fit and proper, that grants should be made, either in augmentation of the incomes of, or towards providing fit houses of residence for, the incumbents of certain benefices and churches, with cure of souls, that is to say, being either parish churches, or churches or chapels with districts legally belonging or assigned thereto; in certain classes; subject to such limitations, as are herein-after mentioned, or as may from time to time be determined on: and we are of opinion,

"That

" That the first class should consist of grants, made unconditionally, to benefices or churches with cure of souls as aforesaid, being in public patronage, namely, in the patronage of your Majesty, either in right of the Crown or of the Duchy of Lancaster, of the Duke of Cornwall, of any archbishop or bishop, of any dean and chapter, dean, archdeacon, prebendary, or other dignitary or officer in any cathedral or collegiate church, or of any rector, vicar, or perpetual curate, as such ;

" That the second class should consist of grants, made to benefices or churches with cure of souls as aforesaid ; whether in public patronage as aforesaid, or in private patronage, namely, any patronage whatsoever other than as aforesaid ; upon condition of such grants being met by benefactions from other sources, either paid to us, on account of the same benefices or churches, or secured in perpetuity to the incumbents thereof ; and

" That the third class should consist of grants, made to benefices or churches with cure of souls as aforesaid, in consideration of their being situate within the places in which any of the tithes vested in us now arise, or in which the tithes in lieu of which any of the lands or other hereditaments vested in us were allotted or assigned have heretofore arisen :

" And whereas it also appears to us, upon considering the amount of the funds now applicable to the purposes of the said recited Acts, to be expedient, that such grants as aforesaid should, at present, be respectively limited in the manner following, that is to say ;

" In the first class,—To benefices and churches having a population of two thousand at the least,

least, and an average annual net income below one hundred and fifty pounds; and to the raising of such income as nearly as may be to that amount:

"In the second class,—To benefices and churches having a like amount of population, and an average annual net income below two hundred pounds; and

"In the third class,—So that such grants shall not, in any case, exceed the actual value of the tithes, or of the lands or other hereditaments allotted or assigned in lieu of tithes, in respect of which the same shall be made:

"And whereas by an Order of your Majesty in Council, issued under the authority of the first-recited Act, and bearing date the sixth day of October last, grants have already been made, in augmentation of the incomes of certain benefices and churches therein mentioned, falling within the said first class, subject to the aforesaid limitations in that behalf; and we have satisfied ourselves, after due inquiry, that the benefices and churches described in the schedule hereunto annexed marked A. fall within the same class, subject to the same limitations, and are fit and proper to be forthwith augmented by the respective amounts stated in the last column of the said schedule:

"And whereas there has been paid to us, on account of the benefice described in the schedule hereunto annexed marked B., from the source set opposite to the name thereof in the sixth column, the benefaction stated in the seventh column, and we have satisfied ourselves that the said benefice falls within the said second class, subject to the aforesaid limitations in that behalf, and is fit and proper to be forthwith augmented by the amount stated in the last column of the same schedule:

"And whereas the benefices and churches described

scribed in the schedule hereunto annexed marked C. are situate within the places set opposite to the names thereof respectively in the fifth column of the said schedule; and certain of the tithes so vested in us now arise in such places respectively; and after due inquiry and consideration, we have satisfied ourselves, that the same benefices and churches fall within the said third class, and are fit and proper to be forthwith augmented by the respective amounts stated in the last column of the same schedule, and may be so augmented consistently with the aforesaid limitation in that behalf:

"We, therefore, humbly recommend and propose, that there shall be paid by us, in each and every year, out of the monies and revenues, rents and profits aforesaid, to the incumbent for the time being of each of the benefices and churches so described in the said three several schedules, the fixed annual sum, which we have set opposite to the name thereof in the last column of the said schedules respectively; by equal half-yearly payments, on the first day of May and the first day of November in each year, and that the first of such payments shall be made on the first day of May next; and that whenever a vacancy, in any of the said benefices or churches, shall happen on any other day than the first day of May or the first day of November, the next half-yearly payment shall, in every such case, be apportioned between the incumbent making the vacancy or his representatives, and the incumbent succeeding to the benefice or church so becoming vacant, according to the time which shall have elapsed from the last day of payment to the day of the vacancy inclusive; and the proportions shall be paid to the respective parties accordingly.

"And we recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the further augmentation of any of such benefices or churches, if it

shall be deemed fit, when there shall be sufficient means for that purpose; and that if it shall appear to us to be expedient, at any future time, that instead of the annual sum then in a course of payment by us to the incumbent of any benefice, or instead of any part of such annual sum, any land, tithe, or other hereditament should be conveyed to such benefice in fee, nothing herein or in any other scheme contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing such a substitution; provided that no such change shall take effect before the then next vacancy of the benefice affected thereby, without the written consent of the then existing incumbent.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures for making better provision for the cure of souls, in conformity with the provisions of the said recited Acts, or either of them; or from declining to recommend a grant, in any case in which from special circumstances we shall be of opinion that such grant is not expedient."

SCHE-

SCHEDULE A.

Name of Benefice or Church.	Quality.	Diocese.	County.	Annual Grant.
				£
Altrincham, St. George, in Bowden	Perpetual curacy	Chester	Chester	48
Birkenshaw in Birstal	Perpetual curacy	Ripon	York	84
Bollington in Prestbury	District church	Chester	Chester	96
Bolton-le-Moors, Holy Trinity	District church	Chester	Lancaster	30
Bridgwater, Trinity	District church	Bath and Wells	Somerset	81
Buglawton, St. John the Evangelist, in Astbury	Perpetual curacy	Chester	Chester	87
Canterbury, St. Alphage	Rectory	Canterbury	Kent	57
with St. Mary Northgate	Vicarage			
Chacewater, St Paul, in Kenwyn	Perpetual curacy	Exeter	Cornwall	75
Cleckheaton, St. John, in Birstal	Perpetual curacy	Ripon	York	60
Cross Stone, in Halifax	Perpetual curacy	Ripon	York	30
Fewstone	Vicarage	Ripon	York	15
Flixton	Perpetual curacy	Chester	Lancaster	33
Goosnargh	Perpetual curacy	Chester	Lancaster	60
Haigh in Wigan	Perpetual curacy	Chester	Lancaster	72
Halesowen, Christ Church at the Quinton	Perpetual curacy	Worcester	Salop and Worcester	45
Heckmondwike, St. James, in Birstal	Perpetual curacy	Ripon	York	117
Hoghton, Holy Trinity, in Leyland	Perpetual curacy	Chester	Lancaster	96
Horsley	Vicarage	Gloucester & Bristol	Gloucester	12
Horton	Perpetual curacy	Durham	Northumberland	66
Leicester, St. Nicholas	Vicarage	Peterborough	Leicester	30
Lever, Little, in Bolton	Perpetual curacy	Chester	Lancaster	42
Manchester, All Souls	District church	Chester	Lancaster	126
Marsden in Almondbury	Perpetual curacy	Ripon	York	63
Mile-end, New-town, All Saints	Perpetual curacy	London	Middlesex	126
Newton, St. Mary, in Mottram	Perpetual curacy	Chester	Chester	120
Oldham, St. Peter, in Prestwick	Perpetual curacy	Chester	Lancaster	9
Ottery, St. Mary	Vicarage	Exeter	Devon	27
Thornton in Bradford	Perpetual curacy	Ripon	York	12
Tranmere, St. Catherine, in Bebington	District church	Chester	Lancaster	45
Whittle-le-Woods in Leyland	District church	Chester	Lancaster	114
Wrenbury	Perpetual curacy	Chester	Chester	6

SCHEDULE B.

1. Name of Benefice or Church.	2. Quality.	3. Diocese.	4. County.	5. Patronage.	6. Source of Benefaction.	7. Amount of Benefaction.	Annual Grant.
Olney.....	Vicarage	Lincoln	Bucks	Private	Earl of Dartmouth	£ 300	£ 17

1. Name of Benefice or Church.	2. Quality.	3. Diocese.	4. County.	5. Place in which Tithes arise.	Annual Grant.
					£
Asgarby	Perpetual Curacy	Lincoln	Lincoln	Asgarby Parish	15
Brentford, St. George..	Perpetual Curacy	London	Middlesex	Ealing Parish	9
Chardstock, All Saints..	District Church	Salisbury	Dorset	Chardstock Parish	15
Derry Hill	District Church	Salisbury	Wilts	Calne Parish	100
Milton, Great	Vicarage	Oxford	Oxford	Great Milton Parish	36
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Parish	12
Spaldwick	Vicarage	Ely	Huntingdon	Spaldwick Parish	[illegible]
Wilsford and Woodford	Vicarage	Salisbury	Wilts	Wilsford and Woodford Parish	17

And

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct, that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct, that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrars of the several dioceses of Canterbury, London, Durham, Bath and Wells, Chester, Ely, Exeter, Gloucester and Bristol, Lincoln, Oxford, Peterborough, Ripon, Salisbury, and Worcester.

Wm. L. Bathurst.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 27th day of *April* 1842,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report of the Commissioners "of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues;" and of another Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to explain and "amend two several Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a

scheme, bearing date the nineteenth day of April one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, in the words and figures following, that is to say:

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of your Majesty's reign, intituled " An Act to " carry into effect, with certain modifications, " the fourth report of the Commissioners of " Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues;" and of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of your Majesty's reign, intituled " An Act to explain and amend two " several Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical Com- " missioners for England," have prepared, and now humbly lay before your Majesty in Council, the following scheme, for making better provision for the perpetual curacies of Christ Church, in Birmingham, in the county of Warwick and diocese of Worcester; of Stowe, otherwise St. Chad, in the city and diocese of Lichfield; and of Wolviston, in the county and diocese of Durham:

" Whereas by the first-recited Act it is (amongst other things) enacted, that out of the endowments belonging to the suspended prebends in the cathedral church of Lichfield, such provision as shall be deemed fit shall, by the authority therein provided, be made for the perpetual curate of Christ Church in Birmingham for the time being; and it is by the secondly-recited Act declared and enacted, that the last-recited provisions apply to all the lands and tenements, tithes, and other hereditaments and endowments, vested or to be vested in us by or under the provisions of the said first recited Act, by reason of the vacancy of any canonry residentiary, or of any prebend dignity or office not residentiary, in the said Church:

" And whereas the said perpetual curacy of Christ

Christ Church, in Birmingham, was heretofore, in part, endowed with the prebend of Tachbrooke, in the said cathedral church of Lichfield; and the whole property of the said prebend is now vested in us, but the present proceeds thereof are of very small amount; and whereas certain lands tenements and hereditaments, lately belonging to the prebend of Wolvey, in the same church, were, by reason of the vacancy of the said prebend, vested in us by the first-recited Act, and the rents and profits thereof exceed the annual sum required in our opinion as an additional provision for the said perpetual curacy of Christ Church; and, after due inquiry and consideration, we have satisfied ourselves that it is fit and proper, that the said perpetual curacy should be augmented as herein-after specified:

"And whereas by an Order of your Majesty in Council, bearing date the sixth day of October in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, issued under the authority of the first-recited Act, we were authorised and directed to make a fixed annual payment of forty-two pounds to the incumbent for the time being of the said perpetual curacy of Stowe otherwise St. Chad, in Lichfield:

"And whereas the Honourable and Very Reverend Henry Edward John Howard, dean of Lichfield, being seised, in right of his deanery, of certain tithes arising within the township of Elmhurst, in the parish of Stowe, otherwise St. Chad, in Lichfield, of the annual value of twenty-five pounds or thereabouts, together with John Haworth of the city of Lichfield esquire, then lessee of the said tithes, did, on the twenty-eighth day of January last, with our consent under the said Acts, join in granting and releasing the said tithes, in immediate augmentation of the said perpetual curacy of Stowe; in consideration of our undertaking to recommend and propose a further augmentation, under the said Acts, of such an amount as, together with our re-

versionary interest in the said tithes, would be equal to their united then subsisting interest therein ; and it appears to us, after due consideration and calculation, to be just and proper, that a further annual grant of twelve pounds should accordingly be made to the said perpetual curacy of Stowe :

" And whereas the said perpetual curacy of Wolviston is situate within the parish of Billingham, in the county of Durham, and is in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Durham ; and the said dean and chapter did, previously to the passing of the said first-recited Act, grant and assign, in augmentation of the said perpetual curacy, certain lands, tenements and hereditaments, of the annual value of one hundred and twenty-six pounds or thereabouts, subject however to a lease thereof, which will expire in the month of May in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine :

" And whereas the tithes of the said parish of Billingham are now vested in us, under the provisions of the said first-recited Act, and the proceeds thereof exceed the last-mentioned annual value ; and it appears to us, after due consideration of the wants and circumstances of the said parish, to be expedient, that a temporary annual grant should be made to the said perpetual curacy of Wolviston, of equal amount to the prospective augmentation aforesaid :

" And whereas by a Scheme, bearing even date herewith, we have, under the authority of the said recited Act, recommended and proposed to your Majesty in Council, that grants, in augmentation of benefices, should be made in certain classes, and subject to certain limitations therein mentioned ; and the grants herein recommended and proposed fall within the provisions of the said Scheme :

" We, therefore, recommend and propose, that there shall be paid by us, out of the monies and revenues, rents, and profits, from time to time, applicable

cable to the purposes of the said recited Acts, in each and every year, to the incumbent for the time being of the said perpetual curacy of Christ Church, the fixed annual sum of one hundred and fifty pounds; and to the incumbent for the time being of the said perpetual curacy of Stowe otherwise St. Chad, but in lieu of and in full satisfaction for the said annual payment of forty-two pounds, the fixed annual sum of fifty-four pounds; and to the incumbent for the time being of the said perpetual curacy of Wolviston, but only for the time hereinafter limited, the fixed annual sum of one hundred and twenty-six pounds; by equal half-yearly payments in each case, on the first day of May and the first day of November in each year, but in the case of the said perpetual curacy of Wolviston not after the first day of May in the said year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine; and that the first of such payments shall in each case be made on the first day of May next; and that whenever a vacancy in any of the said perpetual curacies shall happen on any other day than the first day of May or the first day of November, the next half-yearly payment shall in each such case be apportioned, between the incumbent making the vacancy or his representatives, and the incumbent succeeding to the perpetual curacy so becoming vacant, according to the time which shall have elapsed from the last day of payment to the day of the vacancy inclusive, and the proportions shall be paid to the respective parties accordingly.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the said perpetual curacies, or any of them, in conformity with the provisions of the said Acts, or either of them."

And

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct, that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct, that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrars of the several dioceses of Durham, Lichfield, and Worcester.

Wm. L. Bathurst.

Buckingham-Palace, April 27, 1842.

This day had audiences of Her Majesty, the Baron de Cetto, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Bavaria, to deliver a letter from his Sovereign; the Count de Pollon, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Sardinia, to deliver a letter from his Sovereign; and Edward Everett, Esq. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America, to deliver a letter from the President:

To which audiences they were respectively introduced by the Earl of Aberdeen, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and conducted by Sir Robert Chester, Knt. Master of the Ceremonies.

White-

Whitehall, April 28, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting to His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, K. G. the offices of Governor and Constable of Her Majesty's Castle of Windsor, in the room of George Earl of Munster, deceased.

War-Office, 29th April 1842.

GARRISONS.

Major-General Sir Neil Douglas, K. C. B. to be Governor of Edinburgh Castle, vice Lieutenant-General Lord Greenock. Dated 1st April 1842.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

Easter Term, 1842.—*5th Victoria.*

26th April 1842.

This Court will, on Saturday the 14th day of May next, hold Sittings, and will proceed in disposing of the business now pending in the Special and New Trial Papers, and in giving Judgment in pending cases.

By the Court.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 3, 1842.

Buckingham-Palace, May 3, 1842.

LIST of Addresses of Congratulation, transmitted for presentation to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, on the occasion of the Birth of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and presented to His Royal Highness by the Right Honourable the Marquess of Exeter:

From the Lieutenant Governor, the Council, and Assembly of the island of Grenada and its dependencies.

From the Lieutenant Governor, the Freeholders, and other Inhabitants of the colony of Grenada.

From the President and Members of Her Majesty's Council for the Virgin Islands.

From the Citizens and Inhabitants of the city of Gloucester.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Kingston-upon-Thames, in the county of Surrey.

From the Bailiffs and other Inhabitants of Ellesmere and its neighbourhood.

From the Protestant Dissenters, Inhabitants of Truro, in the county of Cornwall.

From the Provost, Magistrates, Councillors, and Inhabitants of the royal burgh of Dingwall.

From

From the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of Merchant Venturers of the city of Bristol.
From the President and Fellows of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London.
From the President, Vice-Presidents, and Council of the Provincial Medical and Surgical Association.
From the Chancellor, Rector, Dean of Faculty, Principal, and Professors of the Marischal College and University of Aberdeen.
From the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.

Westminster, April 29, 1842.

THIS day, the Lords being met, a message was sent to the Honourable House of Commons by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, acquainting them, that *The Lords, authorised by virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal, signed by Her Majesty, for declaring Her Royal Assent to several Acts agreed upon by both Houses, do desire the immediate attendance of the Honourable House in the House of Peers to hear the Commission read*; and the Commons being come thither, the said Commission, empowering the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and several other Lords therein named, to declare and notify the Royal Assent to the said Acts, was read accordingly, and the Royal Assent given to

An Act to impose an additional duty on spirits, and to repeal the allowance on spirits made from malt only, in Ireland.

An Act to amend the laws for the importation of corn.

An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Edin-

burgh and Glasgow Railway, and to grant further powers to the Company of Proprietors thereof.

An Act for granting more effectual powers for lighting with gas the town of Nottingham, and several parishes and places adjacent thereto.

An Act for taking down the market-house in the town of St. Austell, in the county of Cornwall, and for erecting a more convenient market-house instead thereof, for providing a new market-place, and for increasing and regulating the markets and fairs within the same town.

Whitehall, April 28, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to issue a new Commission of Lieutenancy for the city of London, constituting and appointing the several persons under mentioned to be Her Majesty's Commissioners for that purpose, viz:—The Right Honourable Sir John Pirie, Bart., Lord Mayor of the city of London, and the Lord Mayor of the said city for the time being; Sir Claudius Stephen Hunter, Bart., Sir Matthew Wood, Bart., Sir William Heygate, Bart., Anthony Brown, Matthias Prime Lucas, William Thompson, Esqrs., Sir John Key, Bart., Sir Peter Laurie, Knt., Charles Farebrother, William Taylor Copeland, and Thomas Kelly, Esqrs., Sir John Cowan, Bart., Samuel Wilson, Esqr., Sir Chapman Marshall, Knt., Thomas Johnson, Esqr. Charles Ewan Law, Esqr., Recorder of the city of London, and the Recorder of the said city for the time being; Thomas Wood, John Lainson, John Humphery, William Magnay, Michael Gibbs, and John Johnson, Esqrs., Sir George Carroll, Knt., John Kinnersley Hooper, Esqr., Sir James Duke, Knt., and Thomas Farncombe, Esqr., Aldermen of the city of London, and the Aldermen of the

the said city, for the time being; Sir James Shaw, Bart., Chamberlain of the city of London, and the Chamberlain of the said city for the time being; the Town Clerk of the city of London for the time being; John Mirehouse, Esqr., Common Serjeant of the city of London, and the Common Serjeant of the said city for the time being; Thomas Price, Richard Brook, William Sandell Angell, John Lorkin, Thomas Corney, David Allan, William Curling, John Downes, James Frisby, William Green, Richard Hicks, Walter Anderson Peacock, Robert Westwood, Thomas Quested Finnis, James Ramshaw, William Stevens, John Atkinson, James Southby Bridge, John Brown, Edward Godson, Thomas Pewtress, Joshua Thomas Bedford, Henry John Elmes, John William Goss, William Muddell, Henry Prichard, Benjamin Stubbing, Henry Smith, Thomas Watkins, and George Wright, Esqrs., Deputies of the city of London, and the Deputies thereof for the time being; John Garratt, Edward Tickner, Robert Williams, James Brogden, and Stephen Edward Thornton, Esqrs., Sir Thomas Neave, Bart., Jeremiah Olive, Jeremiah Harman, Isaac Solly, Andrew Loughnan, Abel Chapman, Cornelius Buller, William Ward, and Melvil Wilson, Esqrs., Sir John Henry Pelly, Bart., William Cotton, Robert Barclay, Edward Henry Chapman, Henry Davidson, Charles Pascoe Grenfell, Abel Lewes Gower, Thomson Hankey, junr., John Oliver Hanson, John Benjamin Heath, Kirkman Daniel Hodgson, Charles Frederick Huth, Alfred Latham, James Malcolmson, James Morris, Sheffield Neave, George Warde Norman, John Horsley Palmer, James Pattison, Christopher Pearse, Henry James Prescott, and Charles Pole, Esqrs., Sir John Rae Read, Bart., William R. Robinson, Humphrey St. John Mildmay, Bonamy Dobree, John Gellebrand Hubbard, Thomas Charles Smith, Thomas Matthias

Weguelin, and George Lyall, Esqrs., Sir James Law Lushington, K.C.B., William Wigram, Hugh Lindsay, and William Stanley Clarke, Esqrs., Sir Robert Campbell, Bart., John Loch, Charles Mills, John Petty Muspratt, Henry Alexander, and Henry St. George Tucker, Esqrs., Sir William Young, Bart., Henry Shank, and John Cotton, Esqrs., Patrick Vans Agnew, Esqr. C.B., John Shepherd and Francis Warden, Esqrs., Sir Henry Willock, Knt., James Weir Hogg, Martin Tucker Smith, and William Henry Sykes, Esqrs., Sir Jeremiah Bryant, Knt., William Henry Chichely Plowden, Archibald Robertson, William Astell, William Butterworth Bayley, and Russell Ellice, Esqrs., Archibald Galloway, Esq., C.B., Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B., John Masterman, Charles Franks, Henry Berens, James Whatman Bosanquet, and Philip Pleydell Bouverie, Esqrs., Sir Richard Plumptre Glyn, Bart., Matthew Harrison, Henry Lannoy Hunter, Ebenezer Fuller Maitland, Charles John Manning, Price Pearse, jun., John Thornton, Edward Vaux, John Willing Warren, George Whitmore, Robert King, Henry Hild Nicholl, William Pole, and Frederick Reade, Esqrs., Baron de Tessier, George Smith Thornton, Abraham Robarts, George Carr Glyn, George Richards, Jonathan Muckleston Key, Theophilus Green, George Henry Hahn, Abraham John Valpy, Robert Seeley, and John Murray, Esqrs., Sir Charles Price, Bart., Sir William Henry Poland, Knt., Benjamin Barnard, George Woodfall, Thomas Alers Hankey, and John Gore, Esqrs., Sir Moses Montefiore, Knt., Samuel James Capper, Henry Butterworth, Edward Tyrrell, William Croft, John Alexander Hankey, and George Rakes, Esqrs., Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart., Charles Bosanquet, James Anderton, Daniel Britten, George Dodd, Francis Bligh Hookey, William Hughes Hughes, George Meek, Ambrose Moore, Joseph Oldham, jun., William Matthew Thistleton Dyer, William

Ven

Venables, Josiah Wilson, Alfred Wilson, Cornelius Lea Wilson, Edward Lawford, Peter Laurie, Edward Wilson, Richard Lea Wilson, Robert Ellis, William Peters, James Walkinshaw, Joseph Somes, jun., Samuel Gregson, William Hughes Hughes, jun., Alexander Rogers, George Magnay, John Masterman, jun., Daniel Mildred, Frederick Mildred, John Meek Britten, Richard Lambert Jones, David Williams Wire, Charles Pearson, Thomas Saunders, and James Cosmo Melville, Esqrs.

Whitehall, April 25, 1842.

The Queen has been graciously pleased, upon the nomination of his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England, to appoint Edward Howard Gibbon, Esq. Mowbray Herald of Arms Extraordinary.

Foreign-Office, May 2, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. John Godfrey Nagel as Consul, at Sierra Leone, for the Free Hanseatic city of Hamburgh.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 6, 1842.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 27th day of *April* 1842,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the nineteenth day of April one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, in the words and figures following, that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of your Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues," have prepared, and now humbly lay before your Majesty in Council, the following scheme, for uniting the two medieties of the rectory of Claypole, in the diocese of Lincoln.

"Whereas

" Whereas it is by the said recited Act enacted, that, with respect to any parish in which both the profits and the spiritual charge are divided between two or more incumbents, each having a mediety or portion of the benefice, a plan or plans may be framed by the bishop of the diocese, with the consent of the patron or patrons, and so as not to prejudice the interests of any existing incumbent, for constituting any of such portions separate benefices, or for consolidating two or more of such portions into one benefice to be held by one incumbent, or for making such other arrangements as he may judge likely to promote the efficient discharge of pastoral duties in such parishes; and any such plan may be carried into effect by the authority hereinafter provided;

" And whereas the Right Rev. John Bishop of Lincoln, by virtue of the said recited provisions, has duly prepared and submitted to us a plan in the words and figures following, that is to say;

' Whereas by an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held the third and fourth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues," it is enacted, that with respect to any parish in which both the profits and the spiritual charge are divided between two or more incumbents, each having a mediety or portion of the benefice, a plan or plans may be framed by the bishop of the diocese, with the consent of the patron or patrons, and so as not to prejudice the interests of any existing incumbent for constituting any of such portions separate benefices, or for consolidating two or more of such portions into one benefice to be held by one incumbent, or for making such other arrangements as he may judge likely to promote the efficient discharge of pastoral duties in such parishes, and any such plan may be carried into

into effect by the authority therein provided; and whereas the parish of Claypole, in the diocese and archdeaconry of Lincoln, is a rectory with cure of souls, and consists of two medieties, one called the North Mediety, and the other called the South Mediety, both of which are in the patronage of John Pemberton Plumptre, of Fredville, in the county of Kent, Esquire, and have hitherto usually been held by different incumbents, and are now so held; and whereas it appears to me to be expedient, and likely to promote the efficient discharge of the pastoral duties in the said parish of Claypole, that the said medieties should be united and form one benefice; I, John Bishop, of Lincoln, with the consent of the said John Pemberton Plumptre, testified by his having signed and sealed this plan, do hereby recommend and propose, that when either of the said two medieties shall become vacant, if the rector of the other mediety shall be presented and inducted thereto, the said two medieties shall forthwith, after such induction, become and be permanently united, and shall form one benefice to all intents and purposes, and shall for ever thereafter be held by one incumbent, but if the spiritual person presented to the mediety so first becoming vacant, shall be other than the then rector of the other mediety, he shall take the same, subject to the provision hereinafter contained, and every future incumbent thereof shall take the same subject to the same provision, that is to say; that upon the vacancy of the second mediety, the then rector of the first mediety shall forthwith, without any presentation, institution, induction or other proceeding whatsoever, become and be rector of both the said two medieties, and the same shall forthwith become and be permanently united, and shall form one benefice to all intents and purposes, and shall for ever thereafter be held by one incumbent.' *J. Lincoln.* (L.S.)

John Pemberton Plumptre. (L.S.)

"And

" And whereas the arrangement proposed in the said plan appears to us likely to promote the efficient discharge of the pastoral duties of the said parish of Claypole; we, therefore, humbly recommend and propose, that the said plan be carried into effect accordingly."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct, that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Lincoln.

Wm. L. Bathurst.

St. James's-Palace, May 4, 1842.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Cresswell Cresswell, Esq. one of the Justices of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 10, 1842.

St. James's-Palace, May 4, 1842.

THE following Addresses, upon the occasion of the Birth of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, were this day presented to Her Majesty, at the Levee:

From the President and Members of Her Majesty's Council for the Virgin Islands. Presented by Mr. Colquhoun, Colonial Agent.

From the Speaker and Members of the Honourable House of Assembly of the island of Dominica. Presented by Mr. Colquhoun.

From the Speaker and Members of the General Assembly, Representatives of the Inhabitants of the island of Saint Vincent and its dependencies. Presented by Mr. Colquhoun.

From the Members of the House of Assembly of the ancient and loyal colony of Nevis. Presented by Mr. Colquhoun.

From the Inhabitants, European and Native, of the town and island of Bombay, in the East Indies.

From the Inhabitants of Madras, of different Customs, Creeds, and Forms of Worship.

From the Roman Catholics of Calcutta.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Sunderland. Presented by Sir Hedworth Williamson, Mayor, accompanied by Mr. David Barclay.

From

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the town of Shrewsbury. Presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Tomline.

From the Gentry, Clergy, and other Inhabitants of the town of Shrewsbury. Presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Tomline.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Maidstone. Presented by Mr. Alexander Randall, Mayor, and a Deputation.

From the Mayor, Magistrates, Clergy, and other Inhabitants of Hastings and Saint Leonards, in the county of Sussex. Presented by Mr. William Duke, Mayor, accompanied by Mr. F. Smith, Alderman, Mr. J. G. Shorter, Town Clerk, and Mr. Robert Hollond, M.P.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Colchester. Presented by Mr. Henry Vint, Mayor, accompanied by the Members for the borough, Mr. George Bawtree, Alderman, and Mr. John Mann, Town Councillor.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the ancient and loyal borough of Ludlow, in the county of Salop. Presented by the Mayor, accompanied by Mr. Beriah Botfield, M.P. and Mr. George Anderson, Alderman.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Wenlock, in the county of Salop. Presented by Mr. Richard Thursfield, Mayor, accompanied by the Honourable G. C. W. Forester.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, the Council of the borough of Lyme Regis, in the county of Dorset, and others, Inhabitants of the said borough. Presented by Mr. W. M. Tartt, Mayor, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Bayly, K.H. and Mr. W. Pinney, M.P.

From the Vicar, Churchwardens, Inhabitants, and Visiters of Great Malvern. Presented by the Honourable Major-General Henry Beauchamp

Lygon, M.P. and Frederick Winn Knight, Esq. M. P.

From the Queen's St. Leonard's Archers.

From the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland. Presented by the Duke of Leinster, Chairman, accompanied by the Marquess of Downshire, Lord Fitzgerald, and Mr. Purcell.

Downing-Street, May 10, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint P. R. Marillier, Esq. to the office of Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate for the district of Somerset, in the colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

Foreign-Office, May 10, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. James Hagarty, as Consul at Liverpool for the United States of America.

Crown-Office, May 10, 1842.

MEMBER returned to serve in this present PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Brighton.

The Honourable Alfred Hervey, commonly called Lord Alfred Hervey, in the room of Isaac Newton Wigney, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 13, 1842.

Board of Green Cloth, St. James's-Palace, May 13, 1842.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the carriages coming to Her Majesty's Drawing-Room, on Thursday the 19th of May, are to fall into the line at the top of St. James's-street, come down the left hand side, and enter at the iron gate nearest to the Palace, set down at the Arcade, return by the iron gate nearest to Marlborough-house, and pass through Pall-mall into St. James's-square, by George-street. When called, they are to pass from St. James's-square, by Charles-street, into Regent-street, Jermyn-street, come down St. James's-street as before, take up, and go away through Pall-mall.

No hackney carriages will be permitted to come within the gates.

For all persons having the privilege of the *entrée*, tickets will be delivered at the Board of Green Cloth, on Tuesday next, between the hours of eleven and three o'clock; their carriages are to enter the gate at Constitution-hill, proceed down St. James's-park, through Stable-yard, into the Ambassadors'-court, set down, and go out into Cleveland-row. The carriages of the Ambassadors, Foreign Ministers, Cabinet Ministers, and Great Officers of State may afterwards wait in the Ambassadors'-court, and those of all other persons

sons having the *entrée* may wait in Stable-yard or St. James's-park till called; they are then to take up in the same order as they had set down, and pass away up the left hand side of St. James's-street.

No carriage will be admitted with company a second time with the same ticket, to prevent which, it must be produced at Constitution-hill-gate, and Stable-yard-gate also, where a corner of it will be torn off by the Marshalmen in attendance; and no person can be allowed the privilege of the *entrée* by any other approach to the Palace than the gates last mentioned.

LIVERPOOL, Lord Steward.

Whitehall, May 11, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to nominate, constitute, and appoint John Russell, Esq. to be one of the Ordinary Clerks of Session in Scotland, in the room of James Fergusson, Esq. deceased.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 17, 1842.

Buckingham-Palace, May 17, 1842.

LIST of Addresses of Congratulation, transmitted for presentation to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, on the occasion of the Birth of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and presented to His Royal Highness by the Right Honourable the Marquess of Exeter:

From the Inhabitants of the county of Worcester.
From the President and Members of Her Majesty's Council for the Virgin Islands.
From the Speaker and Members of the House of Assembly of the island of St. Vincent.
From the Inhabitants of the western district of Canada.
From the President, Officers, and Members of the Charitable Society of St. George, of Quebec, in the province of Canada.
From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the ancient and loyal city of Worcester.
From the Mayor, Magistrates, Clergy, and other Inhabitants of the city of Worcester.
From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Wenlock, in the county of Salop.
From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Maidstone.
From the Mayor, Aldermen, Councillors, and Inha-

habitants of the borough of Andover, in the county of Southampton.

From the Inhabitants of the borough of Andover.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Sunderland.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, the Council of the borough of Lyme Regis, in the county of Dorset, and others, inhabitants of the same borough.

From the Magistrates, Clergy, and other Inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Stourbridge.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the ancient and loyal borough of Ludlow, in the county of Salop.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Colchester.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the borough of Saffron Walden.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the borough of Oswestry.

From the Inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Oswestry.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the town of Shrewsbury.

From the Gentry, Clergy, and other Inhabitants of the town of Shrewsbury.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, Burgesses, and Inhabitants of the borough of Bideford, in the county of Devon.

From the Vicar, Churchwardens, Inhabitants, and Visiters of Great Malvern.

From the Mayor, Council, and others, Inhabitants of the borough of Cardiff.

From the Mayor, Magistrates, Clergy, and other Inhabitants of Hastings and St. Leonard's, in the county of Sussex.

From the Queen's St. Leonard's Archers.

From the President, Council, and Fellows of the Statistical Society of London.

West-

Westminster, May 13, 1842.

THIS day, the Lords being met, a message was sent to the Honourable House of Commons by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, acquainting them, that *The Lords, authorised by virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal, signed by Her Majesty, for declaring Her Royal Assent to several Acts agreed upon by both Houses, do desire the immediate attendance of the Honourable House in the House of Peers to hear the Commission read;* and the Commons being come thither, the said Commission, empowering the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and several other Lords therein named, to declare and notify the Royal Assent to the said Acts, was read accordingly, and the Royal Assent given to

An Act for raising the sum of nine millions one hundred thousand pounds, by Exchequer Bills, for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

An Act to continue, until the end of the session of Parliament next after the thirty-first day of July one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, certain of the allowances of the duty of Excise on soap used in manufactures.

An Act for preventing, until the first day of May one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, ships clearing out from any port in British North America, or in the settlement of Honduras, from loading any part of their cargo of timber upon deck.

An Act to extend an Act, passed in the fourth and fifth years of Her present Majesty, for enabling Her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods to purchase certain lands for Victoria-park.

An Act to empower the Commissioners of Her

Majesty's Woods to form a new opening from the Knightsbridge road into Hyde-park, and a new opening from High-street, Kensington, into an intended new road across the Palace-green; and for annexing a piece of extra-parochial ground in the Royal-garden to the respective parishes of St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, and St. Mary, Paddington, in several portions.

An Act to explain and amend the Acts regulating the sale of parish property; and to make further provision for the discharge of debts, liabilities, and engagements incurred by or on behalf of parishes.

An Act to enable the Birmingham and Derby Junction Railway Company to raise a further sum of money.

An Act to facilitate the raising of capital for the completion of the Bolton and Preston Railway.

An Act to facilitate arrangements consequent upon the dissolution of the Stanhope and Tyne Railroad Company, and to incorporate some of the proprietors, for the purpose of continuing the working of a part of the railway belonging to the said company.

An Act to alter and amend some of the provisions of the Act relating to the Sheffield, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Manchester Railway.

An Act to alter, amend, extend, and enlarge the powers and provisions of an Act relating to the Great North of England, Clarence, and Hartlepool Junction Railway, in the county of Durham.

An Act to amend two Acts relating to the Cheltenham and Great Western Union Railway.

An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr Railway, and to grant further powers to the Company of Proprietors thereof.

An Act for improving the navigation of the river Severn from the entrance lock of the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal, and from the entrance lock of the Herefordshire and Gloucestershire Canal, in the county

county of Gloucester, to Gladder or Whitehouse-brook, in the county of Worcester.

An Act for granting further powers to the Company of Proprietors of the Birmingham and Liverpool Junction Canal Navigation.

An Act to extend the provisions of an Act, of the seventh year of the reign of King William the Fourth, relative to the pier of Granton, in the county of Edinburgh.

An Act for erecting a market-house, and for regulating the market within the borough and town of Great Torrington, in the county of Devon.

An Act for paving, lighting, watching, cleansing, and otherwise improving the town of Weston-super-mare, in the county of Somerset, and for establishing a market therein.

An Act for amending an Act relating to the paving and sewerage of the town of Liverpool, in the county palatine of Lancaster.

An Act for draining certain fen lands and low grounds in the parishes of Cottenham, Rampton, and Willingham, in the county of Cambringe.

An Act for regulating legal proceedings by or against the Northern Coal Mining Company; for enabling the Company to appoint one Board of Directors in lieu of two independent Boards; and for removing restrictions in the choice of Directors.

An Act for maintaining and repairing the road from Glasgow to Redburn-bridge, and a branch road leading therefrom.

And seven private Acts.

Foreign Office, April 12, 1842.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Michael Linning Melville, Esq. in the room of Walter William Lewis, Esq. deceased, to be Her Majesty's Commissary Judge in the Mixed British and Foreign Courts of Commission established at Sierra Leone, under the Treaties and Conventions concluded with Spain, Portugal, Brazil, and the Netherlands, for the Suppression of the Slave Trade.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 20, 1842.

Whitehall, May 18, 1842.

THE Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Laurence Peel, Esq. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta.

Whitehall, May 20, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto James-Pringle Riach, Esq. attached to Her Majesty's Mission in Persia, and Surgeon in the service of the East India Company, on the Bombay Establishment, Her royal licence and permission, that he may ac-

accept and wear the insignia of the Royal Persian Order of the Lion and Sun, of the first class, which His Majesty the Shah of Persia hath been pleased to confer upon him, in testimony of His Majesty's approbation of his conduct while formerly in the actual service of the Shah; and that he may enjoy all the rights and privileges thereunto annexed; provided, nevertheless, that Her Majesty's said licence and permission doth not authorize the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these realms:

And also to command, that Her Majesty's said concession and especial mark of Her royal favour be registered, together with the relative documents, in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 24, 1842.

Downing-Street, May 23, 1842.

THE Queen has been pleased to appoint Adolphus William Young, Esq. to be Sheriff of the Colony of New South Wales.

Whitehall, May 23, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Rev. Alexander Gardner to the church and parish of Lethnot, in the presbytery of Brechin and county of Forfar, vacant by the death of the Rev. Alexander Symers.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 27, 1842.

Whitehall, May 25, 1842.

ADDRESSES from the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, thanking Her Majesty for the munificent grant of £2000, for the reformation of the Highlands and Islands, and congratulations on the birth of the Prince, having been transmitted by the Most Honourable John Marquess of Bute, Her Majesty's Commissioner, to the Right Honourable Sir James Robert George Graham, Bart. one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, were by him presented to the Queen; which Addresses Her Majesty was pleased to receive very graciously.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 31, 1842.

Buckingham-Palace, May 29, 1842.

LIST of Addresses of Congratulation, transmitted for presentation to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, on the occasion of the Birth of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and presented to His Royal Highness by the Right Honourable the Marquess of Exeter:

From the Legislative Assembly of the United States of the Ionian Islands.

From the President and other Members of the Board of Council of St. Vincent.

From the Members of the Board of Council of the Island of Montserrat.

From the Landholders and Inhabitants of the county of Limerick.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Kilkenny.

From the Inhabitants of the borough of Denbigh.

From the Deputies from the several Congregations of Protestant Dissenters of the three denominations, Presbyterian, Independent, and Baptist, in and within twelve miles of London.

St. James's-Palace, May 30, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Charlotte Duchess of Norfolk to be one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber in Ordinary to Her Majesty, in the room of Sarah Dowager Lady Lyttelton, resigned.

St. James's-Palace, May 30, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Charlotte Viscountess Canning to be one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber in Ordinary to Her Majesty, in the room of Susan Countess of Dalhousie, resigned.

Foreign-Office, May 31, 1842.

It is hereby notified, that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received a dispatch, dated the 16th ultimo, from Her Majesty's Minister at Mexico, containing the copy of a Proclamation, said to have been issued by the President of the Republic of Texas, to the following effect:

Official.

By the President of the Republic of Texas.

A Proclamation of Blockade.

To all to whom these presents shall come: Know ye that I, Samuel Houston, President of the Republic of Texas, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, by virtue of my authority and the power vested in me by law, and for the purpose of more effectually prosecuting the war in which Texas is now engaged with Mexico, do hereby order, decree, and

and proclaim, that all the ports of the Republic of Mexico on the eastern coast, from Tabasco, in the state of Tabasco, to Matamoros, in the state of Tamaulipas, including those ports and comprising the mouth of the Rio Grande del Norte, and the Brazos Santiago, and all the inlets, estancias, and passes on the said eastern coast of Mexico, and, from and after the date of this Proclamation, in a state of actual and absolute blockade by the armed vessels of the nation.

And for the purpose of carrying this Order, Decree, and Proclamation into complete effect, an armed naval force now is, and will be continued to be, kept at or near the said ports, inlets, and passes of the eastern coast of Mexico, entirely sufficient to enforce this Decree. For any breach or effort at breach of this blockade, the offending vessel and cargo will be liable to confiscation, and the officers and mariners of such vessel will be subject to the penalties attached to a breach of blockade.

This Decree shall take effect, as to vessels sailing from New Orleans, within three days after its publication in that city, and within five days as to any neutral port in the Gulf of Mexico, within twenty days as to any port in the United States north of the Gulf of Mexico, and in forty-five days as to vessels from any ports in Europe.

In witness whereof I have hereunto affixed my hand, and the great seal of this Republic, at the city of Houston, this twenty-sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1842, and of the independence of the Republic, the seventh.

(Signed) SAMUEL HOUSTON.

Signed by the President,
(Signed) ANSON JONES, Secretary of State.

Foreign-Office, May 31, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Timothy Darling as Consul for the United States of America, at Nassau, in the island of New Providence.

Crown-Office, May 31, 1842.

MEMBER returned to serve in this present PARLIAMENT.

County of Londonderry.

Robert Bateson, of Belvoir-park, in the county of Down, Esq. in the room of Sir Robert Bateson, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

Trinity Term.—5th Victoria.

Monday, the 30th day of May 1842.

This Court will, on Friday the 17th day of June next, and on Saturday the 18th day of the same month, and also on Wednesday the 22d, Thursday the 23d, Friday the 24th, and Saturday the 25th days of the same month, and on Thursday the 30th day of the same month, hold Sittings, and will proceed in disposing of the business pending in the New Trial and Special Papers.

By the Court.

Read in open Court, Monday,
May 30, 1842,
Stepn. Richards, Master.

TREA-

TREASURY WARRANT.

WHEREAS by an Act, passed in the third and fourth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the regulation of the duties of postage," it is enacted, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Postmaster General to charge on all letters conveyed by the post, between places within any of Her Majesty's colonies, or conveyed by packet boats, between one part of Her Majesty's dominions and another part of the same dominions, or between Her Majesty's dominions and foreign parts, or between one port in any foreign country, and another port in the same, or any other foreign country, where post communications shall be established, and where rates of postage have not hitherto been authorized by law; and also to charge on all letters conveyed by any vessels to or from any of the colonies, or between any of the colonies, or between any of the colonies and a foreign port, and on all letters which shall be brought by the master of any vessel to the post office in any of the colonies, such rates of postage as the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by warrant under their hands, shall from time to time direct; and by the same Act, power is given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by warrant under their hands, to alter and fix any of the rates of British postage, or inland postage, payable by law, on the transmission by the post of foreign or colonial letters, or newspapers, or of any other printed papers, and to subject the same to rates of postage according to the weight thereof, and a scale of weight to be contained in such warrant; and from time to time, by warrant as aforesaid, to alter or repeal any such altered rates, and make and establish any new or other rates in lieu thereof; and by warrant as aforesaid, to appoint at what time the rates that might be payable were to be paid;

and it is provided that the power thereby given, to alter and fix rates of postage, should extend to any increase or reduction, or remission of postage; and whereas by a warrant under the hands of three of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated the 31st day of December 1841, the said Commissioners did, in exercise of the power for such purpose vested in them by the said recited Act, amongst other things direct, that on every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, transmitted by packet boat between any ports or places on the western coast of South America (in addition to any other rates payable under the said warrant, for the transmission by packet boat to or from the northern or eastern coast of the Isthmus of Panama), there should be charged and taken a packet rate of one shilling; and by the said warrant, progressive and additional rates were made chargeable on such letters as aforesaid, if exceeding half an ounce in weight. Now we, the undersigned, being three of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, do, in further exercise of the power or authority in us for such purpose vested, in and by the said recited Act, and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf by this warrant under our hands, order and direct that on every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, transmitted direct by British packet boat between any port in Spain, and any port in Madeira, the Canary Islands, or the Azores (without passing through the United Kingdom), there shall be charged and taken a packet rate of one shilling; and on every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, transmitted direct by British packet boat, between any port in Spain, and any port (whether British or foreign) in the West Indies, or on the northern or eastern coast of the Isthmus of Panama, or elsewhere on the eastern coast of north or south America (without passing through the United Kingdom), there shall be charged and taken a packet rate of two shillings.

And

And we further direct, that if any letter, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, so transmitted as aforesaid, between Spain and any port or place on the northern or eastern coast of the Isthmus of Panama, or eastern coast of North or South America, shall be also transmitted by packet boat between any ports or places on the western coast of South America, there shall be charged and taken thereon (in addition to the said packet rate of two shillings hereby made payable), the western coast packet rate of one shilling, payable on such letters under the said recited warrant.

And we further direct, that on every letter transmitted as is mentioned in this warrant exceeding half an ounce in weight, there shall be charged and taken progressive and additional rates of postage according to the scale of weight and number of rates in the said Act contained as to letters, estimating and charging each additional rate at the sum which any such letter would be charged with under this warrant if not exceeding half an ounce in weight.

And we further direct, that the Postmaster General may in his discretion cause the postage of any letters transmitted as is mentioned in this warrant to be paid on being put into the post office, or on being delivered to an officer of the post office, to be forwarded by the post.

And we further direct, that nothing contained in this warrant shall be deemed or construed, to annul, prejudice or affect any of the exemptions and privileges granted by the said recited Act, or by an Act, made and passed in the first year of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the management of the Post Office," and that all such exemptions and privileges shall remain in full force.

And whereas by the said Act it is enacted that the Postmaster General, with the consent of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, may allow colonial newspapers to pass by the post between

places

places within any of her Majesty's colonies, or by packet boat or private ship from one colony to another colony, whether through the United Kingdom or not; and also allow foreign newspapers to pass through the United Kingdom, either to Her Majesty's colonies or from one foreign country to another foreign country, by packet boat or private ship; and also allow British newspapers to be sent to the colonies through a foreign country, and colonial newspapers to be sent through a foreign country to the United Kingdom free of postage, or subject to such rates of postage, and under all such regulations and restrictions as the Postmaster General, with such consent as aforesaid, may think fit.

And whereas by a warrant under the hands of three of the Commissioners of the Treasury, dated the 31st day of August now last, the said Commissioners did direct the several rates of postage therein mentioned to be charged and paid on printed newspapers conveyed between the several places therein named, and did also direct that all printed colonial newspapers might be conveyed between any of Her Majesty's colonies by packet boat free of postage, and by private ships at a sea rate of one penny each.

Now we, the undersigned, in further exercise of the several powers and authorities vested in us by the said Act, do hereby direct that on every printed newspaper (whether British, colonial, or foreign), conveyed direct by packet boat or private ship between any port in Her Majesty's colonies, and any foreign port, and on every printed newspaper (whether British, colonial, or foreign), conveyed direct by packet boat between one foreign port and any other foreign port (but without in either case passing through the United Kingdom, and where such rate as after mentioned has not been already fixed for the conveyance of such newspaper by the said warrant of the 31st day of August last), there shall be charged

and

and paid a sea postage of two pence, provided that nothing herein contained shall prejudice or affect the right to send printed colonial newspapers by packet boat between any of Her Majesty's colonies free of postage, and by private ships at a sea rate of one penny each as before mentioned.

And we further direct, that no printed newspapers shall be conveyed by packet boat or private ship at the rate of postage herein set forth, unless the same shall be sent without a cover, or in a cover open at the sides, and there be no word or communication printed on the paper after its publication, or upon the cover thereof, nor any writing or marks upon it, or upon the cover of it, except the name and address of the person to whom sent, nor any paper or thing enclosed in or with any such paper.

And we further direct, that the terms and expressions used in this present warrant shall be construed to have the like meaning in all respects as they would have had if inserted in the said recited Act.

And we further direct, that this warrant shall come into operation on the 1st day of June 1842.

Provided always, and we hereby declare and direct, that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners, for the time being, of Her Majesty's Treasury, or any three of them, by warrant under their hands, at any time hereafter to alter or repeal any of the rates hereby fixed, or the regulations hereby made, and to make and establish any new or other rates or regulations in lieu thereof, and, from time to time, to appoint at what time the rates that may be payable are to be paid.

Whitehall, Treasury-chambers, the 27th day of May 1842,

J. MILNES GASKELL.
ALEX. PRINGLE.
JOHN YOUNG.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 3, 1842.

Westminster, May 31, 1842.

THIS day, the Lords being met, a message was sent to the Honourable House of Commons by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, acquainting them, that *The Lords, authorised by virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal, signed by Her Majesty, for declaring Her Royal Assent to several Acts agreed upon by both Houses, do desire the immediate attendance of the Honourable House in the House of Peers to hear the Commission read;* and the Commons being come thither, the said Commission, empowering the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and several other Lords therein named, to declare and notify the Royal Assent to the said Acts, was read accordingly, and the Royal Assent given to

An Act to repeal the present, and impose and allow new, countervailing duties and drawbacks of Excise on mixtures and preparations made with spirits when removed from or into England, Scotland, or Ireland, respectively; and to suspend, for a limited time, so much of an Act of the present session as repeals the allowance on spirits made from malt only in Ireland.

An Act to alter and amend the law relating to ecclesiastical houses of residence.

An

An Act for consolidating the Queen's Bench, Fleet, and Marshalsea Prisons, and for regulating the Queen's Prison.

An Act for improving the Dublin police.

An Act to continue, until the thirty-first day of July one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, and to the end of the then session of Parliament, the several Acts for regulating turnpike roads in Ireland.

An Act for authorizing the Saundersfoot Railway and Harbour Company to make an extension of their present railway, and also to make two branches from such railway, respectively, within the county of Pembroke, and for extending the provisions of the Act relating to the said company.

An Act to alter, amend, and enlarge the powers and provisions of the Acts relating to the London and Blackwall Railway.

An Act to repeal an Act, passed in the sixteenth year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Third, for enlarging the floating dock within the port of Bristol, and for other works connected therewith.

An Act to alter, amend, and enlarge the powers and provisions of the several Acts relating to the Ellesmere and Chester Canal Navigation.

An Act for making a pier at Gosport, in the parish of Alverstoke, in the county of Southampton.

An Act for incorporating the Equitable Gas Light Company, and for more effectually lighting with gas certain parishes and places within the city and liberty of Westminster and the western parts of the metropolis, and other parishes and places in the county of Middlesex.

An Act to improve, repair, and maintain certain roads in the counties of Lanark, Stirling, and Dumbarton, and to make and maintain a new line of road in connection therewith.

An Act for more effectually maintaining and repairing certain roads in the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincardine, and for making certain new roads in the said counties, or some of them.

And three private Acts.

St. James's-Palace, June 1, 1842.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon George Hayter, Esq. Member of the Academies of Rome, Florence, Bologna, Parma, and Venice, Painter of History and Portraits, and Principal Painter in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

St. James's-Palace, June 1, 1842.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon William Charles Ross, Esq. A. R. A. Miniature Painter to Her Majesty.

St. James's-Palace, June 1, 1842.

The Queen was was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon William Allan, Esq. President of the Royal Academy of Scotland, and Her Majesty's Limner for Scotland.

St. James's-Palace, June 1, 1842.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Henry Rowley Bishop, of Albion-street, Hyde-park, Esq.

COURT

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

Trinity Term, 1842.—*5th Victoria.*

31*st May* 1842.

This Court will, on Monday the 20th day of June next, and five following days, hold Sittings, and will proceed in disposing of the business in the New Trial and Special Papers, and in giving judgment in Cases that may then be pending.

By the Court.

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 3, 1842.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 3d day of *June* 1842,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

IT is this day ordered by Her Majesty in Council, that his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury do prepare a Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving to Almighty God for His late merciful preservation of the Queen from the atrocious and treasonable attempt against Her Sacred Person, on Monday the 30th day

of May last; and that such Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving be used in all churches and chapels in England and Wales, and in the town of Berwick-on-Tweed, upon Sunday the 5th of this instant June, or so soon as the Ministers of such churches and chapels shall, respectively, receive the same, and be continued for thirty days afterwards.

Wm. L. Bathurst.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 3d day of *June* 1842,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

IT is this day ordered by Her Majesty in Council, that all Ministers and Preachers, as well of the Established Church in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, as of the Episcopal Communion protected and allowed by an Act, passed in the tenth year of the reign of Her late Majesty Queen Anne, cap. 7, do, at some time during the exercise of divine service in their churches, congregations, or assemblies, on Sunday the 5th of this instant June, or so soon as the Ministers of such churches, congregations, or assemblies, respectively, shall be enabled so to do, and for thirty days afterwards, put up Prayers and Thanksgiving to Almighty God for His late merciful preservation of the Queen from the atrocious and treasonable attempt against Her Sacred Person, on Monday the 30th day of May last.

Wm. L. Bathurst.

FROM THE

SECOND SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 3, 1842.

India Board, June 6, 1842.

THE following papers have been this day received at the East India House, from the Governor General of India in Council, and from the Governor of Bombay in Council:

From the Governor-General of India in Council.

NOTIFICATION.

Head Quarters, Benares, April 19th, 1842.

THE Governor-General has much satisfaction in communicating to the Army the following dispatch from Major-General Pollock, C. B., announcing the successful advance of the troops, under the Major-General's command, into the Khyber Pass, and the evacuation by the enemy of the fort of Ali Musjid.

The Governor-General has been much gratified by the uniform testimony borne by all the officers engaged, to the zeal, the gallantry, and the perseverance of all the troops of Her Majesty, and of the Government of India, which had the good fortune to have this opportunity of distinguishing themselves before the

the Affghan enemy; and his Lordship doubts not that the continued exercise of these, the accustomed military qualities of the Indian army, will produce their accustomed results, in the achievement of new honour, and of new victories.

The Governor-General deems it to be due to the troops of the Maha Rajah Shere Singh, to express his entire satisfaction with their conduct, as reported to him, and to inform the army, that the loss sustained by the Sikhs in the assault of the Pass which was forced by them, is understood to have been equal to that sustained by the troops of Her Majesty and of the Government of India.

The Governor-General has instructed his agent at the Court of the Maha Rajah to offer his congratulations to his Highness on this occasion so honourable to the Sikh name.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India,

T. H. MADDOCK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
with the Governor-General.

From Major General G. Pollock, C. B. Commanding the Troops West of the Indus, To the Secretary to the Government of India.

Camp Sulla Chunee, near Ali Musjid,
SIR, *April 6th,* 1842.

1. IT is with feelings of much gratification I have the honour to report, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, the following detail of operations undertaken and carried into effect against the Afreedecs.

2. Yesterday morning at half past three, the troops were under arms, the camp struck, and, according to arrangements previously made, the treasure,

sure, ammunition and baggage placed on the road leading from Jumrood towards the entrance of the Khyber Pass. The enemy had for some days appeared in great numbers at the mouth of the pass which they had fortified with a strong breast-work of stones and bushes. The hills on the right and left were rocky and precipitous, presenting great natural obstacles to the ascent of troops. To gain the summit of these heights, defended as they were by a numerous body of the enemy, was an undertaking of considerable difficulty.

3. The columns destined to accomplish this most important object, moved off simultaneously with the main column intended to assault the entrance, but were compelled to make a considerable detour to the right and left, to enable them to commence the ascent.

4. The right column consisted of the troops detailed in the margin,* under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Taylor, Her Majesty's 9th Foot, and Major Anderson, 64th Regiment Native Infantry.

5. The left column † under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Moseley and Major Huish, commenced the ascent, led by Captain Ferris, Regiment of Jezailchees. Both columns, after considerable opposition which they overcame in a most gallant style, succeeded in routing the enemy, and gaining possession of the crest of the hills on either side. While the flanking columns were in progress on the heights, I ordered Captain Alexander, in command of the Artillery, to place the guns in position, and to throw Shrapnell among the enemy when opportunity offered, which assisted much in their discomfiture. As Lieutenant Colonel Taylor, from the op-

* 4 Cos. H. M. 9th Foot, 4 Cos. H. M. 26th N. I., 4 Cos. H. M. 64th N. I.

† 4 Cos. H. M. 9th Foot, 4 Cos. H. M. 26th N. I., 4 Cos. H. M. 64th N. I., 400 Jezailchees.

position

position he had met with, and the extremely difficult nature of the ground, was some time in reaching the summit of the hill on the right, I detached a party* under the command of Brigadier Wild, to assault it in front; it was however so extremely steep near the top, that, notwithstanding the undaunted gallantry of the officers and men, they were unable to gain a footing on the summit, and, I regret to say, the enemy were enabled to throw stones with fatal effect upon some of the leading Grenadiers of the 9th Foot. Finding the heights in our possession, I now advanced the main column to the mouth of the Pass, and commenced destroying the Barrier which the enemy had evacuated on perceiving their position was turned; a portion of the right and left columns being left to keep the heights under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Moseley, and Major Anderson, respectively. Major Huish and Lieutenant Colonel Taylor continued their advance to crown the hills in front and on each side, which were covered with the enemy, who appeared determined to contest every inch of ground, but nothing could resist the gallantry of our troops who carried everything before them. A position of considerable strength above the bridge now remained to be carried, and again the Jezailchees were conspicuous in forcing the enemy to relinquish their strong-holds. Crowning parties having taken possession of their heights, all opposition on the part of the enemy may be said to have ceased, as no large body of them has since come in sight. The nature of the arrangements made for the protection of the baggage will be best understood when I state that not a single baggage animal has fallen into the hands of the enemy.

6. It now remains for me to perform the pleasing duty of stating how much I feel indebted to the officers and men comprising the force under my command, for their zeal, devotion, and unflinching valour,

* Gr. H. M. 9th Foot, 6 Comp. of the 53rd N. I.

in

in performance of the very arduous duty which they have so nobly executed.

7. From Major-General McCaskill, K. H., commanding the infantry division, and who was on this occasion commanding the rear guard, I have received every assistance ; as likewise from Brigadier Wild :— to Lieut.-Colonel Taylor, K. H. my warmest acknowledgments are due for the spirit, coolness and judgment with which he discharged the duties entrusted to him. Where officers and men, European and Native, have all so gallantry performed their duty, it is difficult to select the names of particular individuals, but I cannot omit the names of those who so admirably led the troops to storm the heights, viz. Lieutenant-Colonel Moseley, 64th N. I., Major Huish, 26th N. I., Major Anderson, 64th N. I., and Captain Ferris, commanding the Jezailchees, whose conduct excited the delight and admiration of all who beheld them ; indeed I consider much of the success of the day to be attributed to their gallantry, skill and perseverance in this most difficult description of warfare. I have also to express my satisfaction with the manner in which the artillery was served, by Captain Alexander commanding ; the precision with which Shrapnell was thrown, caused considerable loss to the enemy. To Captain Ponsonby, my Assistant Adjutant-General, Captain Codrington, Assistant Quarter-Master-General, Captain Macadam, Deputy-Judge-Advocate-General, and to Lieutenant Pollock, A.D.C., I am much indebted for communicating my orders at different times during the day.

8. I cannot conclude this dispatch without requesting that you will bring to the particular notice of the Governor-General in Council the very great assistance I have received from Captains Mackeson and Lawrence ; Captain Mackeson's knowledge of the localities was invaluable to me by enabling him to point out those heights which required to be

crowned. Both these officers came on to the ground which I now occupy. Captain Lawrence returned to Peshawur yesterday, and Captain Mackeson proceeds with the force. Captain Sir Richmond Shakespear volunteered his services to accompany Lieutenant Colonel Taylor as his A. D. C. and took command of the men lately composing the garrison of Ali Musjid; his exertions throughout the day were most conspicuous and unceasing.

9. I must here observe that, from the character of the operations, and the very great numbers of the enemy, estimated at about 10,000, I found the force under my command numerically deficient, and in consequence the troops suffered severely from excessive fatigue.

10. There were some of the enemy's horse in the vicinity of Ali Musjid, but I regret they did not wait for Brigadier White, and his brigade, to make an example of them.

I have, &c.

G. POLLOCK.

P. S.—I herewith forward reports from officers commanding detached parties, but have not yet received the return of casualties, which shall be sent to-morrow. I am happy to say, our loss has been much below what could possibly have been expected.

From Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Taylor, H. M. 9th Foot, to Captain Ponsonby, Assistant-Adjutant-General to the troops in Affghanistan.

Camp, near Ali Musjid,
SIR, *April* 6, 1842.

I HAVE to report, for the information of Major-General Pollock, C. B., commanding the force in Affghanistan, that, agreeably to his instructions, the co-

columns entrusted to my command (as detailed in the margin*) for the capture of the heights on the right entrance to the Khyber Pass, were formed at day-break on the 5th instant, in three divisions of four companies each, protected on the right flank by a squadron of H. M. 3rd Light Dragoons, under Lieutenant Unett, and, in this order, with skirmishers and supports in front, advanced, driving a considerable body of the enemy up the hills, which were scaled and crowned in spite of a determined opposition. This effected, the troops moved to their left to clear the redoubts commanding the entrance to the pass, which were abandoned on our approach, the enemy suffering severely in their retreat. Major Anderson, as directed, remained on the heights with his column, reinforced by one company of Her Majesty's 9th Foot, and two companies of the 26th N. I., under Captain Gahan of the latter corps, whilst I descended, with the remainder, to carry into effect the ulterior plan of operations of the Major-General in clearing off the enemy from their positions on the right of the road to Ali Musjid, which was finally accomplished, though obstinate resistance was offered on several points, especially over the bridge where the enemy had concentrated in force.

Having been reinforced by one company of the 33rd N. I. under Lieutenant Watson, I directed Captain Lushington, Her Majesty's 9th Foot, to move with that company, and the light company of the 9th Foot, to the right, to take the enemy's position in reverse, whilst I attacked in front. This had the desired effect of forcing their immediate retreat, and clearing the bridge. No further opposition was

* Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor's right advance column, 2 companies of Her Majesty's 9th Foot, 4 companies of the 26th Native Infantry; Major Anderson's rear right flank column, 1½ companies of Her Majesty's 9th Foot, 4½ companies of the 64th Native Infantry, 100 Jezailchees (Mackeson's).

offered by the enemy, who retreated on Ali Musjid, whilst I pushed on, and occupied the tower and hill to the left, within about a mile of that place.

It afforded me the greatest gratification to witness the gallant and persevering conduct of all the troops under my command, engaged, during the day, in a series of operations, requiring great energy and patient endurance of fatigue; and I beg to mention the able assistance and support rendered me by Major Anderson, 64th N. I. (second in command), Captain Gahan, 26th N. I. commanding a division, Captain Lushington, H. M. 9th foot, commanding the companies of that regiment, Captain Sir Richmond Shakespear, who volunteered his services in charge of the Jezailchees, as well as the conduct and praiseworthy zeal of all the officers and men engaged.

It is with regret I have to report the death of Lieutenant Cumming, H. M. 9th foot, a very promising officer, who was killed on the heights above the Pass, whilst in command of No. 6 company.

Returns of killed and wounded will be sent as soon as the companies with the rear column come in. I have the honour to be, &c.

A. B. TAYLOR, Lieut.-Colonel,
9th Foot.

From Major George Huish, to Captain Ponsonby, Assistant Adjutant General, &c. &c. &c.

Camp, near Ali Musjid,
SIR, *6th April,* 1842.

HAVING been honoured with the command of the party, as per margin,* intended for the capture of the hills, on the left of the Khyber Pass, I have

* Two companies H. M's. 9th foot; 4 ditto, 26th N. I.; 350 Ferris' Jezailchees.

the

the honour to report, for the information of Major-General Pollock, C.B., commanding the troops west of the Indus, that the party was formed for that purpose at daybreak on the 5th instant, and advanced to the attack in skirmishing order. The height on the left was speedily carried, in the most gallant and determined manner, the summit of which having been attained, the smaller hill, at the entrance of the Pass, was cleared by the fire of my party.

This being effected, agreeably to the instructions of the Major-General, the post was made over to Lieut.-Colonel Moseley commanding the rear crowning column; and the troops, with the exception of two companies of the 26th N. I., descended, for the purpose of continuing to scale and clear the heights on the left of the road leading to Ali Musjid.

At several points, very considerable opposition was made by the enemy, especially at one of the hills in advance of the smaller hill before alluded to, and at the heights commanding the bridge where the enemy were in great force, but they were driven from their posts in the most spirited style, and with considerable loss whilst retreating.

Having occupied the last height adjacent to the intended encamping ground, I took position thereon with my party, occupying it during the night, until relieved this morning by a party of the 33rd N. I. under Major Hewitt.

It gives me great pleasure to be able to report that this duty, though of the most fatiguing description, scaling heights the whole day, under the hot sun, and in the face of an enemy, was cheerfully performed by all the troops, (European and Native, the Sepoys vying with their European comrades), whose perseverance and good spirit could not be surpassed, and were most gratifying to me; and here I cannot omit to make mention of the Jezailchees, under that able officer Captain Ferris, who afforded me most material aid, as also the ready assistance of Captain Trit-

Tritton, second in command, and the zeal and gallantry of every officer and man engaged.

I do myself the honour to enclose a return of the killed and wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

GEORGE HUISH, Major,
Commanding 26th N. I.

From Major-General John McCaskill, Commanding Infantry Division, to Captain Ponsonby, Assistant-Adjutant-General.

Camp, Ali Musjid,
SIR, *6th April,* 1842.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Major-General Pollock, C. B., commanding the forces, that, agreeably to his orders, I marched yesterday morning from Jumrood, in command of the rear guard of the column for the attack of the Khyber Pass, composed of the troops detailed in the margin*.

The complete success of the attacks made by the force in advance, rendered unnecessary any active operations on my part. At nightfall, I took the necessary precautions for security, and the troops bivouacked at a spot about two miles within the pass, without any molestation from the enemy.

The rear guard arrived in camp 2 P. M., this day, no part of the baggage having been plundered, nor any loss sustained.

I have reason to be highly satisfied with the exertions of Lieutenant-Colonel Tulloch, second in command, of Captain Smith, Officiating Deputy

* 2 guns H. A., 3 guns F. A., 2 Squads. H. M.'s 3rd Dragoons, 10 L. C., 2 Risls Irregr. Cav., 1 company H. M's. 9th foot, 1 company 6th N. I., 3 companies 60th N. I.

As-

Assistant Adjutant-General, and of every officer placed under my orders, in performance of the duties assigned to them.

I have, &c.
JOHN McCASKILL, Major-General,
Commanding Infantry Division.

From Major-General Pollock, C. B. to the Secretary to the Government of India.

SIR,

IN continuation of my despatch of the 6th instant, I have now the honour to enclose a return of casualties which took place on the 5th and 6th; those of the latter date occurred in taking possession of Ali Musjid. I am happy to say, the amount of our loss is trifling, considering the very great opposition we experienced from the enemy.

In my last communication I inadvertently omitted to mention the name of Lieutenant John Becher, Acting Field Engineer, and have to request you will bring to the notice of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council the very essential services rendered by that Officer in clearing the pass of the impediments constructed by the enemy, which he did with a degree of celerity, notwithstanding their strength and difficulty of removal, that elicited my warmest satisfaction.

I have, &c.
GEO. POLLOCK, Major-General commanding
west of the Indus.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Troops under the Command of Major-General Pollock, C. B. on the 5th April, in forcing the Khyber Pass.

Camp Ghurree, Lalla Beg, April 8th, 1842.

Staff – 1 wounded.

H. M.

H. M. 9th Foot—1 European commissioned officer, 1 colour serjeant, 6 privates, killed; 1 European commissioned officer, 1 drummer, 31 privates wounded; total killed and wounded, 41.

26th Regiment N. I.—2 sepoys killed; 1 fife major, 2 havildars, 17 sepoys wounded; 1 bugler, missing; total killed, wounded, and missing, 23.

30th Regiment N. I.—2 sepoys killed; 1 havildar, 12 sepoys wounded; 1 sepoy missing; total killed, wounded, and missing, 16.

33d Regiment N. I.—2 sepoys wounded; 1 sepoy missing; total wounded and missing, 3.

53d Regiment N. I.—1 sepoy killed; 1 sepoy wounded; 3 sepoys missing; total killed, wounded, and missing, 5.

64th Regiment N. I.—1 European commissioned officer, 3 havildars, 4 sepoys wounded; 1 sepoy missing; total wounded and missing, 9.

Jezailchee Regiment—1 sepoy killed; 2 jemadars, 4 havildars, 2 naicks, 18 sepoys wounded; 10 sepoys missing; total killed, wounded, and missing, 37.

Total—1 European commissioned officer, 1 colour serjeant, 12 sepoys and privates, killed; 1 staff, 2 European commissioned officers, 1 fife major, 2 jemadars, 10 havildars, 2 naicks, 1 drummer, 85 sepoys and privates, wounded; 1 bugler, 16 sepoys and privates, missing.

Grand total of killed, wounded, and missing, 135.

G. PONSONBY, Captain, Assistant Adjutant General.

Name of Officer killed.

Lieutenant Cumming, Her Majesty's 9th Foot.

Names

Names of Officers wounded.

Staff, Brigadier Wild, slightly.
Captain Ogle, Her Majesty's 9th Foot, slightly.
Lieutenant Mulcaster, 64th N. I., severely.

NOTIFICATION.

Benares, April 21, 1842.

THE Governor-General feels assured that every subject of the British Government will peruse with the deepest interest and satisfaction the report he now communicates, of the entire defeat of the Affghan troops under Mahomed Akbar Khan by the garrison of Jellalabad.

That illustrious garrison, which, by its constancy in enduring privation, and by its valour in action, has already obtained for itself the sympathy and respect of every true soldier, has now, sallying forth from its walls, under the command of its gallant leader, Major-General Sir Robert Sale, thoroughly beaten in open field an enemy of more than three times its numbers, taken the standards of their boasted cavalry, destroyed their camp, and recaptured four guns, which, under circumstances which can never again occur, had during the last winter fallen into their hands.

The Governor-General cordially congratulates the army upon the return of victory to its ranks.

He is convinced that there, as in all former times, it will be found, while, as at Jellalabad, the European and Native troops mutually supporting each other, and evincing equal discipline and valour, are led into action by officers in whom they justly confide.

The Governor-General directs that the substance of this notification, and of Major-General Sir

Robert Sale's report, be carefully made known to all the troops, and that a salute of 21 guns be fired at every prineipal station of the army.

By order, &c., T. H. MADDOCK,
Seeretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.

From Major-General Sir R. Sale, K. C. B. to Captain Ponsonby, Assistant Adjutant-General with the force in Affghanistan.

SIR, *Jellalabad, April 7*, 1842.

INFORMATION was, on the evening of the 5th instant, brought into this place, in the most positive and eireumstantial terms, by spies from the enemy's camp, to the effeet that the force under Major-General Pollock, C. B. had met with reverses in the Khyber, and retraced its steps towards Peshawar; and about ten o'cloek A. M. on the 6th, a feu-de-joie and salute of artillery were fired by Mahomed Akbar, which were said to be in honour of the same event. It was on the same day, and through similar ehannels, announced to me, that the Affghans were sending additional reinforcements to aid in defending their frontier passes. Although I could not wholly depend on these statements, which were improbable in themselves, and accompanied by eounter reports, of a new revolution at Cabool, which was assigned by some as the eause of the rejoicing; and of the defeat of the Ghazis in Khyber; and by an account of the intended, and even actual, retreat of the Sirdar into Lughman,—I adopted, on a full consideration of various eireumstanees and rumours, the resolution of antieipating the last mentioned event, if it had not come to pass, by a general attack on the Affghan camp, in the hope of relieving this plaee from bloekade, and facilitating General Pollock's advanee

to

to our succour. I accordingly gave directions to form three columns of infantry, the central consisting of H. M. 13th light infantry (mustering 500 bayonets), under Col. Dennie, C. B.; the left, of the 35th native infantry (also 500 strong), under Lieut.-Colonel Monteath, C. B., and the right, composed of one company of the 13th light infantry, and one of the 35th regiment native infantry, and the detachment of sappers under the command of Lieutenant Orr (the severity of Captain Broadfoot's wound still rendering him non-effective), amounting to 360 men, commanded by Captain Havelock, H. M. 13th light infantry; these were to be supported by the fire of the guns of No. 6, field battery under Captain Abbott, to which Captain Backhouse, S. S. artillery, was also attached, and by the whole of my small cavalry force under Captain Oldfield and Lieutenant Mayne.

The troops issued from the Cabool and Peshawar Gates at day light this morning. So far from the Sirdar having made any dispositions to avoid the encounter, his whole force, (not falling short in all of 6,000 men,) was formed in order of battle, for the defence of his camp; its right resting on a fort, and its left on the Cabool River; and even the ruined works within eight hundred yards of the place, recently repaired, were filled with Ghilzie marksmen, evidently prepared for a stout resistance. The attack was led by the skirmishers and column under Captain Havelock, which drove the enemy in the most satisfactory manner from the extreme left of his advanced line of works, which it pierced at once, and proceeded to advance into the plain; whilst the central column directed its efforts against a square fort, upon the same base, the defence of which was obstinately maintained. With the deepest regret, I have to record that, whilst nobly leading his regiment to the assault, Colonel Dennie, C. B. of Her Majesty's 13th light infantry, received a shot through his body, which shortly

after proved fatal. The rear of the work having been finally gained by passing to its left, I gave orders for a combined attack upon the enemy's camp. It was in every way brilliant and successful. The artillery advanced at the gallop, and directed a heavy fire upon the Affghan centre, whilst two of the columns of infantry penetrated his line near the same point, and the third forced back his left from its support on the river, into the stream of which some of his horse and foot were driven. The Affghans made repeated attempts to check our advance, by a smart fire of musquetry, by throwing forward heavy bodies of horse, which twice threatened in force the detachments of foot under Captain Havelock, and by opening on us three guns screened by a garden wall, and said to have been served under the personal superintendence of the Sirdar—but, in a short time, they were dislodged from every point of their positions,—their cannon taken, and their camp involved in a general conflagration. The battle was over, and the enemy in full retreat in the direction of Lughman by about seven, A. M. We have made ourselves masters of two cavalry standards, recaptured four guns, lost by the Cabool army and Gundamuck forces, the restoration of which to our Government is matter of much honest exultation among our troops; seized and destroyed a great quantity of materiel and ordnance stores, and burnt the whole of the enemy's tents. In short, the defeat of Mahomed Akbar, in open field, by the troops whom he had boasted of blockading, has been complete and signal.

The fall of an officer so distinguished as Colonel Dennie, will be felt as a public calamity; lamenting it on every account, I must yet share with his country, his regiment, and his friends, in the consolation afforded by the reflection, that he was killed whilst most gallantly performing his duty. I have to express my entire satisfaction with

with the conduct, in this action of Lieutenant-Colonel Monteath, C. B. commanding one of the two infantry columns under my own eye, and of Captain Wilkinson, 13th light infantry, on whom the charge of the other devolved on the death of his Lieutenant Colonel; of Captain Oldfield and Lieutenant Mayne, who led the cavalry, and of Captains Abbott and Backhouse, and Lieutenant Dawes, Artillery.

The able and judicious manner in which Captain Havelock moved the force under his command, which acted on a line sufficiently distant to render the manœuvres independent of my immediate control, demands my particular and separate commendation.

My acknowledgments are also especially due to my Brigade-Major, Captain Hamlet Wade, whose exertions were on this day, as they have ever been, most meritorious; to Major Fraser of the light cavalry, who acted as my Aid-de-Camp; and to Captain Mainwaring, Commissariat Officer with the Force, who was present and active in the field. Captain Macgregor, Political Agent, handsomely offered his services with No. 6 light field battery, and was most useful in serving the guns.

I enclose returns of killed and wounded, and of ordnance and stores captured.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Wood, Her Majesty's 13th light infantry, made a dash at one of the enemy, and in cutting him down, his charger was so severely injured as to have been since destroyed. Captain Havelock reports in the most favorable manner the gallant conduct, throughout the day, of Lieutenant Cox, Her Majesty's 13th light infantry, and he was the first, of the party which captured them, to seize two of the enemy's cannon.

It will be seen from the preceding details, that the force employed in this successful enterprise amounted to about 1800 men of all arms. The

safety

safety of the place was entrusted, during the action, to the ordinary guards of its gates, and one provisional battalion of followers of every description, armed with pikes and other weapons, who manned the curtains, and made a respectable show of defence, as they have done on all occasions of attack on the walls. Captain Pattisson, 13th light infantry, was left in command of this diminished garrison;—a sally was made from the Cabool-gate by Lieutenant Wade, of Her Majesty's 13th light infantry, towards the conclusion of the engagement, into the fort before which Colonel Dennie had fallen, when it was observed that the enemy were abandoning it; all that it contained was set on fire, and some of its defenders were bayoneted.

The enemy's loss during the day must have been severe; the field of battle was strewed with the bodies of men and horses, and the richness of the trappings of some of the cattle seemed to attest that persons of rank had fallen.

Lieutenant-Colonel Monteath has mentioned to me, in high terms, the gallant behaviour of Captain Seaton, of the 35th regiment native infantry, when in command of the skirmishers of that corps, and the fact of his having been the captor of a howitzer from the enemy. I have, &c.

R. SALE, M. G.

P. S. We have information to the fact, that the following Chiefs were present and took part in the action, viz.

Sirdar Mahomed Akbar Khan, in person.
Ameer Khan, Chief of Bajore.
Nuzeez Khan,
Gool Mahomed Khan,
Mahomed Shah Khan,
Burnkut Khan,
Azad Khan,
Thukoor Khan,
} Ghilzye Chiefs.

Syud

Syud Oosman,
Oonerah Khan, } Mohmund Chiefs.
Syud Mahomed, Son of the King of Konar.
Syud Hoskyim, Ex-King of Kooner.
Meeah Hyder, Chief of Koorat.
Mahomed Yan Khan, Chief of Sungar Surai.
Abdool Guffoor Khan, Barukzye.
Abdool Guffoor Khan, Nephew of Abdoolah Khan, Chief of the Atchukzyes.
Meer Abdool Ruhman, Chief of Kama.
Khalid Khan, Chief of Goshta.
Meer Ufzul Khan, Chief of Gundaghur.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Force under the Command of Major General Sir R. Sale, K.C.B. Jellalabad, April 7, 1842.

No. 6 Lt. Fd. Battery—1 native officer, 2 havildars, 1 naick, 2 sepoys, 1 naib, 4 drivers, wounded.
Mountain Train—1 havildar, 2 sepoys, wounded.
H. M. 13th Lt. Infy.—1 officer, 8 privates, killed; 1 officer, 2 corporals, 29 privates, wounded.
35th Regt. N. I.—2 sepoys killed; 1 officer, 1 native officer, 1 havildar, 2 naicks, 11 sepoys, wounded.
Sappers and Miners—2 havildars, 1 naick, 1 bugler, 5 sepoys, wounded.
1 tindal and 1 bearer, 35 N. I. wounded.
5 horses wounded.

Total—1 officer, 10 privates and sepoys, killed; 2 officers, 2 native officers, 6 serjeants and havildars, 6 corporals and naicks, 1 bugler, 49 privates and sepoys, 1 naib, 4 drivers, wounded.

Names

Names of Officers.

Killed.

Colonel Dennie, C.B. H.M. 13 Lt. Infy.

Wounded.

Captain Moorhouse, 35 N. I. severely.
Lieutenant Jennings, H.M. 13 Lt. Infy. slightly.
Assistant-Surgeon Barnes, M.D. H.M. 13 Lt. Infy. slightly.

HAMLET WADE, Capt. Major of Brigade.

Return of Ordnance captured by the Force under Major-General Sir R. Sale, K. C. B. April 7, 1842.

1 six-pounder, 1 twelve-pounder howitzer, that belonged to 1st brigade horse artillery, 1 howitzer, that belonged to the mountain train, 1 six-pounder dismantled, that was left at Gundamuck by the Khyber corps.

An inconsiderable quantity of ammunition was found with this ordnance, also some half wrought materiel.

A. ABBOTT, Capt. Comg. Artly. Jellalabad.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, April 4, 1842.

THE following copy of a dispatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer, Commanding at Ghuznee, to the address of the Officer Commanding at Jellalabad, dated the 1st March 1842, is published for general information by order of the Governor General in Council:

THE Governor General in Council has directed that the Commander in Chief will submit the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer, in surrendering the citadel of Ghuznee, to the judgment of a court martial, at the earliest period which such court can be duly assembled.

The Governor General in Council has already (on the 28th of January last) directed that a full military enquiry shall be made into all the circumstances connected with the direction and conduct of the troops at Cabool, at the earliest period at which such an enquiry may be practicable.

The Governor General in Council has now directed that the conduct of Major-General Elphinstone, in Affghanistan, shall be submitted to the judgment of a court martial, at the earliest period at which such court can be duly assembled.

The Governor General in Council will further direct that a full enquiry shall likewise be made into the conduct of all the political functionaries employed at Cabool, at the earliest possible period after he shall be in possession of certain material documents, of which he has already ordered the immediate transmission to Government.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council,

T. H. MADDOCK, Secretary to the Government of India.

From Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer to the Officer commanding at Jellalabad.

SIR, *Ghuznee, March 1st,* 1842.

IT is with much concern I acquaint you that, from want of water, and by an overpowering force under cover, and within fifty yards of us in the city, I have been compelled to enter into terms to evacuate the citadel and fort, within six days. The garrison is to occupy the N. E. corner of the town. The garrison is exhausted by fatigue and constant duty, and the men have suffered greatly from cold, the thermometer having been 14° below Zero. The terms are honourable treatment and safety whilst here and on the march to Cabool, solemnly sworn to by the chiefs. In capitulating, I have only acted up to the orders of Major Pottinger and General Elphinstone, who directed me, in an official letter, to evacuate the citadel and city on the arrival of Roohilla Khan, son of Ameenoolah Khan, Sirdar of Logur. This chief arrived, and promised to escort us in safety to Cabool. Amoun Shumsoodeen Khan, nephew of Dost Mahomed Khan, has also arrived as Governor of Ghuznee, and as Political Agent. I received instructions to march, immediately on his arrival, for Cabool, from the late Sir W. Macnaghten, Bart. Abandoned, as this garrison has been, in the very centre of the enemy's country, cut off from all communication with any quarter, and without a sufficiency of water, even at this season, with two hundred men detached to hold an out-post, which is destitute of water, and must have fallen in forty-eight hours, nothing but capitulation remained. From the out-post falling into the hands of the enemy, they would command our only well, and commanding fort; the whole garrison would have been destroyed in a few days. The bearer has received only subsistence on the road, and is to receive a hand-

a handsome reward on delivering this letter. We have upwards of one hundred sick and wounded, and one hundred and thirty-seven casualties. The officers, including Captain Burnett, 54th, and Lieutenant Crawford, S. S. Force, are all well.

I have, &c.

J. PALMER, Lieut.-Col. Pol. Agent commanding at Ghuznee.

P. S. There is great reason to fear for our safety, as there are some thousands of Ghazis in the city, whom the chiefs cannot disperse. The snow is still deep. No tidings from the southward, but report says the troops hold the city of Candahar, and are daily fighting.

From the Governor of Bombay in Council.

From Major-General England, Commanding the Sinde Field Force, to the Secretary of the Government of India.

(Extract.)

Camp, near Quetta, April 2, 1842.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, that having advanced from hence on the 26th ultimo, with the troops mentioned in the margin*, I arrived at the entrance of a defile which leads to the village of Hykulzye early on the 28th, at which place I had intended to await the remainder of the brigade now in progress to this place through the Bolan Pass.

2. From the total impossibility which now evidently prevails in obtaining any sort of information

* 4 Guns, Horse Brigade, 1 Troop 3rd Lt. Cavalry, 5 Comps. H. M. 41st Reg., 6 Comp. Bombay, N. I., 50 Poona Horse.

of the numbers and position of the enemy, and from the stern silence observed on such subjects by even those whose interest seems to depend on our success, I had no reason whatever to suppose that the people visible on these hills near Hykulzye were more than an assemblage of the scouts and marauders which are thus placed on all parts of this country whenever our troops traverse it; and the principal men of the village of Hyderzie, which is but six miles from the defile in question, and who received us on the preceding day with the greatest apparent cordiality, carefully kept from our knowledge, though much questioned on the subject, that Mahomed Sadeg, the Insurgent Chief south of Candahar, was strongly posted in the pass above mentioned and contiguous heights, for the express purpose of opposing our progress.

3. It became evident as we approached, that there was some preparation made for resistance by the insurgents on the commanding ground which flanked our line of march at this point; and, after a rapid reconnoisance, I proceeded to attack the principal hill by four light companies, including that of Her Majesty's 41st regiment, supporting the attack by the remainder of the wing of that corps, under cover of the four guns of Captain Leslie's Horse Artillery; the remainder of the troops being duly distributed for the protection of the baggage.

4. The enemy kept his strength concealed behind a succession of breast-works improved by a ditch and abattis, until our advance reached the crest of his exterior defence, when a crowded body suddenly sprung up, and made the contest so unequal that it was immediately evident it could not be advantageously maintained.

5. The light companies fell back, therefore, on the small supporting column of Her Majesty's 41st regiment, which, on the appearance of the enemy's cavalry, which now rushed out from behind the hills, formed square, and gallantly resisted the efforts which

which were made to penetrate and break it; the matchlock men of the enemy still keeping up a sharp and destructive fire from the heights.

6. To persevere in a second attack on the now developed strength of the enemy, with the small numbers I had disposable for such an operation, I deemed to be unwarrantable; and I therefore determined to move by my right to the ruined village of Bazar, three miles to the N. N. E., in which direction the baggage was first ordered to proceed, and the troops followed across the plain in echelon of squares, the Artillery protecting by alternate guns, and the whole covered by as good a display of cavalry as we had at command.

7. The steady manner in which this movement was made, prevented any close molestation from the enemy; neither did they make any attack on us during the night.

8. I here discovered that 400 men, principally cavalry, had joined the insurgent's forces, from Candahar, the day before my arrival, and that, with a view to resist us, Mahomed Sadeg had collected also at this point, from Shoranent and Shawl, 500 men, and that Mirza, a Kakur chief, with 100 of that tribe, also formed part of his force; the rest of the enemy's strength was made up by the Atchukzye horse, formerly in our service, by armed villagers of the neighbourhood, making an estimated total of at least 1,500 or 2,000 men. Many officers, however, consider it to have been much greater.

9. I moreover discovered that the defences within which the enemy fought, had been works of two months preparation, and I have seldom seen better cavalry than those, which *for the first time* displayed themselves, when the light companies fell back on H. M.'s 41st, at which moment several of the enemy were bayoneted in their attack on the square of that half battalion.

10. On the morning of the 29th, it was perceptible

tible that the insurgents had been collecting further reinforcements of armed villagers during the night, and that arrangements were making by them on an increased scale to resist any renewed assault on our part, and it being evident that the object of my remaining in the Pisheen Valley was negatived, whilst its resources and communications were thus in the hands of an enemy much stronger than myself, and that the latter could not be dislodged from the important heights he occupied without incurring severe additional losses, I felt I should best serve the views and interests of Government by falling back to my position at this place until reinforced; and I am happy to say that this difficult operation has been accomplished, although encumbered with a train of 1,500 baggage animals and camels, and four and a half lakhs of treasure, and many wounded men, notwithstanding the constant presence of the enemy, without hurry, and without incurring the loss of any baggage or article of public property, beyond such as might reasonably happen in any ordinary march in India.

11. In passing near some strong ground yesterday near Hoochlach, a company of Her Majesty's 41st regiment ascended a steep hill on our left, and killed sixteen of a party of the enemy, from whom our column was receiving some annoyance in its progress, many others being wounded.

12. Having now detailed the circumstances belonging to the military events in this vicinity for the last few days, I solicit the favour of bringing to the notice of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, the good conduct of the troops generally, and the gallantry of Her Majesty's 41st in particular, under Major Browne. I had every reason to be also satisfied with the good practice of Captain Leslie's efficient battery; and Major Apthorp of the 20th Bombay Native Infantry (severely wounded, and since dead), led the light companies to the attack in the best possible style.

13. I

13. I have received from Major Wyllie, Assistant Adjutant General, Captain Boyd, Assistant Quarter-Master General, Captain Davidson, Deputy Commissary General, and the rest of the Officers of the Staff, very valuable and zealous assistance.

Sinde Field Force.

Return of Casualties in Action with the Enemy, near Hykulzye, on the 28th March 1842.

Head-Quarters, Camp, near Hoochlach, March 30, 1842.

H. M. 41st Regt. Foot—1 captain, 2 serjeants, 1 corporal, 14 privates, killed; 1 serjeant, 1 corporal, 50 privates, wounded.

Light Company 6th Regt. N. I.—1 sepoy, killed; 3 sepoys, wounded.

Light Company 20th Regt. N. I.—5 sepoys, killed; 1 major, 2 naicks, 7 sepoys, wounded.

Light Company 25th Regt. N. I.—1 naick, 2 sepoys, killed; 6 sepoys, wounded.

Total—1 captain, 2 serjeants, 2 corporals or naicks, 22 privates or sepoys, killed; 1 major, 1 serjeant, 3 corporals or naicks, 66 privates or sepoys, wounded.

Grand Total—27 killed; 71 wounded.

Names of Officers killed or wounded.

Captain W. May, H. M. 41st Regt. killed.

Major F. Apthorp, 20th N. I. commanding Light Battalion, wounded, severely and dangerously; since dead.

Remarks.

Wounded—13 privates, dangerously; 1 serjeant, 3 corporals, 20 privates, severely; 33 privates, slightly.

W. WYLLIE, Major, Assistant Adjutant General, S. F. F.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 7, 1842.

By the QUEEN.

A PROCLAMATION.

VICTORIA, R.

WHEREAS it has been represented unto Us that great quantities of the gold coin of this realm deficient in weight are now in circulation, contrary to the tenor of two Proclamations issued, one by His late Royal Highness George Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His late Majesty King George the Third, bearing date the first of July one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and the other issued by His late Majesty King George the Fourth, bearing date the sixth of February one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one; and there being reason to believe that due attention is not paid to the weighing of the said gold coin, and the directions given in the Acts of Parliament now in force with respect to the cutting, breaking, or defacing such pieces thereof as are found to be of less weight than those declared by the last of the aforesaid Proclamations to be current, and to pass and be received in payment; We do, by this Our Royal Proclamation, declare and command, that, from and after the date hereof, every gold sovereign of less weight than five penny-weights two grains and a half, and every gold half so-

sovereign of less weight than two penny-weights thirteen grains and one eighth, be not allowed to be current or pass in any payment whatsoever: and We do hereby strictly require and command all Our loving subjects, and particularly all the officers, collectors, and receivers of Our revenues, strictly to conform to the orders hereby given, and to the directions and regulations enacted and established in the several Acts of Parliament now in force with respect to the cutting, breaking, and defacing such pieces of the said gold coin as shall be found deficient in weight: and We do hereby further ordain, declare, and command, that the said gold sovereigns and half sovereigns of the weights last above described shall pass and be received as current and lawful money of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, every such sovereign as of the value of twenty shillings, and every such half sovereign as of the value of ten shillings, in all payments whatsoever.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham-Palace, this third day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and in the fifth year of Our reign.

GOD save the QUEEN.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 3d day of *June* 1842,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS an Ordinance, passed by the Governor and Council of Ceylon, on the first day of September 1841, intituled "An Ordinance "enacted by the Governor of Ceylon, with the ad-

" vice and consent of the Legislative Council there-
" of, for prohibiting the importation of rum and
" rum shrub, the produce of certain places," has this day been laid before Her Majesty in Council, and Her Majesty, with the advice of Her Privy Council, hath been pleased to declare, and doth hereby declare, that the same is satisfactory proof, that rum and rum shrub, the produce of any foreign country, or of any British possession into which foreign sugar or rum can be legally imported, has been prohibited to be imported into the island of Ceylon:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of Her Privy Council, and in pursuance of the power and authority in this behalf vested in Her by an Act of Parliament, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled " An Act to
" reduce the duty on rum and rum shrub, the pro-
" duce of, and imported from, certain British pos-
" sessions in the East Indies into the United King-
" dom," doth hereby order, and it is hereby ordered accordingly, that, from and after the date of this Order, so long as the prohibition established by the hereinbefore recited Ordinance shall continue in force, rum and rum shrub, the produce of the island of Ceylon shall, on importation into the United Kingdom, be admitted to entry at the duties by the said Act of Parliament imposed and set forth in the schedule hereunto annexed, instead of the duties to which rum and rum shrub, the produce of the said island of Ceylon, would now be liable on the importation thereof into the United Kingdom, subject, nevertheless, to the provisions in the said Act contained with regard to the certificates and declaration thereby required:

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and the Right Honourable Lord Stanley, one of Her Majesty's Prin-

Principal Secretaries of State, are to give the necessary directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain. *Wm. L. Bathurst.*

SCHEDULE.

For every gallon of rum, of any strength, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sike's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof, and for every greater or less quantity than a gallon, being the produce of the said island of Ceylon, not being sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be exactly ascertained by such hydrometer, nine shillings and four pence.

For every gallon of rum shrub, however sweetened, the produce of, and imported from, the said island of Ceylon, and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity than a gallon, nine shillings and four pence.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 3d day of *June* 1842,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS under or by virtue of an Act of Parliament, passed in the sixth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled "An Act to regulate the trade of the "British possessions abroad," containing the like recitals and conferring the like powers as are hereinafter mentioned to be contained and conferred by the Act hereinafter recited, and under or by virtue of an Order in Council, bearing date the sixteenth

day of December one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, issued in pursuance of the first hereinbefore mentioned Act, His said late Majesty King George the Fourth, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, did declare and grant that it should be lawful for French ships to import into the island of the Mauritius from the dominions of His Most Christian Majesty, such goods being the produce of those dominions, as in the Order now in recital are referred to:

And whereas by a certain Act of Parliament, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An "Act to regulate the trade of the British posses- "sions abroad," after reciting, that "by the law "of navigation, foreign ships are permitted to "import into any of the British possessions abroad "from the countries to which they belong, goods, "the produce of those countries, and to export "goods from such possessions to be carried to any "foreign country whatever; and that it is expedient "that such permission should be subject to certain "conditions;" it is enacted, that the privileges thereby granted to foreign ships shall be limited to the ships of those countries which, having colonial possessions, shall grant the like privileges of trading with those possessions to British ships; unless His Majesty by His Order in Council shall in any case deem it expedient to grant the whole or any of such privileges to the ships of any foreign country, although the conditions aforesaid shall not, in all respects, be fulfilled by such foreign country:

And whereas Her Majesty has deemed it expedient that ice, the produce or manufacture of the island of Bourbon, should be added to the list of goods which may be lawfully imported into the Mauritius in French ships:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the ad-

advice of Her Privy Council, and, in pursuance and exercise of the powers and authorities in Her vested by the said lastly hereinbefore recited Act, doth hereby declare and grant, that it shall be lawful for French ships to import into the said island of Mauritius, from the said island of Bourbon, ice, being the produce or manufacture of the said island of Bourbon:

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and the Right Honourable Lord Stanley, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

Wm. L. Bathurst.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 3d day of *June* 1842,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act, passed in the seventh year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act for "rendering more easy the taking the poll at "county elections," it is enacted, that it shall be lawful for His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, from time to time, on petition from the justices of any county, riding, parts, or division in England or Wales, in quarter sessions assembled, representing, that the number of polling places for such county, riding, parts, or division is insufficient, and praying, that the place or places mentioned in the said petition may be a polling place or polling places for the county, riding, parts, or division of the county within which such place

place or places is or are situate, to declare that any place or places mentioned in the said petition shall be a polling place or polling places for that county, riding, parts, or division; and that the justices of the peace for such county, riding, parts, or division, in quarter sessions or some special sessions assembled, as mentioned in the Act, passed in the third year of the reign of His said late Majesty, intituled "An "Act to settle and determine the divisions of counties, "and the limits of cities and boroughs, in England "and Wales, in so far as respects the election of "Members to serve in Parliament," shall, conformably to the said last-mentioned Act, divide such county, riding, parts, or division into convenient polling districts, and assign one of such districts to each polling place:

And whereas the justices of the peace for the county of Cornwall, at a general quarter session of the peace holden at Bodmin, in and for the said county, on the fifth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, have presented their petition to Her Majesty, representing that the number of polling places for the eastern division of the said county is insufficient, and therefore praying that the borough of Lostwithiel, within the said division, may be appointed a polling place for the said division:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, having taken the said petition into consideration, doth, pursuant to the said Act of the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, declare, order, and direct, that the said place mentioned in the said petition, namely, the borough of Lostwithiel, shall be a polling place for the eastern division of the said county of Cornwall; and further, that the justices of the peace for the said county of Cornwall, assembled at the general quarter sessions or some special sessions, as

as mentioned in the said Act of the third year of His late Majesty's reign, shall, conformably to the said last-mentioned Act, divide the said eastern division of the said county of Cornwall into convenient polling districts, and assign one of such districts to each polling place.

Wm. L. Bathurst.

Buckingham-Palace, June 3, 1842.

This day had audience of Her Majesty, the Baron Da Torre de Moncorvo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Queen of Portugal, to deliver a letter from his Sovereign; Monsieur Fortique, Minister Plenipotentiary from the President of the Republic of Venezuela, to deliver a letter from the President; Monsieur de Lisboa, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Emperor of Brazil, to deliver a letter from his Sovereign; and Monsieur Ellauri, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, to deliver his credentials:

To which audiences they were respectively introduced by the Earl of Aberdeen, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and conducted by Sir Robert Chester, Knt. Master of the Ceremonies.

Crown-

Crown-Office, June 7, 1842.

MEMBERS returned to serve in this present PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Ipswich.

The Right Honourable Otway O'Connor Earl of Desart and Thomas Gladstone, Esq. in the room of Rigby Wason and George Rennie, Esqrs. whose election has been declared void.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 10, 1842.

Board of Green Cloth, St. James's-Palace, June 10, 1842.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the carriages coming to Her Majesty's Drawing-Room, on Thursday the 16th of June, are to fall into the line at the top of St. James's-street, come down the left hand side, and enter at the iron gate nearest to the Palace, set down at the Arcade, return by the iron gate nearest to Marlborough-house, and pass through Pall-mall into St. James's-square, by George-street. When called, they are to pass from St. James's-square, by Charles-street, into Regent-street, Jermyn-street, come down St. James's-street as before, take up, and go away through Pall-mall.

No hackney carriages will be permitted to come within the gates.

For

For all persons having the privilege of the *entrée*, tickets will be delivered at the Board of Green Cloth, on Tuesday next, between the hours of eleven and three o'clock; their carriages are to enter the gate at Constitution-hill, proceed down St. James's-park, through Stable-yard, into the Ambassadors'-court, set down, and go out into Cleveland-row. The carriages of the Ambassadors, Foreign Ministers, Cabinet Ministers, and Great Officers of State may afterwards wait in the Ambassadors'-court, and those of all other persons having the *entrée* may wait in Stable-yard or St. James's-park till called; they are then to take up in the same order as they had set down, and pass away up the left hand side of St. James's-street.

No carriage will be admitted with company a second time with the same ticket, to prevent which, it must be produced at Constitution-hill-gate, and Stable-yard-gate also, where a corner of it will be torn off by the Marshalmen in attendance; and no person can be allowed the privilege of the *entrée* by any other approach to the Palace than the gates last mentioned.

LIVERPOOL, Lord Steward.

St. James's-Palace, June 3, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Honourable Clementina Hamilton to be one of the Maids of Honor in Ordinary to Her Majesty, in the room of the Honourable Sarah Mary Cavendish.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 14, 1842.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 3d day of *June* 1842,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign intituled "An "Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, "the fourth report of the Commissioners of Eccle- "siastical Duties and Revenues," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the third day of May one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, in the words and figures following, that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of your Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to carry "into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth "report of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical "Duties and Revenues," have prepared, and now humbly lay before your Majesty in Council, the following scheme, for relieving the present canons of the cathedral church of Winchester from the perform-

formance of additional duty, by reason of the suspension of canonries in the said cathedral church.

"Whereas, it was by the said Act enacted, that out of the proceeds of the suspended canonries in any chapter, provision might from time to time be made, by the authority therein provided, for relieving the then existing canons of such chapter from the performance of any additional duty by reason of such suspension, by the employment of substitutes, to be approved by the respective bishops:

"And whereas, application has been made to us by the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral church of Winchester, to make provision for a substitute or substitutes, to be employed and approved according to the said Act, to perform the duties which, by reason of the present suspension of one canonry, and of the future suspension of six other canonries, in the said church, would otherwise be imposed on the remaining canons:

"We, therefore, humbly recommend and propose, that the said Dean and Chapter be empowered, from time to time, to appoint a substitute or substitutes, to be approved by the Bishop of Winchester for the time being, to perform the duties of a Canon in residence, for such calendar month or months in this present and each succeeding year, as shall remain unprovided for, after the periods of statutable and customary residence by all the existing canons shall have been fixed.

"And we further recommend and propose, that until the said Chapter shall consist exclusively of Canons to be appointed after the passing of the said recited Act, it shall be lawful for the Treasurer or other officer for the time being of the said Dean and Chapter, to retain, out of the monies payable to us as such proceeds as aforesaid, in each year, the sum of fifty pounds for every calendar month to be so provided for as aforesaid, and to pay the same to the person or persons so appointed and

approved, in such proportions if more than one person as shall be equal to the period of residence and duty by each of them actually kept and performed.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing other measures relating to the said cathedral church of Winchester, in conformity with the provisions of the said Act."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct, that the same shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct, that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Winchester.

Wm. L. Bathurst.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 13th day of *June* 1842,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An "Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, "the fourth report of the Commissioners of Eccle-"si-

" siastical Duties and Revenues," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the seventh day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, in the words and figures following, that is to say:

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of your Majesty's reign, intituled " An Act " to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the " fourth report of the Commissioners of Ecclesias- " tical Duties and Revenues," have prepared, and now humbly lay before your Majesty in Council, the following scheme, for fixing the number and emoluments of the Minor Canons in the Cathedral Church of Gloucester.

" Whereas it is by the said recited Act enacted, that, so soon as conveniently may be, and by the authority therein provided, regulations shall be made for fixing the number and emoluments of the Minor Canons in each Cathedral and Collegiate Church, provided that there shall not in any case be more than six nor less than two, and that the stipend of each such Minor Canon hereafter to be appointed shall not be less than one hundred and fifty pounds per annum; and that arrangements may from time to time be made, by the like authority, for securing to any Minor Canon, not otherwise competently provided for, such annual sum as shall make up to him an income, as Minor Canon, not exceeding in any case the said sum of one hundred and fifty pounds:

" And whereas application has been made to us by the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Gloucester, to fix the number and emoluments of the Minor Canons in the said Church as hereinafter mentioned:

" And whereas it has been represented to us, by the

the said Dean and Chapter, that the number of Minor Canons in the said Church has hitherto been four, but is now reduced to three, and that it is expedient that there should continue to be three Minor Canons only therein; and it has been further represented to us by the said Dean and Chapter that they have assigned to the junior of the present Minor Canons, who has been appointed since the passing of the said recited Act, a fixed annual stipend, as such Minor Canon, of one hundred and fifty pounds, and that the senior of such Minor Canons, although receiving a smaller stipend as Minor Canon, is otherwise competently provided for; but that the Reverend Edward Vaughan, who is the second of the present Minor Canons, receives an annual stipend of ninety pounds only, and is not otherwise competently provided for; and it has been further represented to us, by the said Dean and Chapter, that the collective amount of the stipends so paid to the three present Minor Canons exceeds the aggregate annual sum which has heretofore been paid out of the revenues of their Church to the Minor Canons thereof:

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, with the consent of the said Dean and Chapter, testified by their having hereunto affixed their Chapter seal, that the number of Minor Canons in the said Cathedral Church of Gloucester shall from henceforth be three, and that there shall be paid to each Minor Canon appointed in the said Church, after the passing of the said recited Act, a fixed annual stipend, as such Minor Canon, of one hundred and fifty pounds out of the revenues of the said Church.

"And we further recommend and propose that, so long as the said Edward Vaughan shall continue to be a Minor Canon in the same Church, and shall not hold any other office therein or any benefice, there shall be paid to him by the Treasurer of the said

said Church, in addition to his aforesaid stipend of ninety pounds, the annual sum of sixty pounds, by equal half-yearly payments, the first of such payments to be made at the expiration of six calendar months from the day of the general audit of the said Dean and Chapter now last past, and that the said Treasurer shall and may from time to time retain, out of any monies payable to us in respect of any Canonry or Canonries suspended in the said Church, such sum of money as may have been so paid to the said Edward Vaughan.

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct, that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Gloucester.

Wm. L. Bathurst.

St. James's-Palace, June 1, 1842.

THE following Addresses, upon the occasion of the Birth of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, were this day presented to Her Majesty, at the Levee:

From the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, and other Inhabitants of the county of Montgomery. Presented by the Earl of Powis.

From the Council of Dominica. Presented by Mr. Colquhoun, Legislative Agent for Dominica.

From

From the Custos, Magistrates, and other Inhabitants of Manchester, in the island of Jamaica. Presented by Doctor Hinton Spalding.

From the Custos, Magistrates, and other Inhabitants of Saint Thomas-in-the-Vale, in the island of Jamaica. Presented by Doctor Hinton Spalding.

From the Inhabitants of the newly constituted parish of Metcalfe, in the island of Jamaica. Presented by Doctor Hinton Spalding, Chairman.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the city of Norwich. Presented by Mr. Marshall, Mayor, accompanied by Mr. Willett, Deputy Mayor, and Mr. Storey, Sheriff.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Council of the borough of Wigan, in the county of Lancaster. Presented by Captain Lord, Mayor, and accompanied by Mr. Alderman James Thompson and Mr. Robert Anderton.

From the Citizens and Inhabitants of the city of Gloucester. Presented by Earl Fitzhardinge.

From the Inhabitants and Residents of the borough of Cheltenham and its vicinity. Presented by Earl Fitzhardinge.

From the Magistrates, Bankers, Manufacturers, and other Inhabitants of the borough of Stroud, in the county of Gloucester. Presented by Earl Fitzhardinge.

From the Inhabitants of the ancient borough of Thornbury and its vicinity, in the county of Gloucester. Presented by Earl Fitzhardinge.

From the Inhabitants of the city of Waterford and its vicinity. Presented by the Marquess of Normanby.

From the Honourable and Loyal Society of Ancient Britons. Presented by the Earl of Powis, President, accompanied by Colonel Wood, M.P., Mr. Serjeant Atcherley, and the Rev. Mr. Jennings.

Buck-

Buckingham-Palace, June 14, 1842.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert will receive Addresses for the last time this season, at Buckingham-Palace, on Saturday next the 18th instant, at three o'clock.

Buckingham-Palace, June 13, 1842.

This day the Count Kielmansegge, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Hanover, had an audience of Her Majesty to deliver a letter from his Sovereign:

To which he was introduced by the Earl of Aberdeen, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and conducted by Sir Robert Chester, Knt. Master of the Ceremonies.

Downing-Street, June 13, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Major-General Sir William Maynard Gomm, K. C. B. to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the Island of Mauritius and its Dependencies.

Crown-Office, June 13, 1842.

MEMBER returned to serve in this present PARLIAMENT.

County of Meath.

Mathew Elias Corbally, of Cerbalten-hall, in the county of Meath, Esq.

Whitehall, June 14, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto L. L. Boscawen Ibbetson, Esq. Her royal licence and permission, that he may accept and wear the insignia, of the fourth class, of the Royal Prussian Order of the Red Eagle, which His Majesty the King of Prussia hath been pleased to confer upon him, in testimony of His Majesty's approbation of his conduct while in His Majesty's actual service during the insurrection, at Neufchatel, in the year 1831; and that he may enjoy all the rights and privileges thereunto annexed; provided, nevertheless, that Her Majesty's said licence and permission doth not authorize the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these realms:

And also to command, that Her Majesty's said concession and especial mark of Her royal favour be registered, together with the relative documents, in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 17, 1842.

Buckingham-Palace, June 15, 1842.

THIS day the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, Common Council, and Officers of the city of London waited upon Her Majesty with the following Address, which was read by the Honourable Charles Ewan Law, the Recorder, and which Her Majesty was graciously pleased to receive on the Throne :

To the QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble, loyal, and dutiful Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council assembled, most humbly approach your Majesty for the purpose of giving utterance to our feelings on occasion of the recent attempt which has been made upon your Majesty's most valuable life.

While we refrain from any observations which may affect a question that must necessarily become the subject of judicial investigation, we unite with the whole British public in adoring the goodness of God

to this highly favoured land in His recent deliverance of your Majesty from the hand of the assassin.

We beg to assure your Majesty, that our fervent supplications will ascend to the King of Nations that He will be graciously pleased still to watch over and to guard your Majesty's sacred person, and to vouchsafe to your Majesty a long, a prosperous, and a happy reign over a free, a united, and a grateful people.

Signed by order of Court,

Edward Tyrrell.

To which Address Her Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:

"I thank you for this loyal and dutiful Address, and for your congratulations on my providential deliverance from the attack with which my life was lately threatened.

"I can make no more acceptable return, than the renewed assurance of my constant solicitude for the happiness of my people."

They were all very graciously received, and had the honour of kissing Her Majesty's hand.

Buckingham-Palace, June 15, 1842.

THIS day the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, Common Council, and Officers of the city of London waited upon His Royal Highness the Prince Albert with the following Address, which was read by the Honourable Charles Ewan Law, the Recorder, and which His Royal Highness was pleased to receive very graciously:

To

To His Royal Highness the PRINCE ALBERT.

May it please your Royal Highness,

WE, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council assembled, beg to assure your Royal Highness of our sincere and heartfelt participation with your Royal Highness in gratitude to Almighty God for His recent interposition on behalf of your Royal Consort, our most gracious and beloved Sovereign.

Warmly attached to the illustrious House of Brunswick, and the subjects of devoted loyalty to the reigning Monarch, we cannot but rejoice in the example held out to the nation by Her Majesty and your Royal Highness of social and domestic virtue; and we fervently pray that you may be long spared to each other in the enjoyment of every blessing.

Signed by order of Court,

Edward Tyrrell.

To which Address His Royal Highness was pleased to return the following answer:

"I return you my warmest thanks for your participation in my gratitude to Almighty God for His watchful and providential care over the life of the Queen; and I rely with confidence on His care for a continuance of the domestic blessings we enjoy."

Clarence-House, St. James's, June 15, 1842.

THIS day the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, Common Council, and Officers of the city of London waited upon Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent with the following Compliments of Congratulation, which were read by the Honourable Charles Ewan Law, the Recorder, and which Her Royal Highness was pleased to receive very graciously :

To Her Royal Highness the Duchess of KENT.

May it please your Royal Highness,

WE, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council assembled, present to your Royal Highness the assurances of our sympathy with the feelings of your Royal Highness, with reference to the recent attack which has been made upon the invaluable life of our beloved Queen.

We most heartily congratulate your Royal Highness on the escape of Her Majesty from the hands of the assassin ; and we beg to assure your Royal Highness, that while we unite with the whole British people in thanksgivings to the Almighty for His recent interposition on behalf of Her Majesty and of this nation, in Her Royal Person, we shall, in common with them, offer our supplications for the continuance of His protecting care over Her, and that Her life may be long spared as a blessing to the nation. Signed by order of Court,

Edward Tyrrell.

To which Compliments of Congratulation Her Royal Highness was pleased to return the following answer:

"*My Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London,*

"I receive with the deepest emotion your affectionate congratulations on the merciful preservation of my beloved Child from the late frightful attempt upon Her sacred life; and I sincerely assure you, that I am most sensible of the gratifying sympathy with my feelings expressed on this, as on every other occasion, by the good and loyal inhabitants of London."

Downing-Street, June 16, 1842.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Colonel Sir Robert Henry Sale, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, serving with the rank of Major-General in Affghanistan, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the said Order.

Crown-Office, June 16, 1842.

MEMBER returned to serve in this present PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme.

John Quincey Harris, of Winchester-house, Southwark, in the county of Surrey, and of Brenchley, in the county of Kent, Esq.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 21, 1842.

Whitehall, June 21, 1842.

THE following Addresses, upon Her Majesty's second escape from assassination, have been received by the Right Honourable Sir James Graham, Bart. Secretary of State for the Home Department, for presentation, and have been presented to Her Majesty accordingly:

From the President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society of London for improving Natural Knowledge; from the States of the island of Jersey; from the city and borough of Canterbury; from the town of Shrewsbury; from the parish of Wem, Salop; from the borough of Dorchester; from the borough of Alnwick, Northumberland; from the town of Tunbridge Wells; from the borough of Berwick-upon-Tweed; from the borough of Wisbech; from the borough of Tiverton; from the city of Chichester; from the town of Wokingham; from the borough of New Windsor; from the city of Durham; from the borough of Wigan, Lancaster; from the borough of Devonport; from Torquay and Tor, Devon; from the borough of Guildford; from the borough of Harwich; and from the borough of Walsall.

White-

Whitehall, June 21, 1842.

THE following Addresses, upon the occasion of the Birth of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, have been presented to Her Majesty by the Right Honourable Sir James Graham, Bart. Secretary of State for the Home Department:

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the city and borough of New Sarum. Transmitted by the Honourable Sidney Herbert.

From the Mayor, Magistrates, Clergy, Gentry, and other Inhabitants of the borough and city of New Sarum. Transmitted by the Honourable Sidney Herbert.

Westminster, June 18, 1842.

THIS day, the Lords being met, a message was sent to the Honourable House of Commons by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, acquainting them, that *The Lords, authorised by virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal, signed by Her Majesty, for declaring Her Royal Assent to several Acts agreed upon by both Houses, do desire the immediate attendance of the Honourable House in the House of Peers to hear the Commission read;* and the Commons being come thither, the said Commission, empowering the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and several other Lords therein named, to declare and notify the Royal Assent to the said Acts, was read accordingly, and the Royal Assent given to

An Act for granting to Her Majesty, until the fifth day of July one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, certain duties on sugar imported into the

United Kingdom, for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

An Act to provide regulations for preparing and using roasted malt in colouring beer.

An Act for establishing a prison at Pentonville.

An Act for better enabling incumbents of ecclesiastical benefices to demise the lands belonging to their benefices on farming leases.

An Act to indemnify witnesses who may give evidence before the Committee appointed by the House of Commons to inquire "whether corrupt compromises have been entered into in the cases of election petitions presented from Harwich, Nottingham, Lewes, Penryn and Falmouth, Bridport, and Reading, for the purpose of avoiding investigation into gross bribery alleged to have been practised at the elections for the aforesaid towns, and whether such bribery has really taken place."

An Act for better recording fines and recoveries in Wales and Cheshire.

An Act to assimilate the law in Ireland, as to the punishment of death, to the law in England; to abolish the punishment of death in certain cases in Ireland, and to substitute other punishments in lieu thereof.

An Act to amend and explain so much of two Acts, of the sixth and seventh years of His late Majesty, and of the first year of Her present Majesty, as relates to the execution of civil bill decrees for the possession of land in Ireland.

An Act for authorising the conveyance of a piece of land upon which a church at Kingstown, in the county and diocese of Dublin and parish of Monkstown has been erected, and for providing for the due celebration of divine service in the said church, and for assigning a district thereto.

An Act for completing the railway communication between the towns of Newcastle-on-Tyne and Darlington, by a railway to be called the Newcastle and Dar-

Darlington Junction Railway, with a branch to the city of Durham.

An Act for granting further powers to the Bristol and Gloucester Railway Company.

An Act for making a branch railway from the London and Birmingham Railway, at Coventry, to communicate with the towns of Warwick and Leamington, in the county of Warwick.

An Act for making a railway from Great Yarmouth to Norwich, in the county of Norfolk.

An Act for enabling the Dundee and Arbroath Railway Company to raise a further sum of money, and to amend the provisions of the Act relating to the said railway.

An Act for the abandonment of a portion of the line of the Great North of England Railway, and for altering and amending the Acts relating thereto.

An Act to amend the Act relating to the Saint Philip's-bridge, in the city and county of Bristol, and for widening and improving the approaches to the said bridge.

An Act for altering and amending an Act, of the fourth and fifth year of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to consolidate, amend, and enlarge the powers and provisions of the several Acts relating to the Forth and Clyde Navigation," for enlarging and making reservoirs for better supplying the said navigation with water, and for enabling the company of proprietors of the said navigation to purchase and acquire the Forth and Cart Junction Canal.

An Act for improving the navigation of Faversham-creek, in the county of Kent.

An Act for regulating the communication between the Birmingham and Liverpool Junction Canal Navigation, and the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal Navigation, and for amending the several Acts relating to such first-mentioned canal navigation.

An Act for further improving, enlarging, and maintaining the harbours of the town of Greenock.

An Act for enabling the Saundersfoot Railway and Harbour Company to make a floating dock, at Saundersfoot, in the county of Pembroke, and for extending the provisions of the Act relating to the said company with reference to the said harbour.

An Act for the improvement of the port and harbour of Drogheda.

An Act to explain and amend the power and provisions of the Act relating to the Warkworth-harbour, in the county of Northumberland.

An Act for transferring to the trustees of the river Welland, in the county of Lincoln, certain dues payable in respect of vessels using the said river, part of the port and harbour of Boston, and their cargoes, for better effecting improvements authorised by a former Act, and for amending several Acts relating to the same.

An Act for amending the several Acts relating to the port and harbour of Boston, in the county of Lincoln.

An Act to amend an Act for erecting a harbour, at Ardrossan, in the county of Ayr, and to provide for the improvement of the said harbour.

An Act for incorporating the South Metropolitan Gas Light and Coke Company, and for more effectually lighting with gas certain places within the borough of Southwark, and other parishes and places in the counties of Surrey and Kent.

An Act to amend and enlarge the powers of an Act, passed in the second year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Fourth, for supplying the towns of Old and New Brentford, in the county of Middlesex, and other places therein mentioned, with gas, and to raise a further sum of money for carrying on the said undertaking.

An Act to alter and amend an Act, of the fifty-fourth year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Third, for lighting and watching certain parts of the

the liberties, hamlets, or districts of Camberwell and Peckham, in the county of Surrey.

An Act to alter and amend the provisions of the Act for opening a street to Clerkenwell-green, in the county of Middlesex.

An Act for paving, lighting, watching, cleansing, and improving Ely-place and Ely-mews, Holborn, in the county of Middlesex.

An Act for paving, lighting, watching, cleansing, and otherwise improving the town of Fleetwood, and the neighbourhood thereof, in the county palatine of Lancaster, and for establishing a market therein.

An Act to explain an Act, passed in the fourth and fifth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to alter, amend, and enlarge some of the powers and provisions of the Acts for paving and otherwise improving certain streets in the parish of St. Pancras, in the county of Middlesex."

An Act for the promotion of the health of the inhabitants of the borough of Liverpool, and the better regulation of buildings in the said borough.

An Act to restrict the vexatious removal of certain actions from the borough court of Liverpool.

An Act for erecting a pier at the Royal-terrace-gardens, in the town of Gravesend, in the county of Kent.

An Act for amending the Acts relating to the Gravesend town quay and pier.

An Act for regulating and maintaining the fisheries in the river Tyne.

An Act for regulating legal proceedings by or against the Guarantee Society, and for granting certain powers thereto.

An Act for regulating legal proceedings by or against the Cwm Celyn and Blaina Iron Company, and for granting certain powers thereto.

An Act to enable the Imperial Insurance Company to alter some of the provisions of their deed of settle-

tlement, and better regulate their proceedings and the investment of their funds.

An Act for regulating legal proceedings by or against the Indemnity Mutual Marine Assurance Company.

An Act to enable the City of Glasgow Life Assurance and Reversionary Company to sue and be sued, and for other purposes relating to the said company.

An Act to alter some of the provisions of an Act, passed in the seventh year of the reign of King George the Fourth, relating to the New Cross Turnpike-roads, in the counties of Kent and Surrey.

An Act to amend an Act, of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, for repairing the road from Dundalk, in the county of Louth, to Bammbridge, in the county of Down, so far as relates to the southern division of the said road.

An Act to alter and amend the Acts for making, repairing, and keeping in repair the road from Stonehaven, through the Slug Mount, to the bridge at Cobleheugh, in the county of Kincardine.

An Act to explain and amend an Act, passed in the fourth and fifth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, for more effectually repairing, maintaining, and improving certain roads leading to and from the city of Lincoln.

An Act for repairing and maintaining several roads leading from the town of Kington, and other roads branching therefrom, in the county of Hereford.

An Act for maintaining certain roads in the county of Salop, called the Church Stretton and Longden Roads.

An Act to amend the provisions of an Act, passed in the fourth and fifth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for more effectually repairing and improving the road from Market Harborough, in the county of Leicester, to Brampton, in the county of Huntingdon.

An Act for more effectually repairing the road from Bol-

Bolton to West Houghton, in the county palatine of Lancaster.

An Act for more effectually repairing the roads from the borough of Leicester to Narborough, and from the said borough of Leicester to Earl Shelton, and from Earl Shelton to Hinckley, all in the county of Leicester.

An Act for more effectually repairing the road from the borough of Leicester, in the county of Leicester, to the town of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, in the said county.

An Act to alter, amend, and enlarge the powers and provisions of an Act relating to the Holywell district of turnpike-roads, in the county of Flint, and for making new roads to communicate therewith.

And five private Acts.

Whitehall, June 20, 1842.

Her Majesty has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, constituting and appointing George Graham, Esq. Registrar General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England, in the room of Thomas Henry Lister, Esq. deceased.

Foreign-Office, June 20, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of M. Charles Francis Edward Herbet, as Consul at Dublin for His Majesty the King of the French.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 24, 1842.

By the QUEEN.

A PROCLAMATION.

VICTORIA, R.

WHEREAS We have thought fit to order, that certain pieces of copper money should be coined, which should be called "half farthings," every such piece having for the obverse impression Our effigy, with the inscription, "Victoria D.G. "Britanniar. Regina F.D.," and for the reverse the words "half farthing," with the date of the year, surmounted by the royal crown, and below the united emblem of the rose, thistle, and shamrock: and whereas pieces of the copper money of the description aforesaid have been coined at Our Mint, and will be coined there: We have therefore, with the advice of Our Privy Council, thought fit to issue this Proclamation; and We do hereby declare, ordain, and command, that all pieces of copper money, so coined and to be coined as aforesaid, shall be current and lawful money of the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and shall pass and be received as current and lawful money of the said kingdom, every such half farthing piece as of the value of half a farthing of like lawful money: provided that no person shall be obliged to take more

more of such pieces in any one payment than shall be of the value of six pence.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham-Palace, this thirteenth day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and in the fifth year of Our reign.

GOD save the QUEEN.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 3d day of *June* 1842,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS Her Majesty doth deem it expedient to appoint the ports of Toronto, in the province of Canada, and also the port of Hamilton, in the said province, situate at or near the western extremity of Lake Ontario, to be free warehousing ports for the purposes of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act to regulate the trade of the British "possessions abroad:"

Now, therefore, in pursuance and exercise of the powers and authorities in Her Majesty by the said Act in that behalf vested, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that the ports of Toronto and Hamilton shall, from and after the first day of August one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, be free warehousing ports for the purposes of the said Act:

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and the Right Honourable Lord Stanley, one of Her

Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

Wm. L. Bathurst.

Westminster, June 22, 1842.

This day, the Lords being met, a message was sent to the Honourable House of Commons by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, acquainting them, that *The Lords, authorised by virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal, signed by Her Majesty, for declaring Her Royal Assent to several Acts agreed upon by both Houses, do desire the immediate attendance of the Honourable House in the House of Peers to hear the Commission read;* and the Commons being come thither, the said Commission, empowering the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and several other Lords therein named, to declare and notify the Royal Assent to the said Acts, was read accordingly, and the Royal Assent given to

An Act for granting to Her Majesty duties on profits arising from property, professions, trades, and offices, until the sixth day of April one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

An Act for regulating the sales of waste land belonging to the Crown in the Australian colonies.

An Act for regulating legal proceedings by or against the Metropolitan Patent Wood Paving Company, and for granting certain powers thereto.

An Act for repairing, improving, and maintaining the road leading from Ferrybridge, through Wetherby, to Boroughbridge, in the county of York.

And three private Acts.

Buck-

Buckingham-Palace, June 21, 1842.

This day his Excellency Ali Effendi, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Sublime Porte, had his first audience of Her Majesty to deliver his credentials:

To which he was introduced by the Earl of Aberdeen, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and conducted by Sir Robert Chester, Knt. Master of the Ceremonies.

Buckingham-Palace, June 22, 1842.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert has been pleased to appoint Surgeon Major Good, of the Scots' Fusilier Guards, to be His Royal Highness's Surgeon Extraordinary.

St. James's-Palace, June 24, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased, on the nomination of Lord Forester, to appoint Francis Watts, Esq. one of Her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, vice Dance, retired.

Foreign-Office, June 24, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Colonel Richard Wright as Consul General in London for the Republick of the Equator.

Whitehall, June 24, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Sir Hudson Lowe, Knight, Lieutenant-General in the Army, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, and Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath (upon whom the late King of Prussia, in approbation of his distinguished services during the campaigns of 1813 to 1815, had conferred the insignia of the Royal Prussian Order of the Red Eagle, of the second class), Her royal licence and authority, that he may accept and wear the insignia, of the first class, of the said Royal Prussian Order of the Red Eagle, which His Majesty the reigning King of Prussia has been pleased to confer upon him, in testimony of his personal esteem and of the value which His Majesty attaches to that Officer's military services:

And also to command, that the said royal concession and especial mark of favour be recorded in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

Whitehall, June 24, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Reverend Donald Jackson to the church at Lochgilphead, in the parish of Glassry, in the presbytery of Inverary and shire of Argyll, vacant by the death of the Reverend Peter M'Kichan.

Crown-

Crown-Office, June 24, 1842.

Days and Places appointed for holding the Summer Assizes, 1842, viz.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

The Right Honourable *Thomas Lord Denman,* Lord Chief Justice.
Mr. Justice *Maule.*

Durham, Saturday, July 9, at Durham.
Northumberland, Thursday, July 14, at the Castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the same day, at the Guildhall of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Cumberland, Tuesday, July 19, at Carlisle.
Westmorland, Saturday, July 23, at Appleby.
Lancashire, Northern Division, Tuesday, July 26, at Lancaster.
Lancashire, Southern Division, Saturday, July 30, at Liverpool.
Yorkshire, Saturday, August 13, at the Castle of York.
City of York, the same day, at the Guildhall of the said City of York.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

The Right Honourable Sir *Nicolas Conyngham Tindal,* Knt. Lord Chief Justice.

The Right Honourable *Thomas Erskine,* one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas.

Berkshire, Monday, July 11, at Abingdon.
Oxfordshire, Wednesday, July 13, at Oxford.
Worcestershire, Saturday, July 16, at Worcester.
City of Worcester, the same day, at the City of Worcester.

Staf-

Staffordshire, Wednesday, July 20, at Stafford.
Shropshire, Wednesday, July 27, at Shrewsbury.
Herefordshire, Saturday, July 30, at Hereford.
Monmouthshire, Wednesday, August 3, at Monmouth.
Gloucestershire, Saturday, August 6, at Gloucester.
City of Gloucester, the same day, at the City of Gloucester.

HOME CIRCUIT.

The Right Honourable *James Lord Abinger,* Lord Chief Baron.
Mr. Justice *Coltman.*

Hertfordshire, Wednesday, July 6, at Hertford.
Essex, Saturday, July 9, at Chelmsford.
Kent, Thursday, July 14, at Maidstone.
Sussex, Thursday, July 21, at Lewes.
Surrey, Wednesday, July 27, at Guildford.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

The Right Honourable Sir *James Parke,* one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer.
Mr. Justice *Patteson.*

Northamptonshire, Monday, July 11, at Northampton.
Rutlandshire, Friday, July 15, at Oakham.
Lincolnshire, Saturday, July 16, at the Castle of Lincoln.
City of Lincoln, the same day, at the City of Lincoln.
Nottinghamshire, Thursday, July 21, at Nottingham.
Town of Nottingham, the same day, at the Town of Nottingham.
Derbyshire, Monday, July 25, at Derby.
Leicestershire, Thursday, July 28, at the Castle of Leicester.

Bo-

Borough of Leicester, the same day, at the Borough of Leicester.

City of Coventry, Monday, August 1, at the City of Coventry.

Warwickshire, the same day, at Warwick.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

Mr. Baron *Alderson.*
Mr. Justice *Williams.*

Buckinghamshire, Saturday, July 9, at Buckingham.

Bedfordshire, Wednesday, July 13, at Bedford.

Huntingdonshire, Saturday, July 16, at Huntingdon.

Cambridgeshire, Monday, July 18, at Cambridge.

Norfolk, Saturday, July 23, at the Castle of Norwich.

City of Norwich, the same day, at the Guildhall of the said City of Norwich.

Suffolk, Thursday, July 28, at Ipswich.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice *Wightman.*
Mr. Justice *Cresswell.*

Southampton, Saturday, July 9, at the Castle of Winchester.

Dorsetshire, Saturday, July 16, at Dorchester.

Devonshire, Thursday, July 21, at the Castle of Exeter.

City of Exeter, the same day, at the Guildhall of the said City of Exeter.

Cornwall, Saturday, July 30, at Bodmin.

Somersetshire, Saturday, August 6, at the City of Wells.

Wiltshire, Saturday, August 12, at Devizes.

City of Bristol, Saturday, August 20, at the Guildhall of the said City of Bristol.

CIR-

CIRCUIT of the PRINCIPALITY of WALES and COUNTY PALATINE of CHESTER.

Mr. Baron *Gurney*.
Mr. Baron *Rolfe*.

North Wales.

Montgomeryshire, Saturday, July 9, at Newtown.
Merionethshire, Wednesday, July 13, at Dolgelly.
Carnarvonshire, Saturday, July 16, at Carnarvon.
Anglesey, Wednesday, July 20, at Beaumaris.
Denbighshire, Saturday, July 23, at Ruthin.
Flintshire, Wednesday, July 27, at Mold.

South Wales.

Glamorganshire, Monday, July 4, at Cardiff.
Carmarthenshire, Saturday, July 9, at Carmarthen.
Borough of Carmarthen, the same day, at the Borough of Carmarthen.
Pembrokeshire, Saturday, July 16, at Haverfordwest.
Town of Haverfordwest, the same day, at the Town of Haverfordwest.
Cardiganshire, Wednesday, July 20, at Cardigan.
Brecknockshire, Saturday, July 23, at Brecon.
Radnorshire, Wednesday, July 27, at Presteign.
Cheshire, Saturday, July 30, at the Castle of Chester.

CIRCUITS OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

AUTUMN CIRCUITS, 1842.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

H. R. Reynolds, Esq. Chief Commissioner.

Yorkshire, at Sheffield, Tuesday, October 11.
Yorkshire, at Wakefield, Friday, October 14.
At the Town and County of the Town of Kingston-upon-Hull, Saturday, October 22.
Yorkshire, at York and City, Tuesday, October 25.
Yorkshire, at Richmond, Friday, October 28.
Durham, at Durham, Saturday, October 29.
Northumberland, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Town, Tuesday, November 1.
Cumberland, at Carlisle, Friday, November 4.
Westmorland, at Appleby, Monday, November 7.
Westmorland, at Kendal, Tuesday, November 8.
Lancashire, at Preston, Wednesday, November 9.
Lancashire, at Liverpool, Friday, November 11.
Cheshire, at Chester and City, Tuesday, November 15.
Flintshire, at Mold, Friday, November 18.
Denbighshire, at Ruthin, Saturday, November 19.
Anglesey, at Beaumaris, Tuesday, November 22.
Carnarvonshire, at Carnarvon, Wednesday, November 23.
Merionethshire, at Dolgelly, Friday, November 25.
Montgomeryshire, at Welch Pool, Monday, November 28.
Lancashire, at Lancaster, Thursday, December 1.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

J. G. Harris, Esq. Commissioner.

Essex, at Chelmsford, Tuesday, October 25.
Essex, at Colchester, Wednesday, October 26.
Suffolk, at Ipswich, Thursday, October 27.
Norfolk, at Yarmouth, Saturday, October 29.
Norfolk, at Norwich and City, Monday, October 31.
Norfolk, at Lynn, Thursday, November 3.
Suffolk, at Bury St. Edmunds, Saturday, November 5.
Cambridgeshire, at Cambridge, Monday, November 7.
Huntingdonshire, at Huntingdon, Wednesday, November 9.
Rutlandshire, at Oakham, Thursday, November 10.
Northamptonshire, at Peterborough, Friday, November 11.
Lincolnshire, at Lincoln and City, Monday, November 14.
Nottinghamshire, at Nottingham and Town, Wednesday, November 16.
Derbyshire, at Derby, Friday, November 18.
At the City and County of the City of Lichfield, Saturday, November 19.
Staffordshire, at Stafford, Monday, November 21.
Shropshire, at Shrewsbury, Thursday, November 24.
Shropshire, at Oldbury, Saturday, November 26.
Warwickshire, at Birmingham, Monday, November 28.
Warwickshire, at Warwick, Thursday, December 1.
At the City and County of the City of Coventry, Monday, December 5.
Leicestershire, at Leicester, Tuesday, December 6.
Northamptonshire, at Northampton, Friday, December 9.
Bedfordshire, at Bedford, Monday, December 12.
Buckinghamshire, at Aylesbury, Wednesday, December 14.

HOME CIRCUIT.

T. B. Bowen, Esq. Commissioner.

Kent, at Dovor, Monday, October 24.
At the City and County of the City of Canterbury, Wednesday, October 26.
Kent, at Maidstone, Friday, October 28.
Sussex, at Horsham, Friday, November 11.
Hertfordshire, at Hertford, Friday, November 18.

SOUTHERN CIRCUIT.

W. J. Law, Esq. Commissioner.

Berkshire, at Reading, Thursday, October 20.
Oxfordshire, at Oxford and City, Saturday, October 22.
Worcestershire, at Worcester and City, Tuesday, October 25.
Radnorshire, at Presteigne, Thursday, October 27.
Herefordshire, at Hereford, Friday, October 28.
Brecknockshire, at Brecon, Monday, October 31.
Carmarthenshire, at Carmarthen and Borough, Wednesday, November 2.
Cardiganshire, at Cardigan, Friday, November 4.
Pembrokeshire, at Haverfordwest and Town, Saturday, November 5.
Glamorganshire, at Swansea, Wednesday, November 9.
Glamorganshire, at Cardiff, Thursday, November 10.
Monmouthshire, at Monmouth, Saturday, November 12.
Gloucestershire, at Gloucester and City, Monday, November 14.
At the City and County of the City of Bristol, Thursday, November 17.
Somersetshire, at Bath, Monday, November 21.
Somersetshire, at Wells, Wednesday, November 23.

Devonshire, at Plymouth, Saturday, November 26.
Cornwall, at Bodmin, Monday, November 28.
Devonshire, at Exeter and City, Wednesday, November 30.
Dorsetshire, at Dorchester, Saturday, December 3.
Wiltshire, at Salisbury, Tuesday, December 6.
At the Town and County of the Town of Southampton, Wednesday, December 7.
Southampton, at Winchester, Thursday, December 8.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 28, 1842.

Whitehall, June 28, 1842.

THE following Addresses, upon Her Majesty's second escape from assassination, have been received by the Right Honourable Sir James Graham, Bart. Secretary of State for the Home Department, for presentation, and have been presented to Her Majesty accordingly:

From the city of Edinburgh; Wiveliscombe, Somerset; the borough of Ruthin, Wales; the borough of Congleton, Chester; the borough of Evesham; the inhabitants of Evesham; the inhabitants of New Windsor; the parishioners of Portsmouth; the parish of Saint Andrew by the Wardrobe, London; the parish of Saint James, Westminster; the parish of Hammersmith, Middlesex; the Strand Union, Middlesex; the Newcastle-

castle-upon-Tyne Union; the parish of Saint Mary-le-bone; the parish of Langley Marish, Buckingham; the city of Aberdeen; the burgh of Stranraer; the burgh of Dumbarton; the burgh of Stirling; the burgh and regality of Canongate and Monastery of the Holy Cross, Edinburgh; the burgh of Ayr; the town of Paisley; the burgh of Musselburgh; the town of Leith; the Bank of England; the South Sea Company; the Goldsmiths' Company; the Colonial Society; the Hospital for the Destitute Sick and Diseased; the Company of Cutlers of Sheffield; the Society of Licenced Victuallers; the Philanthropic Institution, Ilminster, Somerset; the Ancient Druids, Bristol; the Military Knights of Windsor; the Saddleworth Conservative Association; the Protestant Dissenters of the Castle-street Chapel, Exeter; a party of Gentlemen assembled at the Gloucester Coffee-house, Oxford-street; the Children of the Ross and Archenfield Royal Victoria British and Foreign School; the Church of Scotland; the Company of Merchants of the city of Edinburgh; the Dean and Faculty of Advocates; the Society of Solicitors in the Supreme Courts of Scotland; the Royal Caledonian Horticultural Society; the Easter Term Quarter Sessions Grand Jury of the city of Dublin; the Protestant Operative Association of the city of Cork; and the St. Paul's Temperance Tontine Society, Phibsboro', Dublin.

Buckingham-Palace, June 28, 1842.

THE following Addresses, upon the seeond attempt to assassinate Her Majesty, having been transmitted for presentation to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, were presented accordingly by the Marquess of Exeter to His Royal Highness, who was pleased to receive the same very graciously:

From the county of Denbigh; the county of Perth; the borough of Portsmouth; the inhabitants of Portsmouth; the borough of Lancaster; the inhabitants of Lancaster; the inhabitants of Bedford; the borough of Arundel, Sussex; the town of Taunton, Somerset; Leamington, Warwick; the parish of St. George, Hanover-square; the Bank of England; the Colonial Society; the Fishmongers of the city of London; the county of Edinburgh; the county of Haddington; the county of Stirling; the county of Selkirk; the county of Lanark; the county of Bute; the county of Clackmannan; the city of Gloucester; the inhabitants of the city of Gloucester; the city of Bath; the inhabitants of the city of Bath; the city of Chichester; the city of Peterborough; the city of Rochester; the borough of Maidstone; the borough of Dover; the borough of Hythe; the inhabitants of Ramsgate and Saint Lawrence; the inhabitants and visiters of Margate; the town of Tunbridge-wells; the borough of Brighton; the parishioners of Portsmouth; the borough of Lymington; the inhabitants of Dartmouth; the borough of Falmouth; the borough of Warwick; the inhabitants of Penzance; the borough of Northampton; the borough of Derby; the borough of Guildford; the town of Shrewsbury; the town of Nottingham; the borough of Stamford; the borough of Tynemouth; the bo-

borough of Grantham; the borough of Kidderminster, Worcester; New Windsor, Berks; the inhabitants of New Windsor, Berks; Frome Selwood, Somerset; the parish of Wem, Salop; the borough of Congleton, Chester; the borough and hundreds of Aylesbury; the town of Eton; the borough of Banbury, Oxford; the corporation of Hertford; the borough of Hertford; the borough of Kingston-upon-Hull; the inhabitants of South Shields; the borough of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; the borough of King's Lynn, Norfolk; the borough of Lyme Regis, Dorset; the borough of Tewkesbury; the borough of New Woodstock; the borough of Clitheroe, Lancaster; the inhabitants of Whitchurch, Salop; the borough of Maldon; the royalty and liberty of Havering-atte-Bower; the parish and borough of Cheltenham; the borough of Ruthin, Wales; the Dean and Canons of the Free Chapel of Saint George, Windsor; and the Protestant Dissenters of the Presbyterian, Independent, and Baptist Congregations within twelve miles of London.

Downing-Street, June 27, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Hugh Calveley Cotton, Esq. to be Deputy Surveyor-General in the Island of Van Dieman's Land.

Downing-Street, June 27, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint George Aubert, Esq. to be Her Majesty's Attorney-General in the Island of St. Lucia.

Down-

Downing-Street, June 27, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel Lothian Sheffield Dickson to the office of Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate of the District of Swellendam, in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

Downing-Street, June 27, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Henry Rivers, Esq. to the office of Treasurer in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

Monday, the 27th day of June 1842.

This Court will, on Thursday the 7th day of July next, hold Sittings, and will proceed in disposing of the business pending in the New Trial and Special Papers.

By the Court.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 1, 1842.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 29th day of *June* 1842,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act, passed in the second session of Parliament held in the fifth year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act for "establishing a prison at Pentonville," it was, amongst other things, enacted, that it should be lawful for Her Majesty, with the advice of Her Privy Council, to nominate and appoint any number of fit persons, not being less than seven or more than eleven, to be Commissioners for governing the said prison; now, therefore, Her Majesty, in pursuance of the said Act, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to nominate and appoint

James Archibald Lord Wharncliffe, Lord President of the Council;
Charles Duke of Richmond, K. G.;
William Earl of Devon;
Henry Thomas Earl of Chichester;
Lord John Russell;
The Speaker of the House of Commons;
Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart.;

Robert Ferguson, Esq. M.D.;
Major Jebb, of the Royal Engineers;
William Crawford, Esq.; and
The Reverend Whitworth Russell;

And they are hereby nominated and appointed Commissioners for governing the Pentonville Prison accordingly. *Wm. L. Bathurst.*

Buckingham-Palace, June 29, 1842.

This day the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the city of Dublin waited upon Her Majesty to present to Her Majesty the following Address; which Her Majesty was graciously pleased to receive on the Throne:

To the QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty.

May it please your Majesty,

WE, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of your ancient and loyal city of Dublin, humbly approach your Majesty's Throne, to express our horror at the traitorous attempt which has been made upon your sacred and invaluable life; and our joy and heartfelt gratitude to Almighty God, for the merciful preservation to Her people of a Sovereign so deeply and so justly beloved.

No words can express the feelings which pervaded all ranks and classes of the inhabitants of this, the capital of Ireland, when they were apprised of the peril to which your Majesty's sacred Person had been exposed. Whatever manifestations of deep and generous devotion, of enthusiastic and chivalrous attachment it has been your Majesty's happiness to witness among your Majesty's

jesty's British subjects, they might equal, but they cannot have exceeded, the expression of feeling which this occasion called forth from your faithful Irish people.

In the name of all the inhabitants of the city which we represent, we lay at the foot of your Throne the expression of feelings in which all, without exception, share; and we would be deeply grateful for an opportunity of expressing these feelings of attachment before your Majesty personally, in this our city, the second in your royal dominions. With heartfelt joy do we congratulate you on the providential escape of yourself and your illustrious Consort from the peril to which you had been exposed. Deeply sensible of the blessings we enjoy under your Majesty's benign and mild rule, we humbly pray that God, who has thus protected this land from the grievous calamity which, but for His mercy, would have afflicted us, may long spare your Majesty to reign over a grateful and devoted people.

To which Address Her Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:

"I receive with cordial satisfaction these warm expressions of your loyalty, and your congratulations on the preservation of my life, which the Almighty has mercifully protected.

"Every proof of the attachment of my Irish people is most acceptable to my feelings; and the city of Dublin may confidently rely on my constant favour and protection."

Buckingham-Palace, June 29, 1842.

This day the Lord Bishop of London, and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, with a Deputation of the Clergy, waited upon Her Majesty, to present the following Address to Her Majesty, which Her Majesty was graciously pleased to receive on the Throne :

To the QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the Bishop of London, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and the Clergy of the cities of London and Westminster, humbly request permission again to assure your Majesty of our devoted attachment to your Majesty's Person and Family, and to express the abhorrence with which we view the traitorous and wicked attempt lately made upon your Majesty's sacred life.

We are deeply thankful to Almighty God for having again interposed His protecting arm to preserve a Sovereign so justly dear to the nation; and we devoutly pray that the same Gracious Providence may continue to watch over your Majesty, your Royal Consort, and the whole Royal Family.

It will be our unceasing endeavour, as it is our bounden duty, to diffuse amongst all classes of your Majesty's subjects the knowledge of that religion which teaches them that fidelity and obedience to their earthly rulers are part of the service which they owe to the King of Kings, and Lord of Lords, while it instructs their rulers to seek in all things the Glory of God, and to preserve His people committed to their charge in peace and godliness.

To

To which Address Her Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:

"I am glad to receive this affectionate assurance that you offer up thanksgivings for the merciful protection which has been vouchsafed to me, and prayers for the future safety of my life.

"The support to be derived from religion is felt and acknowledged by me.

"I rely on your exertions to propagate its Divine influence, and my heartfelt desire is to secure the temporal and eternal interests of the people committed to my care."

Buckingham-Palace, June 29, 1842.

This day the General Body of Protestant Dissenting Ministers of the Three Denominations of the cities of London and Westminster waited upon Her Majesty to present to Her Majesty the following Address; which Her Majesty was graciously pleased to receive on the Throne:

To Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.

May it please your Majesty,

WE, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the General Body of Protestant Dissenting Ministers of the Three Denominations, humbly approach your Majesty with renewed declarations of our warm attachment to your Majesty's house and reign.

We have heard with astonishment and indignation that a second time the hand of an assassin has been lifted up against your Royal Person, and we have trembled at the imminent peril in which a life

life so precious to your family and to our country has again been placed.

Most fervently do we thank Almighty God, the controller of all events, that the treasonable and malignant purpose was frustrated, and that we are still permitted to behold, and the country to possess, unharmed, a Sovereign so justly and so eminently beloved.

Devoutly do we pray that a Merciful Providence may crown a life so signally preserved with prolonged and copious benedictions, and grant your Majesty to maintain to a protracted period a course of enlightened and beneficent rule, amidst universal demonstrations of a people's gratitude and love.

To which Address Her Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer :

" I thank you for this loyal and dutiful Address, and for the renewed declaration of your attachment to my Person and Family.

" The protection which Divine Providence has vouchsafed to me commands my heartfelt gratitude, and with pleasure I repeat the assurance, that to promote the happiness of my subjects, and to preserve inviolate their civil and religious privileges is the first object of my care, and I trust that it will be the glory of my reign."

Buck-

Buckingham-Palace, June 29, 1842.

This day Alli Ben Nassur, Envoy on a special mission from the Imaum of Muscat, had audience of Her Majesty to deliver his credentials:

To which he was introduced by the Earl of Aberdeen, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and conducted by Sir Robert Chester, Knt. Master of the Ceremonies.

Westminster, June 30, 1842.

This day, the Lords being met, a message was sent to the Honourable House of Commons by the Gentlemen Usher of the Black Rod, acquainting them, that *The Lords, authorised by virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal, signed by Her Majesty, for delaring Her Royal Assent to several Acts agreed upon by both Houses, do desire the immediate attendance of the Honourable House in the House of Peers to hear the Commission read*; and the Commons being come thither, the said Commission, empowering the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and several other Lords therein named, to declare and notify the Royal Assent to the said Acts, was read accordingly, and the Royal Assent given to

An Act to continue, until the fifth day of April one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, compositions for assessed taxes, and to amend the laws relating to the land and assessed taxes.

An Act for carrying into effect the treaty between Her Majesty and the Argentine Confederation for the abolition of the slave trade.

An Act for carrying into effect a convention between Her Majesty and the Republic of Hayti for

for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade.

An Act for better and more effectually carrying into effect treaties and conventions with foreign states for suppressing the slave trade.

An Act to define the jurisdiction of justices in general and quarter sessions of the peace.

An Act to amend the law relating to advances bonâ fide made to agents intrusted with goods.

An Act for the maintaining and better regulating of the Stockton and Hartlepool Railway, and for incorporating the proprietors thereof.

An Act for extending and enlarging some of the provisions of an Act relating to the Thames Haven Dock and Railway.

An Act to amend, alter, and enlarge the powers and provisions of an Act for paving, lighting, cleansing, watching, watering, and improving the town and borough of Sudbury, in the county of Suffolk.

An Act for the administration of the laws relating to the poor in the parish of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster.

An Act for constructing a low water pier and necessary works at Burntisland, in the county of Fife, and establishing a ferry between the same and Granton, in the county of Edinburgh, and for improving the communication between the said pier and Kinghorn.

An Act to amend an Act, passed in the first and second years of the reign of His Majesty King George the Fourth, for repairing the road from the town of Athy, in the county of Kildare, through the town of Castlecomer, in the county of Kilkenny, to the city of Kilkenny, and from the town of Castlecomer to the town of Leighlin-bridge, in the county of Carlow, and from the town of Carlow to the said town of Castlecomer, so far as relates to the second division of the said road.

An

An Act for repairing and improving the road from Tadcaster to Otley, in the west riding of the county of York.

An Act for repairing and maintaining several roads leading from the town of Bromyard, in the county of Hereford, and other roads adjoining thereto, in the said county of Worcester, and for making several new lines of road connected therewith, in the same counties.

An Act for repairing the several roads leading to and from the market-house in Stourbridge, in the county of Worcester, and several other roads connected with the said roads, in the counties of Worcester, Stafford, and Salop.

And five private Acts.

Martis, 28° *die Junii* 1842.

Whereas, at the last election for the borough of Athlone, Daniel Henry Ferrall, Esq. was returned a Member to serve in Parliament for the said borough;

And whereas two petitions, complaining of an undue election and return for the said borough, have been presented to the House of Commons;

And whereas the said House has been informed, by a declaration in writing, subscribed by the said D. H. Ferrall, Esq. and delivered to me, that it is not his intention to defend his said election or return:

Now I do hereby give this notice thereof, in pursuance of the provisions of an Act, passed in the fifth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to amend the law for the trial "of controverted elections."

Given under my hand this 28th day of June 1842,

CHARLES SHAW LEFEVRE, Speaker.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 5, 1842.

India Board, July 4, 1842.

THE following papers have been this day received at the East India House, from the Governor-General of India in Council, and from the Governor of Bombay in Council:

From the Governor-General of India in Council.

From Major-General G. Pollock, C.B., commanding the troops west of the Indus, to the Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.

(Extract.)

Camp, Jelalabad, April 16, 1842.

I HAVE the honour to report my arrival here this day; and I have been much gratified at finding the garrison in so very healthy a state, and have been much struck by the strength of the works which have been erected by the indefatigable exertions of the force under Major-General Sir R. Sale, K.C.B.

Ge-

General Order by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India.

Head Quarters, Allahabad,
April 30th, 1842.

THE Governor-General has received a report from Major-General Pollock, C.B., dated the 16th instant, announcing his arrival at Jelalabad.

The Major-General has thus carried into effect the orders of the Government in a manner which entitles him to the highest approbation.

Receiving the command of the army at Peshawur under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, he has, in the midst of new and unforesecn embarrassments and disappointments, preserved a firm mind, and, justly relying upon his own judgment, he has at last, with equal discretion and decision, accomplished the object he was directed to effect.

The Governor-General requests Major General Pollock to accept his acknowledgments of the good service he has thus rendered to the Government of India, and begs he will communicate to the gallant officers and troops under his command, the entire satisfaction with which their conduct has been regarded on this occasion.

The Governor-General has already, in communicating the despatch from Major-General Sir Robert Sale, K.C.B., dated the 7th instant, expressed his high sense of the services of that officer, and of the garrison of Jelalabad, terminating on that day by a decisive victory, which would have left nothing to desire had Colonel Dennie survived to enjoy it.

The garrison of Jelalabad having on that day achieved its safety by its own prowess, and being now reunited to the army by the movements of the force under the command of Major-General Pol-

lock, C. B., it remains only for the Governor-General to testify his opinion of the just claims of that garrison to the gratitude of the Government and of their country.

The Governor-General is pleased to direct that the second company of the sixth battalion of Artillery shall bear upon its appointments, and the fifth regiment of Light Cavalry upon its standards and appointments, and the thirty-fifth regiment of Native Infantry upon its colours and appointments, a mural crown superscribed "Jelalabad," as a memorial of the fortitude, perseverance, and enterprise evinced by those several corps during the blockade of Jelalabad.

The Governor-General is likewise pleased, in conformity with the recommendation of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, to direct that "in order to give additional and lasting honours to the 35th native infantry, whilst it benefits the service generally, that corps shall hereafter be made a light infantry regiment, the duties of which it is already so well acquainted with, and has performed with so much zeal and spirit."

The Governor-General is further pleased to direct that a silver medal be made for every officer, non-commissioned officer, and private, European and Native, who belonged to the garrison of Jelalabad on the 7th of April 1842, such medals to be all similar, and to bear on one side a mural crown superscribed "Jelalabad," and on the other side the words "April 7th 1842."

The Government of India will present such medal to every officer, non-commissioned officer, and private, European and Native, belonging to their service, and will request the Home Authorities to lay before Her Majesty their most humble prayer that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to permit the Major-General commanding, and the offi-

officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates in Her Majesty's service, who formed part of the garrison of Jelalabad, to receive and wear a medal similar to that which will be so presented to their brothers in arms.

The Governor-General, taking into consideration the many great privations to which the troops composing the garrison of Jelalabad were exposed during the blockade of that place, and the noble fortitude with which all such privations were borne, as well as the various losses the troops sustained, is pleased to direct that a donation of six months batta be made to all the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, European and Native, who composed the garrison of Jelalabad on the 7th of April, 1842.

The Governor-General will request his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the army to give instructions in due time that the several corps composing the garrison of Jelalabad may, on their return to India, be received at all the stations on their route to their cantonments, by all the troops at such stations, in review order, with presented arms.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India,

T. H. MADDOCK, Secretary of the Government of India, with the Governor-General.

From

From the Governor of Bombay in Council.

Major-General R. England, Commanding the Sinde Field Force, to the Assistant Adjutant-General at Candahar.

Camp, at Lora River,
SIR, *April* 29, 1842.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Major-General Commanding the Troops in Lower Affghanistan and Sinde, that I yesterday attacked the enemy's strong position, in front of the village of Hykulzie, with the troops mentioned in the margin,* and dispersed them in all directions.

2. The three columns of attack were well led by Major Simmons, H. M. 41st regiment, Captain Woodburn, 25th regiment, N. I., and Major Cochran, H. M. 41st, the latter being accompanied by a wing of the 25th Bombay N. I., under Captain Teasdale commanding that corps.

3. The reserve was in the hands of Major Browne, commanding H. M. 41st regiment.

4. Nothing could be more successful than the combinations; and the insurgents, after a short resistance, fled into the rugged mountains in their rear, leaving their standards, and being closely and gallantly pursued by the 3rd Light Cavalry under Captain Delamain.

5. The practice of Captain Leslie's horse artillery battery was, as usual, most effective, and the conduct of the troops excellent.

6. I beg to annex a list of the casualtics which have occurred in this affair.

I have, &c. R. ENGLAND.

* 1st troop H. Artillery, Bengal do., 3d Light Cavalry, Poona Horse, H. M. 41st Regiment, 25th Regiment N. I.

Re-

Return of Casualties in Action with the Enemy, near Hykulzie, this day.

Camp, near Hykulzie, April 28, 1842.

H. M. 41st Regt.—2 rank and file wounded.
3d Light Cavalry—1 lieutenant, 1 havildar, 3 rank and file, wounded ; 7 horses wounded, 1 missing.
Light Battalion—2 rank and file wounded.
General Staff—1 captain wounded.
Total—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, *1 havildar, *7 rank and file, wounded ; 7 horses wounded, 1 missing.
Grand Total—10 wounded ; 7 horses wounded, 1 missing.

Names of Officers Wounded.

Lieutenant W. Ashburner, 3d Cavalry, severely.
Captain J. Deere, A. D. C. slightly.

* *Remarks.*

Wounded—severely 4 ; slightly 4.

Whitehall, July 5, 1842.

THE following Addresses, upon Her Majesty's second escape from assassination, have been received by the Right Honourable Sir James Graham, Bart. Secretary of State for the Home Department, for presentation, and have been presented to Her Majesty accordingly :

From the county of Dorset; the county of Bute; the county of Clackmanan; the county of Kerry; the city and borough of Bath; the city and borough of Worcester; the city and liberty of Peterborough; the city of Coventry; the city of Ro-

Rochester; the borough of Dover, in the county of Kent; the borough of Maidstone; the inhabitants and visitors of Margate; the borough of Leeds, York; the Mayor, &c. of the borough of Hertford; the inhabitants of the borough of Hertford; the inhabitants of Whitchurch and its vicinity, Salop; Preston, Lancaster; the Mayor, &c. and inhabitants of Lymington and its neighbourhood; the borough of Tewkesbury; the borough of Hythe, Kent; the borough of Stamford; the borough of Derby; the town and neighbourhood of Horncastle; the borough and parish of Cheltenham; the borough of Lyme Regis, Dorset; the borough of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; the borough of Cambridge; the borough and town of Calne, Wilts; the borough of Clitheroe, Lancaster; the Mayor, &c. and inhabitants of the town of Cardigan; the borough of Bridgnorth; the parish of Saint Stephen, Coleman-street, London; the parish of St. Mary, Whitechapel, Middlesex; the Bishop, &c. of the diocese of Durham; the University of Durham; the Dean and Chapter of St. Peter, Westminster; the Dean and Canons of the free chapel of St. George, Windsor; the Dean and Chapter of St. Peter, Exeter; the Dean and Chapter and Parochial Clergy of Manchester, Lancaster; the Provost and Fellows of Eton College; the city and burgh of Perth; the burgh of Kilmarnock; the burgh of Dundee; the burgh of Burntisland; the burgh of Kirkcudbright; the burgh of North Berwick, Scotland; the burgh of Montrose; the burgh of Arbroath; the burgh of Linlithgow; the burgh of Banff; the burgh of Forres; the burgh of Irivine; the burgh of Dunbar; the Mayor, &c. of the city of Waterford; the inhabitants of the city of Waterford and its liberties; the Mayor,

Mayor, &c. and inhabitants of the city of Cork; the town of Ballinasloe and its neighbourhood; the Corporation of the Trinity-house of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; the Royal Thames Yacht Club; the Justices of the Peace of the county of Middlesex; the London Committee of Deputies of the British Jews; the Conservative Operatives of Huddersfield, York; the Stockport Operative Conservative Association; the Operative Conservative Association of the borough of Walsall; the Tewkesbury Abbey Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the Manchester Unity; the Working Men's Association of the city of Exeter; the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures of Edinburgh; the Seven Incorporated Trades of Aberdeen; the Seven Incorporated Trades of the burgh of Arbroath; the Society of Writers to the Signet in Scotland; the Society in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge in the Highlands and Islands; and the Dublin Protestant Operative Association.

Buckingham-Palace, July 5, 1842.

LIST of Addresses of Congratulation, transmitted for presentation to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, on the occasion of the Birth of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and presented to His Royal Highness by the Right Honourable the Marquess of Exeter:

From the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, and other Inhabitants of the county of Montgomery.

From the Custos, Magistrates, and other Inhabitants of St. Thomas in the Vale, in the island of Jamaica.

From the Custos, Magistrates, and other Inhabitants of Manchester, in the island of Jamaica.

From the Inhabitants of the newly constituted parish of Metcalf, in the island of Jamaica.

From the European and Native Inhabitants of the town and island of Bombay, in the East Indies.

From the Inhabitants of Madras.

From the Inhabitants of Burin, Placentia-bay, Newfoundland.

From the Ministers, Elders, and Deacons of the Dutch and French Protestant Churches in London.

From the Dean and Chapter of Bristol.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the city and borough of New Sarum.

From the Mayor, Magistrates, Clergy, Gentry, and other Inhabitants of the borough of Salisbury.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the city of Rochester.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the city of Norwich.

From the Inhabitants of the borough of Dudley.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the borough of Wigan, in the county of Lancaster.

From the honourable and loyal Society of Ancient Britons.

Buckingham-Palace, July 5, 1842.

THE following Addresses, upon the second attempt to assassinate Her Majesty, having been transmitted for presentation to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, were presented accordingly by the Marquess of Exeter to His Royal Highness, who was pleased to receive the same very graciously:

From the Vicar, Churchwardens, and inhabitants of the parish of Egham; the Vicar, Churchwardens, and inhabitants of the parish of Saint Martin in the Fields; the Vicar, Churchwardens, and other inhabitants of the parish of Saint Stephen, Coleman-street, London; the Rector, Churchwardens, and inhabitants of the parish of St. Mary, Whitechapel, Middlesex; the Vestry of the parish of St. Mary-le-bone; the inhabitants of Hammersmith, Middlesex; the Lord Provost, &c. of the city of Edinburgh; the Provost, &c. of the city of Aberdeen; the Magistrates and Council of the burgh of Dunbar; the Mayor, &c. of Londonderry; the Easter Term Quarter Sessions Grand Jury of the city of Dublin; the Vice-Patron, Officers, and Members of the Royal Thames Yacht Club; the Treasurer and Masters of the Bench of the Society of Gray's-inn; the President, &c. of the Royal Society of London for Improving Natural Knowledge; the Goldsmiths' Company of the city of London; the South Sea Company; the Master, &c. of the Corporation of Trinity-house of Deptford Strond; the President, &c. of the Society of Antiquaries of London; the President, &c. of the Statistical Society of London; the President, &c. of the Corporation of the Literary Fund; the Society

of Licenced Victuallers; the Provost and Fellows of Eton College; the Masters, &c. of Merchant Venturers of the city of Bristol; the Officers, &c. of Ancient Druids, Bristol; the Governors of the Royal Free Hospital for the Destitute Sick and Diseased; the Military Knights of Windsor; the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland; the Members of the Saddleworth Conservative Association; the London Committee of Deputies of the British Jews; the Master, &c. of the Corporation of Cutlers of Sheffield, in the county of York.

Westminster, July 1, 1842.

This day, the Lords being met, a message was sent to the Honourable House of Commons by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, acquainting them, that *The Lords, authorized by virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal, signed by Her Majesty, for declaring Her Royal Assent to several Acts agreed upon by both Houses, do desire the immediate attendance of the Honourable House in the House of Peers to hear the Commission read;* and the Commons being come thither, the said Commission, empowering the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and several other Lords therein named, to declare and notify the Royal Assent to the said Acts, was read accordingly, and the Royal Assent given to

An Act to confirm certain proceedings which may have been had after the passing of the Act, intituled "An Act to define the jurisdiction of Justices

Justiees in General and Quarter Sessions of the Peaee."

An Aet to amend the law of eopyright.

An Aet for the transfer of lieenees, and regulation of publie houses.

An Aet to amend an Aet, of the third and fourth years of Her present Majesty, for the regulation of munieipal eorporations in Ireland.

An Aet to amend an Aet, for ineorporating and granting eertain powers to the North Ameriean Colonial Assoeiation of Ireland, and for explaining, altering, and enlarging the provisions thereof.

Admiralty, July 4, 1842.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint Captain the Honourable Sir Fleetwood Brougton Reynolds Pellew, C. B. Kt. K. C. H. to be a Naval Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty, viee Captain Lord James Townshend, deceased.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 8, 1842.

Foreign-Office, July 8, 1842.

THE Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Lachlan Macintosh Rate as Consular Agent in London, *pro tempore*, for the Republic of Texas, in the room of Mr. Kennedy.

Whitehall, July 7, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Reverend James Armstrong to the church at Foss, in the parish of Dull, in the presbytery of Dunkeld and shire of Perth, vacant by the transportation of the Reverend Alexander Robertson Irvine to the united parishes of Fortingall and Kilchonan.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 12, 1842.

Westminster, July 9, 1842.

THIS day, the Lords being met, a message was sent to the Honourable House of Commons by the Gentlemen Usher of the Black Rod, acquainting them, that *The Lords, authorized by virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal, signed by Her Majesty, for delaring Her Royal Assent to several Acts agreed upon by both Houses, do desire the immediate attendance of the Honourable House in the House of Peers to hear the Commission read*; and the Commons being come thither, the said Commission, empowering the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and several other Lords therein named, to declare and notify the Royal Assent to the said Acts, was read accordingly, and the Royal Assent given to

An Act to amend the laws relating to the Customs.

An Act to provide for the relief of the poor in the Forest of Dean, and other extra-parochial places in and near the hundred of Saint Briavel's, in the county of Gloucester.

An Act to alter and amend the powers and provisions of the Acts relating to the making and maintaining of a pier and other works, at Deptford, in the county of Kent.

An

An Act to enable the Sheriffdom of Ross and Cromarty to provide proper court-house accommodations, and for other purposes relative thereto.

An Act to enable the Forth Marine Insurance Company to sue and be sued, and for other purposes.

An Act for making and maintaining as turnpike the road leading from the Preston and Blackburn turnpike road at Finnington, to the township of Chorley, in the county of Lancaster.

And four private Acts.

Whitehall, July 11, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Thomas Staunton St. Clair, Esq. Colonel in the Army, Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and Knight of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword, Her royal licence and permission, that he may accept and wear the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Royal and Military Order of St. Bento d'Avis, which the Queen of Portugal hath been pleased to confer upon him, in testimony of Her Most Faithful Majesty's approbation of his gallant services during the Peninsular war; and that he may enjoy all the rights and privileges thereunto annexed; provided, nevertheless, that Her Majesty's said licence and permission doth not authorize the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these realms:

And also to command, that Her Majesty's said concession and especial mark of Her royal favour be registered, together with the relative documents, in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 19, 1842.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, July 19, 1842.

ORDERS for the Court's going into Mourning, on Thursday next the 21st instant, for His late Royal Highness the Duke of Orleans, Prince Royal of France, viz.

The Ladies to wear black silk, fringed or plain linen, white gloves, necklaces and ear-rings, black or white shoes, fans and tippets.

The Gentlemen to wear black, full trimmed, fringed or plain linen, black swords and buckles.

The Court to change the Mourning, on Thursday the 28th instant, viz.

The Ladies to wear black silk or velvet, coloured ribbons, fans and tippets, or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver stuffs, with black ribbons.

The Gentlemen to wear black coats, and black or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver stuff waistcoats, full trimmed, coloured swords and buckles.

And, on Thursday the 4th of August next, the Court to go out of Mourning.

Whitehall, July 19, 1842.

THE following Addresses, upon Her Majesty's second escape from assassination, have been received by the Right Honourable Sir James Graham, Bart. Secretary of State for the Home Department, for presentation, and have been presented to Her Majesty accordingly:

From the Noblemen, &c. of the county of Edinburgh; the Freeholders, Electors, and inhabitants of the county of Surrey; the Nobility, &c. of the county of Stafford; the High Sheriff and inhabitants of the county of Denbigh; the Noblemen, &c. of the county of Stirling; the Noblemen, &c. of the county of Haddington; the Lord Mayor, &c. of the city of York; the Mayor, &c. and inhabitants of the city of Worcester; the Citizens and inhabitants of Canterbury; the inhabitants of the city of Gloucester; the Mayor, &c. of the borough of Warwick; the Mayor, &c. of the town of Nottingham; the British subjects residing in Paris and its vicinity; the Mayor, &c. of the borough of Kingston-upon-Hull; the inhabitants of South Shields; the Mayor, &c. and inhabitants of the borough of Falmouth; the Clergy, Gentlemen, Merchants, and inhabitants of Dartmouth; the Mayor, &c. of the borough of Portsmouth; the inhabitants of the borough of Portsmouth; the inhabitants of the united towns of Kingsbridge and Dodbrook, and their vicinity; the Mayor, &c. and inhabitants of the borough of Banbury, in the county of Oxford; the inhabitants of the borough of Bridgwater; the Mayor, &c. of the borough of Kidderminster, in the county of Worcester; the Mayor, &c. of the borough of Maldon;

Maldon; the Gentry, Clergy, and inhabitants of the town of Birkenhead; the inhabitants of Brighton; the Mayor, &c. of the borough of King's Lynn, Norfolk; the Mayor and Commonalty of the borough of New Woodstock; the inhabitants of Leamington, Warwick; the Mayor and inhabitants of the borough of Swansea; the inhabitants of the town of Uxbridge and its vicinity; the Constables, Burgesses, and inhabitants of the borough of Horsham; the Mayor, &c. of the borough of Chipping Wycombe, Buckingham; the Vicar, Churchwardens, and inhabitants of the parish of Egham; the Mayor, &c. and inhabitants of the borough of Marlborough, Wilts; the Mayor, &c. of the borough of Blandford Forum, Dorset; the inhabitants of the parish of Martock, Somerset; the Clergy, Gentry, and inhabitants of the town of Eton; the Mayor, &c. of the borough of Grantham; the Curate, Churchwardens, Merchants, and inhabitants of Dobcross, in the west riding of the county of York; the inhabitants of the royalty and liberty of Havering-atte-Bower; the inhabitants of Frome Selwood, Somerset; the Vicar, Churchwardens, and inhabitants of the parish of St. Martin in the Fields; the Mayor, &c. of Londonderry; the Mayor, &c. of the reformed Corporation of the city of Limerick; the inhabitants of Belfast and its vicinity; the parishioners of the parish of Kilmore, dioeese and county of Meath; the Provost, &c. of the burgh of Dumfries; the Provost, &c. of the burgh of Castle Douglas; the Provost, &c. of the burgh of Peebles; the inhabitants of the parish of Coldstream; the Provost, &c. of the burgh of Forfar; the Provost, &c. of the burgh of Cullen; the Provost, &c. of the burgh of Whithorn; the Ministers and

Ruling Elders of the presbytery of Dunblane; the Bishop of Ely and the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral church of the Holy and Undivided Trinity in Ely; the Archdeacon and Clergy of the archdeaconry of Bath; the Vicar and Clergy of Brighton; the Treasurer and Masters of the Society of Gray's-inn; the Members of the Royal Institution of Great Britain; the President, &c. of the Statistical Society of London; the Corporation of the Literary Fund; the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Fishmongers, London; the Metropolitan Tradesmen and Operative Protestant Associations of London; the Vice-Presidents and Committee of the Protestant Association; the Congregation of the West London Synagogue of British Jews; the Trustees, &c. to the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham; the Society or Court of Ancient Foresters, called Court Nimrod, Liverpool; the Pupils of the Walworth Grammar School; the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland; the Master, &c. of the Limerick Masonic Lodge, 271 on the registry of Ireland; the Worshipful Master, &c. of the Union Lodge of Freemasons, No. 13 on the registry of Ireland; the President and Fellows of the Royal Scottish Society of Arts; the Dean of Guild and Merchants' House of Glasgow; the President and Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh; the Members of the Guildry Incorporation of the city of Perth; and the Dean, &c. of the Guild or Merchant Incorporation of the burgh of Arbroath.

Buckingham-Palace, July 19, 1842.

THE following Addresses, upon the second attempt to assassinate Her Majesty, having been transmitted for presentation to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, were presented accordingly by the Marquess of Exeter to His Royal Highness, who was pleased to receive the same very graciously:

From the Nobility, &c. of the county of Leicester; the Nobility, &c. and inhabitants of the county of Salop; the Freeholders and inhabitants of the county of Surrey; the inhabitants of the county of Carmarthen; the Noblemen, &c. of the county of Aberdeen; the Noblemen, &c. of the county of Berwick; the Lieutenancy, &c. of the county of Caithness; the Noblemen, &c. of the county of Ayr; the Noblemen, &c. of the county of Banff; the Noblemen, &c. and inhabitants of the county of Fife; the Noblemen, &c. of the county of Linlithgow; the Lord Lieutenant, &c. of the county of Ross; the Commissioners of Supply, &c. of Nairnshire; the inhabitants of the county of Louth; the Nobility, &c. and inhabitants of the county of Londonderry; the Mayor, &c. of the city of Bristol; the inhabitants of the city of Bristol; the Mayor, &c. of the city of Chester; the inhabitants of the city of Chester; the Mayor, &c. and inhabitants of the city of Winchester; the Mayor, &c. of the city and borough of Hereford; the Mayor, &c. of the borough of Carlisle; the British Residents in Paris and its vicinity; the Mayor, &c. of the borough of Sunderland; the Mayor, &c. of the borough of Scarborough; the Mayor, &c. of the borough of Beverley, in the county of York; the inhabitants

habitants of Doncross, in the west riding of the county of York; the Mayor, &c. of the borough of Birmingham; the Mayor, &c. of the borough of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster; the Mayor, &c. of the borough of East Retford, in the county of Nottingham; the Mayor, &c. and inhabitants of the borough of Marlborough, in the county of Wilts; the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Devizes; the Mayor, &c. of the borough of Wallingford; the Mayor, &c. of the borough of Abingdon, in the county of Berks; the Mayor, &c. of the borough of Kingston-upon-Thames, in the county of Surrey; the Mayor, &c. of the borough of Poole; the Mayor, &c. of the borough of Blandford Forum; the Constables, Burgesses, and inhabitants of the borough of Horsham; the inhabitants of the borough of Gosport and parish of Alverstoke, in the county of Southampton; the Mayor, &c. and inhabitants of Andover, conjointly with the Nobility, &c. of the neighbourhood; the Mayor, &c. of the town of Basingstoke, in the county of Southampton; the Mayor, &c. of the borough of Newport, in the isle of Wight; the Mayor, &c. of the borough of Wenlock, in the county of Salop; the Mayor, &c. of the borough of Tenby; the Alderman and Corporation of the borough of Malmesbury; the Mayor, &c. of the borough of Saffron Walden; the inhabitants of the town of Stratford-upon-Avon, in the county of Warwick; the inhabitants and others of the parish of King's Hatfield, otherwise Hatfield Broad Oak, in the county of Essex; the Warden and Society of the royal town, manor, and lordship of Sutton Coldfield; the Gentry, Clergy, and inhabitants of Berkhampstead; the Mayor, &c. of the town

and

and borough of Carnarvon; the Mayor, Clergy, and inhabitants of the borough of Monmouth; the Mayor, &c. and inhabitants of the borough of Penryn and its vicinity; the Clergy, Gentry, and inhabitants of the city of Wells; and the Vicar, Churchwardens, Overseers of the Poor, and other inhabitants of the town of Greenwich, in the county of Kent.

Westminster, July. 16, 1842.

This day, the Lords being met, a message was sent to the Honourable House of Commons by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, acquainting them, that *The Lords, authorized by virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal, signed by Her Majesty, for declaring Her Royal Assent to several Acts agreed upon by both Houses, do desire the immediate attendance of the Honourable House in the House of Peers to hear the Commission read;* and the Commons being come thither, the said Commission, empowering the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and several other Lords therein named, to declare and notify the Royal Assent to the said Acts, was read accordingly, and the Royal Assent given to

An Act for providing for the further security and protection of Her Majesty's person.

An Act to amend the laws for the regulation of the trade of the British possessions abroad.

An Act to continue, until the first day of October one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, the exemption of inhabitants of parishes, townships, and villages from liability to be rated as such, in re-

respect of stock in trade or other property, to the relief of the poor.

An Act to indemnify witnesses who may give evidence before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, on a Bill to exclude the borough of Sudbury from sending Burgesses to serve in Parliament.

An Act for further extending the approaches to London-bridge and the avenues adjoining to the Royal Exchange, in the city of London, and for amending the Acts relating thereto respectively; and for raising a sum of money towards opening a street to Clerkenwell-green, in the county of Middlesex, in continuation of the new street from Farringdon-street, in the city of London.

An Act for amending some of the powers of the Acts relating to the London and Greenwich Railway.

An Act for providing additional burial grounds in the parish of Leeds, in the west riding of the county of York.

An Act for better lighting, cleansing, sewering, and improving the borough of Leeds, in the county of York.

An Act for the improvement, good government, and police regulation of the borough of Liverpool.

An Act for better paving and improving the streets and highways within the extra-parochial place of Toxteth-park, in the county palatine of Lancaster, and for the sewerage of certain parts of the said place.

And five private Acts.

Whitehall, July 18, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to nominate and appoint Frederic Peel Round, Esq. to be Usher of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, in the room of Robert Quarme, Esq. deceased.

Foreign-Office, July 19, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Don Giacomo di Martino, as Consul-General at Gibraltar for the King of the Two Sicilies.

Crown-Office, July 18, 1842.

MEMBER returned to serve in this present PARLIAMENT.

County of Buckingham.

The Honourable William Edward Fitzmaurice, of Taplow, in the said county, in the room of Sir William Lawrence Young, Bart. deceased.

Whitehall, July 18, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Justin Sheil, Esquire, Major of the 35th Regiment of Native Infantry in the service of the East India Company, on the Bengal Establishment, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation and Charge d'Affaires in Persia, and Knight, of the second class, of the Royal Persian Order of the Lion and Sun, Her royal licence and permission, that he may accept and wear the insignia, of the first class, of the said Royal Persian Order of the Lion and Sun, which His Majesty the Shah of Persia hath been pleased to confer upon him, in testimony of His Majesty's approbation of his conduct while formerly in the actual service of His Majesty; and that he may enjoy all the rights and privileges thereunto annexed; provided, nevertheless, that Her Majesty's said licence and permission doth not authorize the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these realms:

And also to command, that Her Majesty's said concession and especial mark of Her royal favour be registered, together with the relative documents, in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 22, 1842.

Whitehall, July 22, 1842.

THE following Addresses, upon Her Majesty's second escape from assassination, have been received by the Right Honourable Sir James Graham, Bart. Secretary of State for the Home Department, for presentation, and have been presented to Her Majesty accordingly:

From the Noblemen, &c. of the county of Aberdeen; the Noblemen, &c. of the county of Berwick; the Noblemen, &c. and inhabitants of the county of Fife; the Noblemen, &c. of the county of Dumbarton; the Lieutenancy, &c. of the county of Caithness; the Noblemen, &c. of the county of Ayr; the Noblemen, &c. of the county of Banff; the Noblemen, &c. of the county of Linlithgow; the Noblemen, &c. of the county of Perth; the Noblemen, &c. of the county of Kincardine; the Commissioners of Supply, &c. of Nairnshire; the Nobility, &c. and inhabitants of the county of Londonderry; the inhabitants of the county of Louth; the Mayor, &c. of the city of Oxford; the Mayor, &c. of the city of Chester; the inhabitants of the city of Chester; the Mayor, &c. of Winchester; the Mayor, &c. of the city and borough of Ripon; the inhabitants of the city of Bristol;

the Mayor, &c. of the city and borough of Hereford; the Mayor, &c. of the borough of Sunderland; the Freemen and Stallingers of the borough of Sunderland, Durham; the Mayor, &c. of the borough of Carlisle; the Mayor, &c. of the borough of Grimsby; the Justices of the Peace for the borough of Grimsby; the Council of the borough of Morpeth; and the Mayor, &c. of the borough of Beverley.

Foreign-Office, July 22, 1842.

An Address from the Protestant French and Dutch Churches, in the city of London, having been transmitted to the Earl of Aberdeen, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, was, by him, presented to Her Majesty, who was pleased to receive the same very graciously.

Foreign-Office, July 22, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Adolphus La Croix, Esq. sometime British Vice-Consul at Nice, to be Her Majesty's Consul at that Port.

Downing-Street, July 20, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Rawson William Rawson, Esq. to be Civil Secretary to the Captain-General and Governor in Chief of the Province of Canada.

The

The Queen has been pleased to appoint W. F. Coffin, Esq. to be one of the Sheriffs for the District of Montreal, in the Province of Canada.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint James Agnew, Esq. to be Colonial Secretary and Clerk of the Crown in the Virgin Islands.

Whitehall, July 21, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Peter-John Fane-de-Salis, Count de Salis, Her royal licence and permission, that he may accept and wear the insignia, of the third class, of the Royal Prussian Order of the Red Eagle, which His Majesty the King of Prussia hath been pleased to confer upon him, in testimony of His Majesty's approbation of his conduct while in the actual service of his Majesty during the insurrection at Neufchatel, in the year 1831; and that he may enjoy all the rights and privileges thereunto annexed; provided, nevertheless, that Her Majesty's said licence and permission doth not authorize the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these realms:

And also to command, that Her Majesty's said concession and especial mark of Her royal favour be registered, together with the relative documents, in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 26, 1842.

Whitehall, July 26, 1842.

THE following Addresses, upon Her Majesty's second escape from assassination, have been received by the Right Honourable Sir James Graham, Bart. Secretary of State for the Home Department, for presentation, and have been presented to Her Majesty accordingly:

From the Nobility, &c. and inhabitants of the county of Salop; the Mayor, &c. of the city of Gloucester; the Mayor, &c. of the borough of Manchester; the Mayor, &c. of the town of Basingstoke; the Mayor, &c. and inhabitants of the borough of Penzance and its vicinity; the Mayor, &c. and inhabitants of the borough of St. Ives; the Mayor, &c. of the borough of Newport; the inhabitants of Ramsgate and St. Lawrence; the inhabitants of Reigate, Surrey; the Mayor, &c. of the borough of Birmingham; the Mayor, &c. of the borough of Lancaster; the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Lancaster; the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Devizes; the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Taunton; the Mayor, &c. of the borough of Bridgwater; the inhabitants of the borough of Bedford; the Clergy, &c. and inhabitants

ants of Roehdale and its vieinity; the Mayor, &c. of the borough of East Retford; the inhabitants of the borough of Tynemouth; the Mayor, &e. of the borough of Poole; the inhabitants of the borough of Maldon; the Mayor, &c. of the borough of Bewdley, Worcester; the Mayor, &c. of the borough of Northampton; the Mayor, &c. and inhabitants of the borough of Shaftesbury; the Mayor, &c. of the borough of Abingdon, Berks; the inhabitants of the borough and hundreds of Aylesbury; the Warden and Soeiety of the royal town, manor, and lordship of Sutton Coldfield; the Mayor, &e. of the borough of Thetford; the Mayor, &e. and inhabitants of the borough of Monmouth; the inhabitants of the town of Sherborne, Dorset; the inhabitants and others of King's Hatfield, otherwise Hatfield Broad Oak, in the eounty of Essex; the Rector, Churchwardens, and Representative Vestrymen of the parish of St. George, Hanover-square; the Reetor, Churehwardens, and Vestrymen of the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster; the inhabitants of the borough of Cardiff and its neighbourhood; the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral chureh of Wells; the Dean and Chapter of Roehester; and the Dean and Chapter of the eathedral church of Durham.

Foreign-Office, July 26, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Richard Greenwell, as Consul at Sunderland for His Majesty the King of Hanover.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr. Joshua Garsed, jun. as Consul at Hull for the United States of America.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr. William Whetten, as Consul at Cowes for the United States of America.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 29, 1842.

Whitehall, July 29, 1842.

THE following Addresses, upon Her Majesty's second escape from assassination, have been received by the Right Honourable Sir James Graham, Bart. Secretary of State for the Home Department, for presentation, and have been presented to Her Majesty accordingly:

From the Noblemen, &c. of the county of Wigtown; the freeholders and inhabitants of the county of Cardigan; the Nobility, &c, of the county of Leicester; the Nobility, &c. and inhabitants of

of the county of Oxford; the Frecholders and others of the county of Somerset; the Freeholders and inhabitants of the county of Pembroke; the High Sheriff and inhabitants of the county of Flint; the inhabitants of the county of Carmarthen; the Nobility, &c. and inhabitants of the county of Essex; the Nobility, &c. and inhabitants of the county of Northumberland; the inhabitants of the county of Cambridge and isle of Ely; the Acting Lieutenant-Governor, &c. of the island of Alderney; the Lieutenant-Governor, &c. of the isle of Man; the High Sheriff, &c. of the county of West Meath; the High Sheriff, &c. and inhabitants of the county of Meath; the Heritors, &c. of the county of Sutherland; the Lord Lieutenant, &c. of the county of Ross; the Depute Lieutenants, &c. of the county of Inverness; the Noblemen, &c. of the county of Forfar; the Noblemen, &c. of the county of Renfrew; the Noblemen, &c. and inhabitants of the county of Argyll; the Noblemen, &c. of the stewartry of Kirkcudbright; the Mayor, &c. of the city of Bristol; the Mayor, &c. of New Sarum; the Mayor, &c. of the borough and city of Lincoln; the Mayor, &c. of the borough of Louth, Lincoln; the Clergy, &c. of the borough of Liverpool; the Mayor, &c. of the borough of Liverpool; the Mayor, &c. of the borough of Hartlepool, in the bishopric of Durham; the Magistracy, &c. and inhabitants of Burslem, Stafford; the Mayor, &c. and inhabitants of the borough and town of Appleby, Westmorland; the Mayor, &c. of the borough of Bolton; the Mayor, &c. of the borough of Scarborough; the inhabitants of the town of Cambridge; the Mayor, &c. of the borough of Wenlock, Salop; the Mayor, &c. of the borough of Saffron

Walden; the Gentry, &c. and inhabitants of the town and royal honour of Berkhamstead; the Clergy, Churchwardens, and parishioners of the parish of Saint Bride, Fleet-street; the inhabitants of Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwick; the Aldermen, &c. of the borough of Malmsbury; the Mayor, &c. of the borough of Buckingham; the Mayor, &c. of the borough of Wallingford; the Mayor, &c. of the town of Henley-upon-Thames, Oxford; the Mayor, &c. of the borough of the borough of Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey; the Vicar, Churchwardens, Overseers of the Poor, and inhabitants of the town of Greenwich, Kent; the Mayor, &c. of Deal; the inhabitants of the parish of Wingham, Kent; the inhabitants of the borough of Gosport and parish of Alverstoke, Southampton; the Mayor, &c. and inhabitants of the town and borough of Andover, conjointly with the Nobility, &c. of the neighbourhood; the Mayor, &c. of the borough of Barnstaple, Devon; the inhabitants of the town and borough of Southmolton, Devon; the Mayor, &c. and inhabitants of the borough of Bideford, Devon; the Mayor, &c. of the borough of Totnes; the Portreeve and inhabitants of the town and borough of Honiton, Devon; the Bishop, &c. of the diocese of Carlisle; the Archdeacon and Clergy of the archdeaconry of Derby; the Archdeacon and Clergy of the archdeaconry of York; the Ministers and Deputies of the Baptist Churches in Glamorganshire, met in annual convocation at Swansea; the Deputies of the several congregations of Protestant Dissenters, Presbyterian, Independent, and Baptist, in and within twelve miles of London; the Catholic Priests officiating in the county of Berks; the Ministers and Elders of the presbytery of St. Andrew; the

the Ministers and Elders of the presbytery of Dumbarton; the Ministers and Elders of the presbytery of Ballibay, in connexion with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland; the Moderator and Remanent Members of the presbytery of Abertarff; the Members of the presbytery of Cupar; the Members of the presbytery of Fordoun, in Scotland; the Bishops and Clergy of the Episcopal Church in Scotland; the Ministers and Elders of the presbytery of Irvine; the Provost, &c. of the burgh of Campbeltown; the Provost, &c. of the burgh of Renfrew; the Lord Provost, &c. of the city of Glasgow; the Magistrates, &c. of the burgh of Rothesay; the Provost, &c. of Inverness; the Provost, &c. of the burgh of Haddington; the Provost, &c. of Greenock; the Justices of the Peace, &c. of the district of Mull, Argyllshire; the inhabitants of the isle of Skye; the inhabitants of Newry; the inhabitants of Carrickfergus; the Mayor, &c. of Wexford, and the inhabitants generally; the President, &c. of the Irish Metropolitan Conservative Society; the Provost, &c. of the Holy and Undivided Trinity of Queen Elizabeth, near Dublin; the Chancellor, &c. of the University of London; the President, &c. of the Society of Antiquaries of London; the President and Council of the College of Surgeons in London; the President and Members of the Royal Academy of Arts; the President, &c. of the Linnean Society of London; the Master, &c. of the Trinity-house of Deptford Strond; the Corporation of the Royal Exchange Assurance; the Corporation of the London Assurance; the Master, &c. of Merchant Venturers of the city of Bristol; the Principal and Professors of the University of Edinburgh; the Chancellor, &c. of the University of Saint

Andrews; the President and Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh; the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in Glasgow; the President and Members of the Society of Advocates in Aberdeen; and the Convener and Commissioners of the eight southern districts of the city of Edinburgh.

Buckingham-Palace, July 29, 1842.

THE following Addresses, upon the second attempt to assassinate Her Majesty, having been transmitted for presentation to His Royal Highness Prince Albert. were presented accordingly by the Marquess of Exeter to His Royal Highness, who was pleased to receive the same very graciously:

From the Bishop of London, the Dean and Chapter of Saint Paul's, and the Clergy of the cities of London and Westminster; the Bishop, Dean, Chancellor, Prebendaries, and Clergy of the diocese of Carlisle; the Dean and Chapter of Rochester; the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral and metropolitical church of Christ, in Canterbury; the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral church of Hereford; the Archdeacon and Clergy of the archdeaconry of Derby; the Archdeacon and Clergy of the archdeaconry of Surrey; the Dean, Canons, and parochial Clergy of Manchester; the Clergy of the city and deanry of Bristol; the Vicar and Clergy of Brighton; the Protestant Dissenting Ministers of the three denominations in and about the cities of London and Westminster; the Bishops and Clergy of the Scottish Episcopal Church; the inhabitants of the isle of Skye; the Provost, &c. of Greenock; the

the Provost, &c. of the burgh of Haddington; the Provost, &c. of the burgh of Campbeltown; the Provost, &c. of the burgh of Cupar, in Fife; the Provost, &c. of the burgh of Tain; the Justices of the Peace, &c. of the district of Mull, Argyllshire; the Provost, &c. of the burgh of Dingwall; the Provost, &c. of the burgh of Peebles; the inhabitants of the town of Belfast and its vicinity; the inhabitants of Carrickfergus; the inhabitants of Mountmelick, in the Queen's county; the Chancellor, &c. of the University of London; the President and Members of the Royal Academy of Arts; the Corporation of the London Assurance; the Corporation of the Royal Exchange Assurance; the President, &c. of the Royal Institute of British Architects; the Master, Wardens, and Society of Apothecaries of the city of London; the Justices of the Peace for the liberty of the Tower of London; the Vice-Presidents and Committee of the Protestant Association; the Trustees, &c. and Subscribers to the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham; the Members of the Birmingham Church of England Lay Association; the Members of the Loyal and Constitutional Association of Birmingham; the Honourable and Loyal Society of Ancient Britons; the Secretaries of the Metropolitan Tradesmen's and Operative Protestant Associations; the Provost, &c. of the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity of Queen Elizabeth, near Dublin; the Chancellor, &c. of the University of Saint Andrews; the Convener and Commissioners of the eight southern districts of the city of Edinburgh; the Principal and Professors of the University of Edinburgh; the President and Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh; the Grand Master Mason of Scotland, and the Remanent Office

Office Bearers of the Grand Lodge, for themselves and on behalf of the ancient Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of Scotland; and the Convener, &c. of the Seven Icorporated Trades of Aberdeen.

Whitehall, July 29, 1842.

AN Address of Congratulation to the Queen, on the occasion of the Birth of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, from the Grand Master, Past Grand Master, and Remanent Members of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, for themselves and on behalf of the Ancient Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of Scotland, transmitted by Lord Frederic FitzClarence, K. C. H. Grand Master, has been presented to Her Majesty by the Right Honourable Sir James Graham, Bart. Secretary of State for the Home Department, which Address Her Majesty was pleased to receive very graciously.

Buckingham-Palace, July 29, 1842.

THE following Addresses of Congratulation, transmitted for presentation to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, on the occasion of the Birth of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and presented to His Royal Highness by the Right Honourable the Marquess of Exeter:

From the Grand Master Mason of Scotland, Past Grand Master, and Remanent Members of the Grand Lodge, for themselves and on behalf of the Ancient Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of Scotland.

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Montreal, in the province of Canada.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 2, 1842.

Whitehall, August 2, 1842.

THE following Addresses, upon Her Majesty's second escape from assassination, have been received by the Right Honourable Sir James Graham, Bart. Secretary of State for the Home Department, for presentation, and have been presented to Her Majesty accordingly:

From the Nobility, &c. and inhabitants of Cornwall; the Nobility, &c. of the county of Roxburgh; the inhabitants and visiters of the borough of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis; the Mayor, &c. and inhabitants of the borough of Penryn; the inhabitants of the borough of Truro, Cornwall; the Mayor, &c. of the town and borough of Pembroke; the Clergy, Gentry, and inhabitants of Newbridge, Glamorgan; the Mayor, &c. of the borough of Tenby; the Mayor, &c. and inhabitants of the borough of Denbigh and its neighbourhood; the Mayor, &c. of the borough of Leominster; the Clergy, Gentry, and inhabitants of the city of Wells; the Bishop, Dean and Chapter, and Clergy of the diocese of Lincoln; the Bishop, &c. of the cathedral church and the Clergy of the diocese of Peterborough; the Dean and Chapter of the ca-

cathedral church of Hereford; the Dean and Canons of the cathedral church of Winchester; the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral and metropolitical church of Christ, in Canterbury; the Clergy of the archdeaconry of Lewes; the Archdeacon and Clergy of the archdeaconry of Chichester; the Archdeacon and Clergy of the archdeaconry of Surrey: the Clergy of the city and deanry of Bristol; the Archdeacon and Clergy of the archdeaconry of Cleveland, in the diocese of York; the Roman Catholic Clergy of the diocese of Ossory; the inhabitants of the borough of Enniskillen; the inhabitants of the town of Skibbereen and of the barony of West Carbury, Cork; the Merchants, Traders, and inhabitants of Mountmelick, Queen's county; the Grand Jury of the county of Kildare; the Provost, &c. of the burgh of Wick; the Provost, &c. of the burgh of Nairn; the Provost, &c. of the burgh of Wigtown; the Magistrates and Council of the burgh of Inverary; the Provost, &c. of the burgh of Elgin; the Provost, &c. of the burgh of Kirkwall, Orkney; the Provost, &c. of the burgh of Tain: the Provost, &c. of the burgh of Dingwall; the Provost, &c. of the burgh of Cupar, Fife; the Provost, &c. of the burgh of St. Andrews; the Magistrates and Town Council of Hawick; the Members of the Convention of the royal burghs of Scotland; the Members of the Congregation and inhabitants of the parish of Kilmadock, Perthshire; the Minister and Ruling Elders of the kirk session of Kilmadock; the Minister and Elders of the presbytery of Kirkcaldy; the Ministers and Elders of the presbytery of Fordyce; the Ministers and Elders of the presbytery of Arbroath; the Ministers and Elders of the presbytery of Dunfermline; the Members

bers of the presbytery of Kirkcudbright; the Ministers and Elders of the presbytery of Lanark; the Ministers and Elders of the presbytery of Dumfries; the Members of the presbytery of Turriff; the Grand Master Mason and Remanent Office Bearers of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, for themselves and on behalf of the ancient Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of Scotland; the Master, &c. of the Glasgow St. Patrick's Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons; the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, incorporated for the improvement of the Useful Arts; the Chancellor, &c. of the University and King's College of Aberdeen; the Deacon Convener, &c. of the Trades House of Glasgow; the Corporation of the Guild or Brotherhood of Masters and Pilots Seamen of the Trinity-house in Kingston-upon-Hull; the Vice-Patrons, &c. of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland; the Master, Wardens, and Society of Apothecaries of the city of London; the President, &c. of the Royal Institute of British Architects; the Honourable and Loyal Society of Ancient Britons; the Magistrates of the isle of Ely, Cambridge, in quarter sessions assembled; the Magistrates acting for the county of Radnor, in quarter sessions assembled; the Justices of the Peace for the liberty of the Tower of London; the Members of the Loyal and Constitutional Association of Birmingham; the Members of the Birmingham Church of England Lay Association; the Members of the Loyal Mona Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, isle of Man district, Manchester Unity; the Officers and Brothers of the Bedford district of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, M. U.; the inhabitants of the borough

of Devizes, and Brothers of the Loyal Independent Lodge, Devizes district, Manchester Unity of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons of Ireland; and the Members of the Metropolitan Total Abstinence Association.

Buckingham-Palace, August 2, 1842.

THE following Addresses, upon the second attempt to assassinate Her Majesty, having been transmitted for presentation to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, were presented accordingly by the Marquess of Exeter to His Royal Highness, who was pleased to receive the same very graciously:

From the Nobility, &c. and inhabitants of the county of Oxford; the Nobility, &c. and inhabitants of the county of Cornwall; the Noblemen, &c. and inhabitants of the county palatine of Durham; the Nobility, &c. and inhabitants of the county of Essex; the Freeholders and others of the county of Somerset; the inhabitants of the county of Berks; the High Sheriff and inhabitants of the county of Flint; the Noblemen, &c. of the county of Renfrew; the Noblemen, &c. and inhabitants of the county of Argyll; the Deputy Lieutenants, &c. of the county of Inverness; the Heritors, &c. and Clergy of the county of Sutherland; the Noblemen, &c. of the county of Wigtown; the Noblemen, &c. of the county of Forfar; the Noblemen, &c. of the county of Kincardine; the Noblemen, &c. of the county of Dumbarton; the Noblemen, &c. of the stewartry of Kirkcudbright; the Acting Lieutenant-Governor, &c. of the island of Alderney; the Lieu-

Lieutenant-Governor, &c. of the isle of Man; the Clergy, &c. and inhabitants of Liverpool; the Magistracy, &c. and inhabitants of Burslem, Stafford; the inhabitants of the parish of Kensington; the Clergy, Churchwardens, and parishioners of Saint Bride, Fleet-street; the Mayor, &c. and inhabitants of the burgh of Buckingham; the Mayor, &c. of Deal; the inhabitants of the borough of Truro, Cornwall; the Mayor, &c. of the borough of Helston, Cornwall; the Mayor, &c. and inhabitants of the town of Aberystwith; the inhabitants of the borough of Carmarthen; the Mayor, &c. of the town and borough of Pembroke; the Dean and Canons of the cathedral church of Winchester; the Provost, &c. of the burgh of Saint Andrews; the Provost, &c. of the burgh of Wigtown; the Provost, &c. of the burgh of Elgin; the Provost, &c. of the burgh of Nairn; the Magistrates and Council of the burgh of Inverary; the Members of the Convention of the royal burghs of Scotland; the Minister and Ruling Elders of the kirk session of Kilmadock; the Ministers and Elders of the presbytery of Kirkcaldy; the Ministers and Elders of the presbytery of Lanark; the Ministers and Elders of the presbytery of Fordyce; the Ministers and Elders of the presbytery of Ballibay, in connexion with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland; the Vice-Patrons, &c. of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland; the Officers and Brothers of the Bedford district of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, M. U.; the inhabitants of the borough of Devizes, and Brothers of the Loyal and Independent Lodge, Devizes district, M. U. of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland; the

Chancellor, &c. of the University and King's College of Aberdeen; the Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons of Ireland; and the Female Cambrian Society and the Female Amicable Society of the town of Cardigan, Cardiganshire.

Westminster, July 30, 1842.

This day, the Lords being met, a message was sent to the Honourable House of Commons by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, acquainting them, that *The Lords, authorized by virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal, signed by Her Majesty, for declaring Her Royal Assent to several Acts agreed upon by both Houses, do desire the immediate attendance of the Honourable House in the House of Peers to hear the Commission read;* and the Commons being come thither, the said Commission, empowering the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and several other Lords therein named, to declare and notify the Royal Assent to the said Acts, was read accordingly, and the Royal Assent given to

An Act to continue, until the thirty-first day of July one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and to the end of the then next session of Parliament, the Poor Law Commission; and for the further amendment of the laws relating to the poor in England.

An Act for further amending the laws relating to the Customs.

An Act for further regulating the preparation and issue of Exchequer Bills.

An

An Act for perpetuating testimony in certain cases.

An Act for further suspending, until the first day of October one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, the operation of the new arrangement of dioceses, so far as it affects the existing ecclesiastical jurisdictions.

An Act to divide the Forest of Dean, in the county of Gloucester, into ecclesiastical districts.

An Act to encourage the establishment of district courts and prisons.

An Act to amend the Acts for the commutation of tithes in England and Wales, and to continue the officers appointed under the said Acts for a time to be limited.

An Act to continue, until the thirty-first day of July one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, and to the end of the then session of Parliament, an Act for amending the law for the trial of controverted elections.

An Act for the government of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land.

An Act to provide for the better government of South Australia.

An Act to continue, until the first day of August one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, an Act for authorizing Her Majesty to carry into immediate execution, by Orders in Council, any Treaties for the suppression of the slave trade.

An Act to continue, until the first day of August one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, an Act for carrying into effect a Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French, relative to the fisheries on the coasts of the British islands and of France.

An Act to continue, until the first day of October one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, certain turnpike Acts.

An

An Act to establish military savings' banks.

An Act to suspend, until the thirty-first day of August one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, the making of lists and the ballots and enrolments for the militia of the United Kingdom.

An Act for the better regulation of railways, and for the conveyance of troops.

An Act for the better regulating the number of prisoners admitted to the General Prison at Perth.

An Act for regulating the priorities of monies authorised to be charged on a fund, called the London Bridge Approaches Fund.

An Act to amend the laws relating to the payment of out-pensioners of Chelsea-hospital.

An Act to extend the provisions of an Act, of the fourth year of Her present Majesty, for enabling the Commissioners of Wide Streets to sell, and Her Majesty to purchase, certain hereditaments in the city of Dublin, on the north bank of the river Anna Liffey.

An Act to amend and continue, to the twenty-seventh day of July one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, and to the end of the next session of Parliament, an Act, of the third and fourth years of Her present Majesty, for the more effectual prevention of frauds and abuses committed by weavers, sewers, and other persons employed in the linen, hempen, union, cotton, silk, and woollen manufactures in Ireland, and for the better payment of their wages.

An Act to amend an Act, of the second and third years of His late Majesty, "to amend the representation of the people of Ireland," in respect of the right of voting in the University of Dublin.

An Act to remove doubts touching the law relat-

lating to charitable pawn or deposit offices in Ireland.

An Act for making a new street from Blackman-street to the Southwark-bridge-road, and for improving the district called the Mint, all in the parish of St. George the Martyr, in the borough of Southwark, in the county of Surrey.

An Act for better enabling the Liverpool and Manchester Railway Company to extend the line of the said railway, and for amending and enlarging the powers and provisions of the several Acts relating to such railway.

An Act for better preserving the navigation of the river Mersey.

An Act for establishing a general cemetery for the interment of the dead, in the parish of Sonning, near the town of Reading, in the county of Berks.

An Act for making and maintaining and improving a harbour at Wicklow, in the county of Wicklow.

An Act for maintaining and improving certain roads in the counties of Lanark, Ayr, and Renfrew, for maintaining a bridge over the river Clyde, at Dalmarnock, and for other purposes connected therewith.

And fourteen private Acts.

St. James's-Palace, July 29, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased, on the nomination of Lord Forester, to appoint Frederick John Trick, Esq. (late of the 66th Regiment), one of Her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, vice Raymond, retired.

White-

Whitehall, July 30, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Thomas Phipps Howard, Esq. Colonel in the Army, and Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Her royal licence and permission, that he may accept and wear the supernumerary cross of the Royal and Distinguished Order of Charles the Third, which the Queen of Spain hath been pleased to confer upon him, in testimony of Her Catholic Majesty's approbation of the signal and military services rendered by that Officer during the Peninsular war; and that he may enjoy all the rights and privileges thereunto annexed; provided, nevertheless, that Her Majesty's said royal licence and permission doth not authorize the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these realms:

And also to command, that Her Majesty's said concession and especial mark of Her royal favour be registered, together with the relative documents, in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

NOTICE.

Her Majesty having been pleased, by letters patent under the Great Seal, dated the 9th September 1839, to appoint Thomas Spring Baron Monteagle, of Brandon, to the office of Comptroller General of Her Majesty's Exchequer, and three of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, by a warrant under their hands, dated the 5th April 1842, having appointed Arthur Eden, Esq. to the office of Assistant Comptroller of Her Majesty's

jesty's Exchequer, notice is hereby given, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the present session of Parliament, intituled " An Act for further regulating the preparation and issue of Exchequer Bills," that the said Comptroller General and Assistant Comptroller have each of them full authority to sign Exchequer Bills under the said Act, in their own names respectively.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 5, 1842.

Whitehall, August 4, 1842.

THE Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting unto Charles George Young, Esq. York Herald, the office of Garter Principal King of Arms, with the name of Garter, and the style, liberties, and pre-eminences belonging to the said office, the same having become vacant by the decease of Sir William Woods, Knt. late Garter.

Whitehall, August 5, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting unto Edward Howard Gibbon, Esq. Mowbray Herald Extraordinary, the office of York Herald, vacant by the promotion of Charles George Young, Esq. to the office of Garter Principal King of Arms.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 9, 1842.

India Board, August 9, 1842.

THE following notification, published by the Governor-General of India, has been received at the East India House:

NOTIFICATION.

Allahabad, May 26, 1842.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General of India has been pleased to direct the publication of the annexed copies of the dispatches from Major-General Pollock and Major-General Sir R. Sale, K. C. B.

From Major-General Pollock, C.B. Commanding the Troops West of the Indus, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

SIR, *Camp, Jellalabad, April 19, 1842.*

I HAVE the honour to forward a letter from Major-General Sir Robert Sale, K.C.B. detailing the progress of events during the long and perilous siege sustained by the force under his command.

The gallantry of the Major-General and his small force are too well known to Government to require any commendations from me, but it is very

very pleasing to me to be the channel through which their many trials are brought to the notice of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

I have had an opportunity of inspecting the works thrown up for their protection by the indefatigable exertions of Sir R. Sale's force, and my surprise at their strength and extent has been only equalled by my admiration of the excellent arrangements which must have pervaded all departments, since, after a siege (by greatly superior numbers) of upwards of five months' duration, I find the garrison in excellent health and spirits, and in an admirable state of discipline, with a good supply of ammunition, ready and anxious to take the field, and most willing to advance on Cabool. I have, &c.

GEO. POLLOCK, Major-General, Commanding Troops West of the Indus.

From Major-General Sir Robert Sale to the Secretary to the Government of India.

SIR, *Jellalabad, 16th April* 1842.

THE relief of this place having been at length effected by the victorious advance, through the passes of the Khyber, of the army under Major General Pollock, C. B., I conceive that I owe it to the troops who have so long formed the garrison here, to address to you a report, which may convey some notion of their conflicts, and the severity of their duties, labours, and privations. It has before been made known to Government, that I reached Gundamuck on the 30th of October 1841, under instructions from the authorities at Cabool, and there received intelligence of the breaking out

of a terrific insurrection at the Afghan Capital, on the 2d November. My retracing my steps on that city was, in a military sense, impracticable, since the first inevitable sacrifice would have been of the lives of 300 sick and wounded, whom I could not have left in depot with the treasonable Irregulars at Gundamuck, whilst my cattle was unequal to the transport of my camp equipage, and my ammunition insufficient for protracted operations. In the position which I occupied, I could not absolutely command a day's provisions or even water, and should have been hemmed in on every side by hostile tribes amounting to 30 or 40 thousand men, part of whom might have seized Jellalabad and reduced it to ashes, or, holding it, have left me no alternative but a disastrous retreat towards Peshawur. I therefore came to the resolution of anticipating any movement of this kind, and, by possessing myself of this city, establishing a point on which the force of Cabool might retire, if hardly pressed, and restoring a link in the chain of communication with our provinces. Two marches brought me, after a successful contest at Futtahabad, to Jellalabad. My breaking up from Gundamuck was followed by the immediate defection of the irregulars there, the destruction of the cantonment, and a general rising of the tribes. I found the walls of Jellalabad in a state which might have justified despair as to the possibility of defending them; the enceinte was far too extensive for my small force, embracing a circumference of upwards of 2,300 yards. Its tracing was vicious in the extreme; it had no parapet excepting for a few hundred yards, which there was not more than two feet high. Earth and rubbish had accumulated to such an extent about the ramparts, that there were roads in various directions across and over them into the country. There was a space of 400 yards

to-

together, on which none of the garrison could shew themselves, excepting at one spot; the population within was disaffected, and the whole enceinte was surrounded by ruined forts, walls, mosques, tombs, and gardens, from which a fire could be opened upon the defenders, at twenty or thirty yards.

The garrison took full possession of the town, in such a state, on the morning of the 12th of November, and, in the course of the day, the place and detached hills by which on one side it is commanded, were surrounded and surmounted by a force of not fewer than 5000 insurgents. A general attack, on the 14th of November, ridded us of these enemies, and a similar array brought against us a fortnight afterwards, was dissipated by a second sally, on the 1st of December. But we had seized the town, having in our possession not quite two days' provisions and corn for our men and horses, and beheld the arduous task before us of striving to render the works defensible, and collecting supplies for our magazine from the midst of a fanatical and infuriated people, with very narrow means, in the way of treasure, to purchase them. I appointed Captain Broadfoot, of Shah Shooja's sappers, Garrison Engineer, and Captain Abbott, of the artillery, Commissary of Ordnance. Captain M'Gregor, Political Agent, gave me the aid of his local experience, and through his influence and measures our Dak communication with India was restored, and a great quantity of grain collected, whilst the unremitting and almost incredible labours of the troops, aided by the zeal and science of Captain Broadfoot, put the town in an efficient state of defence. Captain Abbott made the artillery dispositions in the ablest manner, and used every exertion to add to, and economize, our resources in the way of gun and musquet ammunition, in both of which we were deficient for the

the purposes of a siege. Lead and powder were procured in and about Jellalabad, and a quantity of cartridges discovered in an old magazine, and thus the troops completed to 200 rounds per man. It is to be remarked, that I might, in the second week of November, have marched upon Pesh Bolak, relieved from investment the corps of Jezzailehees under Captain Ferris, and with it operated a doubtful retreat upon Peshawur. But I felt it to be my duty to give support to the last moment to our troops, struggling against their numerous enemies at Cabool, and maintain for them a point on which to retreat and rally, if they met with reverse.

On the 9th of January, I was summoned by the leaders of the Afghan rebellion to give up the place, in fulfilment of a convention entered into by the Political and Military Authorities at Cabool; but, as I was fully assured of the bad faith of our enemies, I refused to do this; and on the 13th received the melancholy intelligence of the disastrous retreat of our troops from the capital, and their annihilation in the Ghilzie defiles, by the rigours of the climate, and the basest treachery on the part of those in whose promises they had confided. Almost at the same time it became known to us that the brigade of four regiments, marched to my succour from Hindoostan, had been beaten in detail, and forced to fall back upon Peshawur: my position was most critical, and I might, whilst our enemies were engaged in plundering the force from Cabool, have attempted, and perhaps effected, though with heavy loss, a retreat across Khyber, but I resolved, at all hazards, on not relinquishing my grasp on the chief town of the valley of Ningrahar, and the key of Eastern Afghanistan, so long as I had reason to consider that our Government desired to retain it. The discouragements of my gar-

garrison at this moment were very great, their duties most severe, their labours unceasing, and the most insidious endeavours made by the enemy to seduce the native portion of them from their allegiance. But their fidelity was unshaken, and their serenity amidst labours and privations unclouded. With reference, however, to the state of fanatical excitement and national antipathy which prevailed around us, I had been compelled, as a measure of prudence, to get rid, first of the corps of Khyber rangers, and next of the detachment of Jezzailchees, and a few of the Afghan sappers, and a body of Hindoostanee gunners, who had formerly been in the employment of Dost Mahomed Khan. Works had in the mean time been completed, of which the annexed reports and plans of Captain Broadfoot contain ample details. Generally, I may state, they consisted in the destruction of an immense quantity of cover for the enemy, extending to the demolition of forts and old walls, filling up ravines, and destroying gardens and cutting down groves, raising the parapets to six or seven feet high, repairing and widening the ramparts, extending the bastions, retrenching three of the gates, covering the fourth with an outwork, and excavating a ditch, ten feet in depth and twelve feet in width, round the whole of the walls: the place was thus secure against the attack of any Asiatic enemy not provided with siege artillery.

But it pleased Providence on the 19th February, to remove in an instant this ground of confidence. A tremendous earthquake shook down all our parapets built up with so much labour, injured several of our bastions, cast to the ground all our guard houses, demolished a third of the town, made a considerable breach in the rampart of a curtain in the Peshawur face, and reduced the Ca-

Cabool gate to a shapeless mass of ruins. It savours of romance, but is a sober fact, that the city was thrown into alarm, within the space of little more than one month, by the repetition of full one hundred shocks of this terrific phenomenon of nature.

The troops turned with indefatigable industry to the reparation of their walls, but at the moment of the great convulsion, Sirdar Mahomed Akbar Khan, Barukzye, the assassin of the late Envoy, and treacherous destroyer of the Cabcol force, having collected a body of troops, flushed with a success consummated by the vilest means, had advanced to Murkhail, within seven miles of our gates. He attacked our foraging parties with a large body of horse on the 21st and 22d of February, and soon after, establishing his head quarters to the westward, two miles from the place, and a secondary camp to the eastward, about one mile distant, invested the town, and established a rigorous blockade. From that time up to the 7th of April, the reduced garrison was engaged in a succession of skirmishes with the enemy, who, greatly superior in horse, perpetually insulted our walls by attacks and alerts, and compelled us daily to fight at disadvantage for forage for our cattle. The most remarkable of these affairs were those of the cavalry under Lieutenant Mayne, commanding detachment Shah Shooja's 2d cavalry, and Jemadar Deena Singh, 5th light cavalry, already reported; a sally under Colonel Dennie, C. B., to defeat a suspected attempt of the enemy to drive a mine, on the 11th of March; the repulse of an assault upon the transverse walls to the northward of the place, on the 24th of the same month, by detachments under Capt. Broadfoot, (who was severely wounded), and Captain Fenwick, Her Majesty's 13th light infantry; the capture of bullocks and sheep

sheep by Lieutenant Mayne on the 30th and 31st of January; and the seizure of large flocks of the latter, in the face of Mahomed Akbar's army, by a force of infantry under Captain Pattisson, Her Majesty's 13th light infantry, and of cavalry under Captain Oldfield, on the 1st instant. These successes were crowned by Providence by the issue of the brilliant and decisive attack on the camp of the Sirdar, on the 7th instant.

I have to notice as a measure of defence, my having enrolled as a provisional battalion a large body of our camp followers, and armed them with pikes and other weapons. On all occasions of assault and sally these men were available to make a show upon our curtains, and I have pledged myself to them to recommend to Government, that they should enjoy all the pecuniary advantages of native soldiers beyond the Indus. I at the same time held forth to the troops of Shah Shooja's force, the expectation that they would be put, during the especial service, on the same footing with their comrades of the Bengal army.

From the time that the Brigade threw itself into Jellalabad, the native troops have been on half, and the followers on quarter, rations, and for many weeks they have been able to obtain little or nothing in the bazars to eke out this scanty provision. I will not mention, as a privation, the European troops from the same period having been without their allowance of spirits, because I verily believe this circumstance and their constant employment have contributed to keep them in the highest health and the most remarkable state of discipline. Crime has been almost unknown amongst them, but they have felt severely, although they have never murmured, the diminution of their quantity of animal food, and the total want of ghee, flour, tea, coffee, and sugar; these may

seem small matters to those who read of them at a distance, but they are serious reductions in the scale of comfort of the hard working and fighting soldier in Asia. The troops have also been greatly in arrears of pay, besides their severe duties in heat and cold, wind and rain, on the guards of the gates and bastions. The troops, officers and men, British and Hindoostanee, of every arm, remained fully accoutred on their alarm posts every night from the 1st of March to the 7th April. The losses of officers and men, in carriage and cattle, camp equipage and baggage, between Cabool and Jellalabad, were heavy; and their expenditure, during the siege and blockade, in obtaining articles of mere subsistencc and necessity, has been exorbitant.

I feel assured that Major General Pollock will consider it a most pleasing duty, to bring the series of labours, privations and conflicts, imperfectly sketched in the foregoing details, to the notice of the head of the Supreme Government in India, and through his Lordship to that of the Court of Directors and of our Sovereign, as a claim for public acknowledgment and substantial reimbursement and reward.

The report of Captain Broadfoot in his capacity of Garrison Engineer, will meet with attentive perusal: I have already stated how much I have been indebted to his scientific attainments, as well as his distinguished activity and resolution during the siege. His fertility in resource obviated great difficulties, in procuring iron, timber and charcoal; and to the foresight of his arrangements we owe our having had a very ample supply of tools. The corps under his command performed, from Bootkhak, the duties equally of good sappers and bold light infantry soldiers, and the Affghan Huzaree and Eusifzye portion of it have been singularly faith-

faithful in time of general defection. The two Infantry Regiments under the lamented Colonel Dennie and Lieutenant Colonel Monteath, have vied with each other in the steady performance of the duties of that Arm ; and it would be impossible for me to discriminate in favour of either, in awarding praise to the squadron 5th Light Cavalry under Captain Oldfield, and the Rissalla 2d Shah Shooja's Cavalry, under Lieutenant Mayne : Lieutenant Plowden, of the former, has been distinguished on several occasions. The artillery practice of No. 6 Light Field Battery has ever been excellent, and has been equalled by that of the Mountain Train. Captains Abbott and Backhouse, and Lieutenant Dawes have proved themselves excellent officers of Ordnance. I have more than once brought it to notice that Captain McGregor, Political Agent, has cheerfully rendered very able assistance in serving the guns in every crisis of pressing danger. Of his labours in his own department, I ought not perhaps to attempt to constitute myself a judge ; but I know that they have been unremitting ; and their result in obtaining for my Force supplies and information, and keeping up our communication with India and with Cabool, and securing for us Affghan co-operation, I may be allowed to appreciate, and am bound to point out to Government.

The medical duties of the garrison have been ably fulfilled by Surgeon Forsyth, Superintending Surgeon Shah Shooja's force, and Assistant-Surgeons Robertson and Barnes, H. M.'s 13th Light Infantry, Hare, 35th Regiment, and Brown, late in charge of the Irregulars.

Captain Mainwaring, Commissariat Officer to the force, has been indefatigable in his efforts to keep the garrison well supplied, and his arrangements in very difficult times have merited my

highest praise. Captain Moorhouse, 35th Regiment Native Infantry, has satisfactorily discharged his duties as Brigade Quarter Master; he was severely wounded on the 7th instant.

It is gratifying to me to forward the opinion of my second in command, Lieutenant-Colonel Monteath, C. B. placed on record without solicitation, of the merits of the 13th Light Infantry, of which corps I am proud of being a member: I fully concur in the sentiments which he expresses, and hope the distinctions which he recommends for the officers of his own corps will be accorded. The cheerful and persevering manner, in which the native soldiers laboured with the shovel, mattock, and hand-barrow were as surprising, as their steadiness and courage in the field were conspicuous.

I have to acknowledge the zealous manner in which Brevet Major Fraser, light cavalry, Brevet Captain Gerrard of the corps of Jezzailchees, Captain Burn, and Lieutenant Hillersdon of the Khyber rangers, and Lieutenant Dowson, of the Janbazes, when their services could no longer be available with their corps, volunteered to do duty with any regiment in which they could be useful.

I must finally express my gratitude to Providence for having placed so gallant and devoted a force under my command; in every way it has exceeded my most sanguine expectations, and I beg leave in the strongest manner to solicit the interposition of Major General Pollock, C. B. who has nobly laboured and fought to relieve it from its critical position in the midst of a hostile empire, in now committing it to the protection and favour of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, and through him of the Court of Directors, and of our Sovereign.

I ask permission specially to recommend the following Officers for honorary distinction, or Brevet rank,

rank, or both, viz. Lieutenant-Colonel Monteath, C. B. commanding 35th regiment native infantry, now second in command; Brevet Major Fraser, light cavalry, who acted as my Aid-de-Camp on the 7th instant; Captain Abbott, Commandant of Artillery and Commissary of Ordnance; Captain Backhouse, commanding the Mountain Train and senior officer of the Shah's troops with my Force; Captain Broadfoot, commanding Sappers and garrison engineer; Captain Oldfield, 5th Light Cavalry, senior officer of that arm; Captain Seaton, 35th Regiment Native Infantry, particularly recommended for his conduct on the 7th instant by Lieut.-Col. Monteath; Captain Younghusband of of the same regiment, who was distinguished with the advanced guard in the Khoord Cabool Pass, and there severely wounded; Captain Burn, late Commandant of the Khyber Rangers and doing duty with the 35th Regiment N. I.; Captain Wilkinson, on whom the command of the 13th Light Infantry devolved in the field on the fall of Colonel Dennie, C. B., Captain Fenwick, H. M.'s 13th Light Infantry, whose highly deserving conduct in the Pass of Jugdulluck was noticed then in my dispatch; Captain Havelock, H. M.'s 13th Light Infantry, Persian Interpreter to Major-Generals Elphinstone and Pollock, and attached to me as Staff, and who commanded the right column in the final attack on Mahomed Akbar's Camp; and Captain Hamlet Wade, H. M.'s 13th Light Infantry, my Brigade Major, whose exertions in the action of the 7th, I have elsewhere highly commended. Both these latter officers rendered most valuable services throughout the investment and siege. The Officers of all ranks and Soldiers of all arms, European and Native, I have likewise to represent as generally and individually deserving of reward and encouragement, and I hope

hope that the Government will sanction my calling upon Commandants of corps and detachments to send in Rolls of such Native Officers as they may deem worthy of the Insignia of the Order of "Merit" and of "British India."

I have the honour to be, &c.,

R. SALE,
Major General Commanding,
Jellalabad.

Rank and Names of Officers Wounded.

Artillery—Captain Abbott, slightly.
Sappers and Miners—Captain Broadfoot, severely.
Her Majesty's 13th L. I.—Lieutenant and Adjutant Wood, and Ensign Oakes, slightly.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Troops under the command of Major-General Sir R. H. Sale, K. C. B. from 22d February to 6th April 1842.

No. 6, Light Field Battery—1 corporal killed; 1 European officer and 1 private wounded.
Detachment of 5th Light Cavalry—1 havildar and 2 troopers killed; 4 ditto wounded; 1 horse killed and 12 wounded; 1 syce killed, 2 ditto wounded; and 1 grass cutter killed of the Artillery and Cavalry.
Her Majesty's 13th L. I.—4 privates killed; 2 officers, 1 corporal, and 11 privates, wounded.
35th Regt. N. I.—1 sepoy killed; 1 corporal and 10 sepoys wounded.
Mountain Train—No casualties.

Dc-

Detachment 2d Cavalry S. S. Force—1 trooper killed ; 4 ditto wounded ; 9 horses killed, and 3 wounded.

Sappers and Miners—4 privates killed ; 1 European officer and 30 privates wounded.

Detachment 6th L. I.—No casualties.

Total killed 14; wounded 66, not including camp followers, &c.; horses killed 10, wounded 15.

Return of Camp Followers Enlisted on the 15th January 1842, by order of Major-General Sir R. Sale, K. C. B., as a Provisional Garrison.

Jellalabad, April 1, 1842.

No. 6, Light Field Battery—Mustered followers, armed 36 ; not mustered, armed 61 ; total 97 ; killed during the siege, 2.

Squadron 5th Light Cavalry—Mustered followers, armed 7, unarmed 69 ; not mustered, armed 6, unarmed 19 ; total 101.

Rissala Anderson's Horse—Mustered followers, armed 4, unarmed 11 ; not mustered, unarmed 57 ; total 72.

Her Majesty's 13th L. I.—Mustered followers, armed 124 ; unarmed 238 ; not mustered, armed 100 ; total 462.

35th Native Infantry—Mustered followers, armed 77 ; unarmed 46 ; not mustered, armed 55 ; unarmed 110 ; total 288.

Sappers and Miners—Mustered followers, armed 69 ; unarmed 19 ; not mustered, armed 40 ; unarmed 61 ; total 189.

Commissariat—Mustered followers, armed 103 ; killed during the siege 7, and wounded 6.

Grand total—1312 ; killed 9 ; wounded 6.

Those followers that were unarmed were told off to the ramparts, for the purpose of throwing large stones

stones, a great quantity of which were collected. The whole of the camp rendered much assistance in the conveyance of building material, and working with furwahs and spades.

R. SALE, Major-General, Commanding Garrison Jellalabad.

From Lieut.-Col. T. Monteath, Commanding the 35th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, to Major-General Sir R. Sale, K.C.B. Commanding in Garrison Jellalabad.

SIR, *Jellalabad, 16th April* 1842.

THE exertions of the garrison of Jellalabad beyond ordinary routine, having ceased since the decisive victory obtained over the enemy on the 7th instant, and now finally terminated by the arrival of the British army under Major-General Pollock, C.B., I trust I may not be considered as going beyond the limits of my proper duty in addressing you, to state as follows :

As doing but due justice on this occasion to Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry might be looked upon as a highly colored record of the merits of your own regiment, and seeing that no such partial bias can possibly be supposed to guide my feelings in the estimate I have formed of their deserts, I have pleasure in sincerely declaring, that their conduct throughout the painful and perilous position in which they have so long been placed, has been such as fully to deserve the applause and admiration of their country, and the confidence and best consideration of our well beloved Sovereign.

On our throwing ourselves on the 12th of November last, into the old and ruined town of Jellalabad, without money, without food, and almost with-

without protection, with a nation of highly excited and barbarous enemies in arms against us, our situation seemed as hopeless a one as British Troops were ever called upon to confront ; notwithstanding which, the enemy was twice within twenty days attacked, and on both occasions defeated with signal success.

You yourself will doubtless detail the works performed by the regiment, let it then be only my province who have witnessed their exertions almost hourly during a period of five months, to record, that their devoted perseverance and cheerfulness amidst all the gloom that surrounded them, after the destruction of their comrades of the Cabool Force, could not have been surpassed by any troops in the world ; and that after months of extreme toil, when an earthquake, such as man is not often in the habit of experiencing, in a moment left scarcely a vestige of their labour standing, their flying as they did with redoubled zeal to the work, and completing it in ten days, (so that on the arrival of the enemy before Jellalabad, they declared that the calamity which had befallen the valley arose from nothing but English witchcraft ; it being the only place that had escaped uninjured) was what none but British soldiers could have performed, and what no price could have purchased, for it was the labour of the heart, work of all others most deserving of distinction and reward.

In regard to the native troops of all arms, I shall refrain from saying much for a reason which has in a measure induced me to address this letter to you, but as you have yourself been a daily witness of their conduct under every description of circumstance, you have it fully within your own power to say all, of which the Government they serve may very justly feel proud, and it may serve to shew as an example for imitation, what noble

enthusiasm and zeal may be lighted up in their breasts by the high bearing and considerate conduct of determined British officers.

I shall conclude by observing that we can now, Sir, proudly march forth from this garrison with the enemy's standards in our hands, and their captured cannon to fire a salute, on delivering over the care of the honour of the British name, which we have had within our keeping for the last five months, pure and unspotted, and without a single circumstance existing to cast a breath upon its lustre.

The conduct of the officers of the 35th regiment generally, as well as those doing duty with it throughout the siege, I am proud to say, has been such as well to deserve any reward or distinction that can be conferred upon them.

Of those holding the rank of Captain and above it, which enables Her Majesty to advance them a step, I could strongly recommend Captain Seaton, 35th regiment; Captain Younghusband, 35th regiment, (severely wounded); Brevet Major Fraser, late 2nd Light Cavalry, and Captain Burn, 1st Regiment Native Infantry, both doing duty with the 35th regiment.

Of the native officers of the 35th regiment, I could also strongly recommend, that six should, as a compliment to the regiment for its gallant and meritorious conduct, receive the order of "Merit" and of "British India;"—viz.

Sahib Ram, Subadar,
Manick Sing, Subadar,
Derriou Sing, Jemadar,
Rambuccus Tewarry, Jemadar,
Hoolas Ram, Subadar, and
Hurram Sing, Jemadar.

I have the honour to be, &c.

T. MONTEATH, *Lieut.-Colonel, Commanding the 35th Regiment.*

West-

Westminster, August 5, 1842.

This day, the Lords being met, a message was sent to the Honourable House of Commons by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, acquainting them, that *The Lords, authorized by virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal, signed by Her Majesty, for declaring Her Royal Assent to several Acts agreed upon by both Houses, do desire the immediate attendance of the Honourable House in the House of Peers to hear the Commission read;* and the Commons being come thither, the said Commission, empowering the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and several other Lords therein named, to declare and notify the Royal Assent to the said Acts, was read accordingly, and the Royal Assent given to

An Act to assimilate the stamp duties in Great Britain and Ireland, and to make regulations for collecting and managing the same, until the tenth day of October one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

An Act to grant relief from the duties of Assessed Taxes in certain cases, and to provide for the assessing and charging the Property Tax on dividends payable out of the Revenue of Foreign States.

An Act to repeal the duties payable on stage carriages, and on passengers conveyed upon railways, and certain other stamp duties in Great Britain, and to grant other duties in lieu thereof; also to amend the laws relating to the stamp duties.

An Act to alter and amend the practice and course of proceeding under commissions in the nature of writs de lunatico inquirendo.

An Act to amend and continue for three years, and from thence to the end of the next session of Parliament, the laws relating to houses licenced by the metropolitan Commissioners and Justices of the Peace for the reception of insane persons, and for the inspection of county asylums and public hospitals for the reception of insane persons.

An Act for abolishing certain offices on the revenue side of the court of exchequer in England, and for regulating the office of Her Majesty's Remembrancer in that court.

An Act to continue until the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, and to the end of the then next session of Parliament, an Act of the tenth year of King George the Fourth for providing for the Government of His Majesty's settlements in Western Australia, on the western coast of New Holland.

An Act for effecting an exchange between Her Majesty and the Provost and College of Eton.

An Act to amend the law relative to legal proceedings by certain joint stock banking companies against their own members, and by such members against the companies.

An Act to abolish the Court of Saint Briavel's, and for the more easy and speedy recovery of small debts within the hundred of Saint Briavel's, in the county of Gloucester.

An Act to enable grand juries, at the ensuing summer and spring assizes to make certain presentments in counties of cities and towns in Ireland; and to remove doubts as to the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in places recently annexed to counties at large in Ireland.

An Act to promote the drainage of lands and improvement of navigation and water power, in connexion with such drainage, in Ireland.

An Act to transfer the collection and management

ment of the duties on certificates to kill game, in Ireland, to the Commissioners of Excise.

And three private Acts.

Crown-Office, August 9, 1842.

MEMBER returned to serve in this present PARLIAMENT.

Town of Nottingham.

John Walter, of Bearwood, in the county of Berks, Esq. in the room of Sir George Gerard de Hochepied Larpent, Bart. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 12, 1842.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 11th day of *August* 1842,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Representation from the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, dated the tenth August instant, and in the words following, viz.

" The Lords of the Judicial Committee having taken into consideration the scale on which the costs

costs of Appeals, and other matters referred by your Majesty to this Committe, are usually taxed by the Masters of the Court of Queen's Bench, or other persons to whom their Lordships have, from time to time, referred the same; their Lordships agree humbly to represent to your Majesty, that it is expedient that the scale of costs hitherto allowed in the said proceedings before this Committee, should be reduced; and their Lordships recommend that, provisionally, and until further consideration, such costs in all Appeals, or matters not being Appeals, from the Courts of Ecclesiastical or Admiralty Jurisdiction, should be taxed and allowed by all such taxing officers as shall hereafter be directed to ascertain and report the same to the Board, according to the Schedule hereunto annexed; and that this rate of charges should be observed by Solicitors conducting business before this Committee."

Her Majesty, having taken this representation into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof, and of what is therein recommended, and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that the same be duly and punctually observed, complied with, and carried into execution. Whereof all persons whom it may concern are to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

C. C. Greville.

The Schedule of Fees above referred to.

	£.	s.	d.
Retaining fee	0	13	4
Perusing official copy of proceedings ... (This fee to be raised at the discretion of the Clerk of Appeals.)	2	2	0

At-

	£.	s.	d.
Attendances at the Council office, or elsewhere, on ordinary business, such as to enter an appeal or an appearance, to make a search, to lodge a petition or affidavit, or to retain Counsel	0	10	0
Instructions for petition of appeal	0	10	0
Drawing petition or case, per folio	0	2	0
Drawing appendix, per folio	0	1	0
Copying, per folio	0	0	6
Attendance on order of reference	*Nil.*		
Drawing small petitions for orders, &c.	0	10	0
Instructions for case	1	0	0
Attending consultation	1	0	0
Correcting proof sheets, per printed sheet	0	10	6
Correcting Foreign or Indian proof sheets, per printed sheet	1	1	0
Attending on setting down for hearing	*Nil.*		
Attending Clerk of Council for Order	*Nil.*		
Attending at Council chamber on a petition	1	6	8
Attending Council chamber all day on an appeal not called on	2	6	8
Attending a hearing	3	6	8
Attending a judgement	1	6	8
Sessions fee (for the legal year) equal to four term fees	3	3	0

Westminster, August 10, 1842.

THIS day, the Lords being met, a message was sent to the Honourable House of Commons by the Gentlemen Usher of the Black Rod, acquainting them, that *The Lords, authorized by virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal, signed by*

by Her Majesty, for delaring Her Royal Assent to several Acts agreed upon by both Houses, do desire the immediate attendance of the Honourable House in the House of Peers to hear the Commission read; and the Commons being come thither, the said Commission, empowering the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and several other Lords therein named, to declare and notify the Royal Assent to the said Acts, was read accordingly, and the Royal Assent given to

An Act to permit, until the thirty-first day of August one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, wheat to be delivered from the warehouse or the vessel duty free, upon the previous substitution of an equivalent quantity of flour or biscuit in the warehouse.

An Act to defray the charge of the pay, clothing, and contingent and other expences of the disembodied militia in Great Britain and Ireland, and to grant allowances, in certain cases, to subaltern officers, adjutants, paymasters, quarter-masters, surgeons, assistant-surgeons, surgeons' mates, and serjeant-majors of the militia, until the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and forty-three.

An Act for the better discovery and provention of bribery and treating at the election of Members of Parliament.

An Act to amend the laws concerning prisons.

An Act to prohibit the employment of women and girls in mines and collieries, to regulate the employment of boys, and to make other provisions relating to persons working therein.

An Act to amend an Act of the fourth year of Her present Majesty, to discontinue the excise survey on tobacco, and to provide other regulations in lieu thereof.

An

An Act to explain and amend certain enactments contained, respectively, in the Acts for the regulation of municipal corporations in England and Wales, and in Ireland.

An Act to amend the law relating to double costs, notices of action, limitations of actions, and pleas of the general issue under certain Acts of Parliament.

An Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the copyright of designs for ornamenting articles of manufacture.

An Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the services of the Ordnance Department, and the vesting and purchase of lands and hereditaments for those services, and for the defence and security of the realm.

An Act for abolishing certain offices of the High Court of Chancery in England.

An Act to amend an Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, for the suppression of the slave trade.

An Act for extending to the governors and officers of the East India Company the powers given by an Act, of the fifth year of King George the Fourth, to Her Majesty's governors and officers for the more effectual suppression of the importation of slaves into India by sea.

An Act to amend an Act of the first and second years of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, to empower landed proprietors in Ireland to sink, embank, and remove obstructions in rivers.

An Act to regulate the Irish fisheries.

An Act to alter the number and define the boundaries of the several baronies of the county of Dublin.

An Act for consolidating the four courts Marshalsea, Dublin; Sheriffs' Prison, Dublin; and the

City Marshalsea, Dublin; and for regulating the four courts Marshalsea in Ireland.

An Act to enable the Court of Chancery to appoint a person or persons to sue, on behalf of the copartnership of bankers, lately carrying on business under the firm of the Imperial Bank of England, in lieu of the public officer.

And four private Acts.

Foreign-Office, August 12, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. John Longlands Cowell, as Consul at Gibraltar for the Sublime Ottoman Porte.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr. William R. Hayes, as Consul in the Island of Barbadoes for the United States of America.

Crown-Office, August 12, 1842.

MEMBERS returned to serve in this present PARLIAMENT.

Town of Southampton.

Humphrey St. John Mildmay, of Berkeley-square, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. and George William Hope, of Curzon-street, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. in the room of the Honourable James Bruce, commonly called Lord Bruce (now Earl of Elgin), and Cecil Martyn, Esq. whose election for the said town has been declared void.

White-

Whitehall, August 11, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto William Chalmers, Esq. Colonel in the Army and Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Her royal licence and permission, that he may accept and wear the Commander's star of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order (in lieu of the cross of a Knight of the said Order, formerly conferred upon him), which His Majesty the King of Hanover hath been pleased to confer upon him, in approbation of the distinguished military services rendered by that Officer while under the command of a Hanoverian General, in connection with the Hanoverian troops employed against the enemy in the Peninsula; and that he may enjoy all the rights and privileges thereunto annexed; provided, nevertheless, that Her Majesty's said licence and permission doth not authorize the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these realms:

And also to command, that the said royal concession and especial mark of Her Majesty's royal favour be registered, together with the relative documents, in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

Whitehall, August 11, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Reverend Alexander Stewart to the church of Killarow, in the united parishes of Killarow and Kilmenzie, in the presbytery of Isla and Inra, vacant by the death of the Reverend James Mackintosh.

Whitehall, August 11, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to nominate, constitute, and appoint the Reverend John Antony Cramer, D. D. to be Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford, in the room of Dr. Thomas Arnold, deceased.

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 12, 1842.

By the QUEEN.

A PROCLAMATION.

VICTORIA, R.

WHEREAS, in divers parts of Great Britain, great multitudes of lawless and disorderly persons have lately assembled themselves together in a riotous and tumultuous manner, and have, with force and violence, entered into certain mines, mills, manufactories, and other places, and have, by threats and intimidation, prevented Our good Subjects therein employed from following their usual occupations and earning their livelihood:

We,

We, therefore, being duly sensible of the mischievous consequences which must inevitably ensue, as well to the peace of the Kingdom, as to the lives and properties of Our Subjects, from such wicked and illegal practices, if they go unpunished; and being firmly resolved to cause the laws to be put in execution for the punishment of such offenders, have thought fit, by the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Proclamation, hereby strictly commanding all Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, and all other Civil Officers whatsoever, within the said United Kingdom, that they do use their utmost endeavours to discover, apprehend, and bring to justice, the persons concerned in the riotous proceedings above-mentioned.

And as a further inducement to discover the said offenders, we do hereby promise and declare, that any person or persons who shall discover and apprehend, or cause to be discovered and apprehended, the authors, abettors, or perpetrators of any of the outrages above-mentioned, so that they, or any of them, may be duly convicted thereof, shall be entitled to the sum of FIFTY POUNDS for each and every person who shall be so convicted, and shall also receive Our most gracious pardon for the said offence, in case the person making such discovery as aforesaid shall be liable to be prosecuted for the same.

Given at Our Court at Windsor, this thirteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and in the sixth year of Our reign.

GOD save the QUEEN.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 16, 1842.

Buckingham-Palace, August 12, 1842.

THIS day Her Majesty, accompanied by His Royal Highness Prince Albert, proceeded in state from Buckingham-Palace to the House of Peers, where she arrived soon after two o'clock; and was received, on alighting from her state coach, by the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Earl Marshal, the Lord Steward of the Household, the Duke of Wellington, Garter King of Arms, and the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, and proceeded to the robing-room in the customary manner.

Her Majesty was there robed, and the procession moved into the House in the usual order;—the sword of state was borne by the Duke of Wellington, and the cap of maintenance by the Earl of Shaftesbury, in the absence of the Marquess of Winchester.

Her Majesty being seated on the Throne, and His Royal Highness Prince Albert on a Chair on the left side of the Cloth of Estate, the Great Officers of State and others standing on the right and left, Sir Augustus Clifford, Bart. Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a message from Her Majesty to the House of Commons, com-

commanding their attendance in the House of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, Her Majesty was pleased to give the Royal assent to

An Act for raising the sum of nine millions one hundred and ninety-three thousand pounds by Exchequer Bills, for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

An Act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund, and certain other sums to the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and to appropriate the supplies granted in this session of Parliament.

An Act for guaranteeing the payment of the interest on a loan of one million five hundred thousand pounds to be raised by the province of Canada.

An Act for enabling ecclesiastical corporations, aggregate and sole, to grant leases for long terms of years.

An Act for suspending, until the first day of October one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, appointments to certain ecclesiastical preferments in the dioceses of Saint Asaph and Bangor, and for securing certain property to the said sees.

An Act for the amendment of the law of bankruptcy.

An Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors.

An Act to confirm the incorporation of certain boroughs, and to indemnify such persons as have sustained loss thereby.

An Act to annex the county of the city of Coventry to Warwickshire, and to define the boundary of the city of Coventry.

An Act for amending the constitution of the Government of Newfoundland.

An

An Act for the appointment and payment of parish constables.

An Act for suspending, under certain circumstances, the operation of so much of an Act, passed in the third year of the reign of Her Majesty, intituled "An Act for the suppression of the slave trade, as relates to Portuguese vessels."

An Act to enable Her Majesty to grant furlough allowances to the bishops of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, who shall return to Europe for a limited period, after residing in India a sufficient time to entitle them to the highest scale of pension.

An Act for regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels.

An Act for confirmation of certain marriages in Ireland.

An Act for amending until the first day of August one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and until the end of the then next session of Parliament, the law relating to private lunatic asylums in Ireland.

An Act to amend and continue until the first day of October one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, the Acts regulating the police of Manchester, Birmingham, and Bolton.

After which Her Majesty was pleased to deliver the following most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE state of public business enables me to release you from further attendance in Parliament.

I cannot take leave of you without expressing my grateful sense of the assiduity and zeal with which you have applied yourselves to the discharge of your public duties, during the whole course of a long and most laborious session.

You

You have had under your consideration measures of the greatest importance connected with the financial and commercial interests of the country, calculated to maintain the public credit, to improve the national resources, and, by extending trade and stimulating the demand for labour, to promote the general and permanent welfare of all classes of my subjects.

Although measures of this description have necessarily occupied much of your attention, you have at the same time effected great improvements in several branches of jurisprudence, and in laws connected with the administration of domestic affairs.

I return you my especial acknowledgments for the renewed proof which you afforded me of your loyalty and affectionate attachment, by your ready and unanimous concurrence in an Act for the increased security and protection of my Person.

I continue to receive from all Foreign Powers assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

Although I have had deeply to lament the reverses which have befallen a division of the army to the westward of the Indus, yet I have the satisfaction of reflecting that the gallant defence of the city of Jellalabad, crowned by a decisive victory in the field, has eminently proved the courage and descipline of the European and Native troops, and the skill and fortitude of their distinguished commander.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The liberality with which you have granted the supplies to meet the exigencies of the public service, demands my warm acknowledgments.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

You will concur with me in the expression of humble gratitude to Almighty God, for the favourable season which his bounty has vouchsafed to us, and for the prospects of a harvest more abundant than those of recent years.

There are, I trust, indications of gradual recovery from that depression which has affected many branches of manufacturing industry, and has exposed large classes of my people to privations and sufferings which have caused me the deepest concern.

You will, I am confident, be actuated on your return to your several counties by the same enlightened zeal for the public interests which you have manifested during the discharge of your Parliamentary duties, and you will do your utmost to encourage, by your example and active exertions, that spirit of order and submission to the law which is essential to the public happiness, and without which there can be no enjoyment of the fruits of peaceful industry, and no advance in the career of social improvement.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by her Majesty's command, said:

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

It is Her Majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Thursday the sixth day of October, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the sixth day of October next.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 11th day of *August* 1842,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

HER Majesty having been pleased to appoint Sir John Benn Walsh, Bart. to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Radnor, he this day took the oaths appointed to be taken thereupon, instead of the oaths of allegiance and supremacy.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 11th day of *August* 1842,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act, passed in the seventh year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act for "rendering more easy the taking the poll at "county elections," it is enacted, that it shall be lawful for His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, from time to time, on petition from the justices of any county, riding, parts, or division in England or Wales, in quarter sessions assembled, representing that the number of polling places for such county, riding, parts, or division, is insufficient, and praying that the place or places mentioned in the said petition may be a polling place or polling places for the county, riding, parts, or division of the county within which such place or places is or are situate, to declare that any place or places mentioned in the said petition

shall be a polling place or polling places for that county, riding, parts, or division; and that the justices of the peace for such county, riding, parts, or division, in quarter sessions or some special sessions assembled, as mentioned in the Act, passed in the third year of the reign of His said late Majesty, intituled "An Act to settle and deter- "mine the divisions of counties, and the limits of "cities and boroughs in England and Wales, in "so far as respects the election of Members to "serve in Parliament," shall, conformably to the said last-mentioned Act, divide such county, riding, parts, or division into convenient polling districts, and assign one of such districts to each polling place:

And whereas the justices of the peace for the county of Westmorland, in quarter sessions assembled, on the eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, have presented their petition to Her Majesty, shewing, that at the last contested election of Members to serve in Parliament for the county of Westmorland, great inconvenience arose from the number of townships in the Kendal ward, in the said county, the poll for which was appointed to be taken at Kendal; the petitioners, therefore, humbly pray, that the town of Milnthorpe, in the said ward, in the said county, be made an additional polling place in future, and that the poll for certain of the townships which have hitherto polled at Kendal be taken at the town of Milnthorpe, at all succeeding contested elections for Members to serve in Parliament:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, having taken the said petition into consideration, doth, pursuant to the said Act of the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, declare, order, and direct, that the said place named in the said petition, namely Miln-

Milnthorpe, shall be an additional polling place for the said county, at all succeeding contested elections for Members to serve in Parliament for the said county of Westmorland; and further, that the justices of the peace for the said county of Westmorland, assembled at the general quarter session or some special sessions, as mentioned in the said Act of the third year of His late Majesty's reign, shall, conformably to the said last-mentioned Act, divide the said county of Westmorland into convenient polling districts, and assign one of such districts to each polling place.

C. C. Greville.

Whitehall, August 15, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, constituting and appointing Field Marshal Arthur Duke of Wellington, Commander in Chief of all Her Majesty's Land Forces in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 19, 1842.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 11th day of *August* 1842,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS Her Majesty doth deem it expedient to appoint Charlotte Town, in Prince Edward Island, to be a free warehousing port for the purposes of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act to regulate the trade of the "British possessions abroad:"

Now, therefore, in pursuance and exercise of the powers and authorities in Her Majesty by the said Act in that behalf vested, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that Charlotte Town shall, from and after the first day of November one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, be a free warehousing port for the purposes of the said Act:

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. C. Greville.

Foreign-

Foreign-Office, August 19, 1842.

It is hereby notified, that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have received a dispatch, dated the 19th of June last, from Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Adam, K. C. B. Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces in North America, the West Indies, and Seas adjacent, stating, that he had, on the 17th of the same month, by virtue of the authority to him delegated, placed the port of San Juan de Nicaragua in a state of blockade; and that he had issued a declaration to the following effect:

"I hereby declare the port of San Juan de Nicaragua, situated at the mouth of the river of that name, to be blockaded, and that all commercial intercourse with the said port shall be prevented and cease; and whereas a sufficient force is stationed before the said port of San Juan de Nicaragua to carry the blockade into effect:

"I hereby give public notice of the same to all whom it may concern; and that all ships and vessels, under whatever flag they may be, will be turned away and prevented from entering the said port of San Juan de Nicaragua; and if, after any ship or vessel has been warned not to enter the said port, then and in that case any such ship or vessel that may attempt to break the blockade, will be seized and be dealt with according to the rules established for the breach of a *de facto* blockade."

Foreign-Office, August 19, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Christopher Kreeft as Consul General in the United Kingdom for the Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh-Schwerin.

Foreign-Office, August 19, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Fergus James Graham, Esq. to be Her Majesty's Consul at Bayonne.

The Queen has also been pleased to appoint Robert Falconer Corbett, Esq. to be Her Majesty's Consul at Maranham.

The Queen has also been pleased to appoint William Kennedy, Esq. to be Her Majesty's Consul at Galveston.

The Queen has also been pleased to appoint Thomas Ussher, Esq. some time British Vice Consul at Port-au-Prince, to be Her Majesty's Consul in Haiti.

Whitehall, August 17, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Archibald William Earl of Eglinton to be Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the shire of Ayr, in the room of the Earl of Glasgow, resigned.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 23, 1842.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 11th day of *August* 1842,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled " An Act to carry into effect, with " certain modifications, the fourth report of the " Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and " Revenues," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the second day of August one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, in the words and figures following, that is to say:

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of your Majesty's reign, intituled " An Act " to carry into effect, with certain modifications, " the fourth report of the Commissioners of Ec- " clesiastical Duties and Revenues," have prepared, and now humbly lay before your Majesty

in Council, the following scheme, for endowing the archdeaconries of Exeter and Cornwall in the diocese of Exeter.

" Whereas by the said Act it is enacted, that in the cathedral church of Exeter, the canonry secondly vacant shall be subject to the provisions thereinafter contained, respecting the endowment of archdeaconries by the annexation of canonries thereto ; and it is further enacted, that any archdeaconry may, subject to the consent of the bishop, be endowed by the annexation, either of an entire canonry or of a canonry charged with the payment of such portion of its income as shall be determined on, towards providing for another archdeacon in the same diocese, or with such last-mentioned portion of the income of a canonry, provided that no canonry shall be so charged with the payment of a portion of the income thereof to any archdeacon, unless the average annual income of such canonry, after the payment of such portion as aforesaid, shall amount to or exceed five hundred pounds :

" And whereas it is by the same Act enacted, that, upon the endowment of any archdeaconry by either of the modes of endowment therein provided, and with the consent of the bishop of the diocese, and of any archdeacon in possession at the time of the passing of the said Act, all lands, tithes, and other hereditaments (except any right of patronage) belonging to such archdeaconry at the time of such endowment, may be vested in us for the purposes of the said Act :

" And whereas the canonry in the said cathedral church of Exeter, held by the late dean of the said church, is vacant,' and is the canonry so secondly vacant according to the said recited Act ; and it has been made to appear to us, that the future average annual income of a canonry in the said

said church will exceed seven hundred and fifty pounds:

"We, therefore, humbly recommend and propose, with the consent of the Right Reverend Henry Bishop of Exeter, in testimony whereof he has signed and sealed this scheme, that the said canonry in the said cathedral church of Exeter shall become and be annexed and united to the said archdeaconry of Exeter, and be held by the archdeacon of Exeter for the time being, so long as he shall hold such archdeaconry, and no longer; and that the Venerable John Moore Stevens, the present archdeacon of Exeter, being one of the prebendaries of the said cathedral church, and every future archdeacon of Exeter, although he may not be a prebendary of the said church, shall, as such archdeacon, be entitled to installation to the same canonry, and shall be invested with, and so long as he shall remain archdeacon of Exeter, and no longer, shall hold and enjoy all the rights, privileges, and emoluments of a canon residentiary of the same church, subject, nevertheless, to the charge upon the income of such canonry hereinafter mentioned:

"And whereas the only property now belonging to the said archdeaconry of Exeter is the sum of two thousand five hundred and twenty-two pounds sixteen shillings and two pence stock in the Three Pounds per Centum Consolidated Bank Annuities, standing in the name of the Accountant General of the Court of Chancery, being the produce of the sale of a house formerly belonging to the said archdeaconry; we further recommend and propose, with the consent of the said John Moore Stevens, in testimony whereof he has also signed and sealed this scheme, that upon his installation as aforesaid, the said sum of two thousand five hundred and twenty-two pounds sixteen shillings and two

pence stock shall become and be vested in us for the purposes of the said recited Act.

" And we further recommend and propose, with the consent of the said Henry Bishop of Exeter, testified as aforesaid, that from and after such annexation as aforesaid, all sums of money, whether arising from rents, fines, compositions, dividends, stipends, or other emoluments whatsoever, from time to time payable, according to the statutes and customs of the said cathedral church, or the chapter thereof, to the canon of the canonry so annexed, shall, as the same respectively become due and payable, be, by the treasurer or other proper officer for the time being, divided into three equal parts, and two only of such parts shall be paid to such canon, and the remaining third part shall be paid to the archdeacon of Cornwall for the time being.

" And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing other measures relating to any of the matters to which this scheme applies, in conformity with the said Act."

And whereas notice of the said scheme has been duly given to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, and no objection has been made thereto:

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her

Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct, that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Exeter.

C. C. Greville.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 11th day of *August* 1842,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to carry into "effect, with certain modifications, the fourth "report of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical "Duties and Revenues," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the second day of August one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, in the words and figures following, that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of your Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act for carrying into effect, with cer-"tain modifications, the fourth report of the "Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and "Revenues," have prepared, and now humbly lay before your Majesty in Council, the following scheme, for making better provision for the cure of souls in the parish of Batley, in the county of York and diocese of Ripon.

"Whereas it is by the said Act enacted, with an especial view to the better care of populous pa-

parishes, that arrangements may, from time to time, be made, by the authority therein provided, for improving the value or making a better provision for the spiritual duties of ill endowed parishes or districts, by means of such exchange of advowsons, or of such other alterations in the exercise of patronage, as may be agreed upon by patrons, with the consent of the bishop in every such case:

" And whereas the perpetual curacy of Morley, in the said parish of Batley, is in the alternate patronage of the Right Honourable James Thomas Earl of Cardigan and Thomas Earl of Wilton:

" And whereas the said perpetual curacy is a district parish, having a population exceeding two thousand, and an income below one hundred and fifty pounds, and, in all other respects except as to the patronage thereof, possesses the requisites for augmentation specified in our resolutions, as set forth in an Order of your Majesty in Council, bearing date the twenty-seventh day of April last:

" And whereas, in order to enable us to make an unconditional grant in augmentation of the income of the said perpetual curacy, in conformity with such resolutions, the said patrons are desirous and have agreed, that such their patronage shall be transferred to, and permanently vested in, the Vicar of Batley aforesaid:

" We, therefore, humbly recommend and propose, with the consent of the said James Thomas Earl of Cardigan and Thomas Earl of Wilton, and of the Right Reverend Charles Thomas Bishop of Ripon, and of the Reverend Andrew Cassels, the present Vicar of Batley aforesaid, testified by their having, respectively, signed and sealed this scheme, that the patronage and right of nomination or presentation to the said

said perpetual curacy of Morley shall become and be transferred to, and absolutely vested in, the said Andrew Cassels and his successors, Vicars of Batley, for ever."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct, that this Order be forthwith registered by the Register of the diocese of Ripon.

C. C. Greville.

Crown-Office, August 22, 1842.

MEMBERS returned to serve in this present PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Ipswich.

John Neilstone Gladstone and Sackville Lane Fox, Esqrs. in the room of the Earl of Desart and Thomas Gladstone, Esq. whose election for the said borough has been declared to be void.

White-

Whitehall, August 22, 1842.

The Queen, taking into Her royal consideration that, upon the decease of Abraham Earl Erne, of that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Ireland, the title and dignity of Earl Erne devolved upon John now Earl Erne, as eldest son and heir of the late John Crichton, Esq. (commonly called the Honourable John Crichton), Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, and Governor of Hurst Castle, the next brother of the said Abraham Earl Erne, deceased, and that, according to the ordinary rules of honour, the brothers and sisters of the said John now Earl Erne cannot enjoy that place and precedence which would have been due to them, in case their said late father had survived his elder brother, the said Abraham Earl Erne, and had thereby succeeded to the title and dignity of Earl Erne, Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to ordain and declare, that Henry Crichton, Esq. a Captain in the 6th (Inniskilling) Regiment of Dragoons; Samuel Crichton, Esq.; Catherine, the wife of Francis Sanderson, Clerk; Hellen Crichton, Charlotte Crichton, and Mary Crichton, spinsters, the brothers and sisters of the said John now Earl Erne, shall henceforth have, hold, and enjoy the same titles, place, pre-eminence, and precedence as if their late father had succeeded to the said title and dignity of Earl Erne:

And Her Majesty has been further pleased to command, that the said royal order and declaration be registered in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

White-

Whitehall, August 22, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Sir Baldwin-Wake Walker, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Captain in the Royal Navy, and an Admiral in the Turkish Navy, Her royal licence and permission, that he may accept and wear the cross of the Order of the Redeemer of Greece, which His Majesty the King of Greece was pleased to confer upon him, in testimony of His Majesty's approbation of his services before the enemy at Modon and Patras, in the year 1828; and also that he may accept and wear the insignia of the Order of the Iron Crown of Austria, of the second class; of the Order of St. Anne of Russia, of the second class; and of the Order of the Red Eagle of Prussia, of the second class, which their Majesties the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia have been severally pleased to confer upon that Officer, in testimony of their Majesties approbation of his services during the late war in Syria; and that he may enjoy all the rights and privileges thereunto annexed:

And also to command, that Her Majesty's said concession and especial mark of Her royal favour be registered, together with the relative documents, in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

Whitehall, August 22, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Webster, Knight Commander of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword, Her royal licence and permission that he may accept and wear the insignia of a Knight of the Royal and Military Order of Saint Bento D'Avis, and the cross of a Knight of the Royal Military Order of William of the Netherlands, which their Majesties the Queen of Portugal and the King of the Netherlands have been respectively pleased to confer upon him, in testimony of their Majesties' approbation of his distinguished services during the Peninsular war and at the battle of Waterloo; and that he may enjoy all the rights and privileges thereunto annexed; provided, nevertheless, that Her Majesty's said licence and permission doth not authorize the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these realms:

And also to command, that Her Majesty's said concession and especial mark of Her royal favour be registered, together with the relative documents, in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 26, 1842.

Lord Chamberlain's-Office, August 25, 1842.

THE Queen will receeive those Ladies and Gentlemen, who may be desirous of paying their respects to Her Majesty, at the Palace of Holyrood-House, on Friday the 2d of September next, at two o'clock.

Ladies may appear without trains or feathers.
Gentlemen in Levee dress.

The Ladies and Gentlemen, who purpose attending this Reeeption, are requested to bring with them two cards, with their names legibly written thereon, one to be left with the Queen's Page in attendance in the Ante-room, and the other to be delivered to the Lord in Waiting, who will announce the name to Her Majesty.

And those Ladies, who are to be presented, are hereby informed, it is absolutely necessary that their names, together with the names of the Ladies who are to present them, should be sent to Sir William Martins, at No. 62, George-street, Edinburgh, before two o'clock on Tuesday the 30th instant; and those Gentlemen, who are to be presented, will also send to Sir William Martins their names, together with the names of the Gentlemen who are to present them, in

order that they may be submitted for the Queen's approbation; it being Her Majesty's command, that no presentation shall take place unless the name of the Lady or Gentlemen to be presented shall appear on the card to be delivered, as before directed, corresponding with the names sent in to Sir William Martins.

Crown-Office, August 26, 1842.

MEMBER returned to serve in this present PARLIAMENT.

County of Southampton.

Southern Division.

Charles Wellesley, Esq. commonly called Lord Charles Wellesley, of Apsley-House, in the county of Middlesex, in the room of John Willis Fleming, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Office of Metropolitan Commissioners in Lunacy, No. 6, John-Street, Adelphi.

August 23, 1842.

The Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain has, under the authority of the Acts, 2d and 3d William 4th, cap. 107, and 5th and 6th Victoria, cap. 87, appointed Lord Seymour, Lord Ashley, Robert Gordon, Esq., the Right Honourable Robert Vernon Smith, Colonel William Henry Sykes, James Milnes Gaskell, Esq., John Barneby, Esq., Francis Barlow, Esq., James Robert Gowen, Esq., James William Mylne,

Mylne, Esq., Bryan Waller Procter, Esq., John Hancock Hall, Esq., Robert Wilfred Skeffington Lutwidge, Esq., Doctor Thomas Turner, Doctor John Bright, Doctor Henry Herbert Southey, Doctor John Robert Hume, Doctor Thomas Waterfield, Doctor Francis Bisset Hawkins, and Doctor James Cowles Prichard, to be the Metropolitan Commissioners in Lunacy, during the space of one year, for licencing and visiting all houses within the jurisdiction of the said Commissioners, and for carrying into effect the several provisions of the said Acts.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 30, 1842.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 27th day of *August* 1842,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act, passed in the seventh year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act for "rendering more easy the taking the poll at "county elections," it is enacted, that it shall be lawful for His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, from time to time, on petition from the justices of any county, riding, parts, or di-

division in England or Wales, in quarter sessions assembled, representing that the number of polling places for such county, riding, parts, or division is insufficient, and praying that the place or places mentioned in the said petition may be a polling place or polling places for the county, riding, parts, or division of the county within which such place or places is or are situate, to declare that any place or places mentioned in the said petition shall be a polling place or polling places for that county, riding, parts, or division; and that the justices of the peace for such county, riding, parts, or division, in quarter sessions or some special sessions assembled, as mentioned in the Act, passed in the third year of the reign of His said late Majesty, intituled "An Act to settle and deter- "mine the divisions of counties, and the limits of "cities and boroughs in England and Wales, in "so far as respects the election of Members to "serve in Parliament," shall, conformably to the said last-mentioned Act, divide such county, riding, parts, or division into convenient polling districts, and assign one of such districts to each polling place:

And whereas the justices of the peace for the county of Chester, at a general quarter session of the peace holden at Nether Knutsford, in and for the said county, on Monday the twenty-seventh day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, have presented their petition to Her Majesty, representing, that the number of polling places for the northern division of the said county is insufficient, and, therefore, praying that Grappenhall and Altrincham, severally situated within such division, may henceforth be additional polling places for the said northern division of the said county of Chester:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, having taken the said

said petition into consideration, doth, pursuant to the said Act of the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, declare, order, and direct, that the said places named in the said petition, namely, Grappenhall and Altrincham, shall be polling places for the northern division of the said county of Chester; and further, that the justices of the peace for the said county of Chester, assembled at the general quarter session or some special sessions, as mentioned in the said Act of the third year of His late Majesty's reign, shall, conformably to the said last-mentioned Act, divide the said northern division of the said county of Chester into convenient polling districts, and assign one of such districts to each polling place.

C. C. Greville.

Whitehall, August 30, 1842.

THE following Addresses, upon Her Majesty's second escape from assassination, have been received by the Right Honourable Sir James Graham, Bart. Secretary of State for the Home Department, for presentation, and have been presented to Her Majesty accordingly:

From the Nobility, &c. and inhabitants of the county palatine of Durham; the inhabitants of the county of Berks; the Nobility, &c. and inhabitants of the county of Montgomery; the inhabitants of the county of Devon; the Deputy Lieutenants, &c. of the county of Cromarty; the Nobility, &c. of the county of Leitrim; the High Sheriff and Grand Jury of the county of Mayo; the Mayor, &c. and inhabitants of the borough of Helston, Cornwall; the Mayor, &c. of the county of the borough of Carmarthen; the in-

inhabitants of the county of the borough of Carmarthen; the Mayor, &c. and inhabitants of the town, borough, and liberty of Aberystwith; the Mayor, &c. of the borough of Colchester, Essex; the inhabitants of the city of Armagh; the Ministers and Elders of the Southern Association or Synod of Munster; the Chancellor, &c. of the Marischal College and University of Aberbeen; the Members of the Southern Unitarian Societies of Poole; and the Female Cambrian Society and Female Amicable Society of the town of Cardigan.

Windsor-Castle, August 27, 1842.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Charles George Young, Esquire, Garter Principal King at Arms; to invest him with the gold chain and badge, and to deliver to him the sceptre of the office of Garter.

War-Office, 26th August 1842.

In consideration of the distinguished gallantry displayed by the 13th Light Infantry, during the campaigns in the Burmese empire and in Affghanistan, Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of that Regiment assuming the title of the 13th, or Prince Albert's, Regiment of Light Infantry, and of its facings been changed from yellow to blue.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to authorise the 13th Regiment of Light Infantry being permitted to bear on its colours and appointments, a *mural crown*, superscribed *Jellalabad*, as a memorial of the fortitude, perseverance, and enterprise evinced by that Regiment, and the several

Corps

Corps which served during the blockade of Jellalabad.

Her Majesty has been likewise pleased to permit the 13th Regiment to receive and wear a silver medal, which has been directed by the Governor General of India to be distributed to every officer, non-commissioned officer, and private, European and Native, who belonged to the garrison of Jellalabad on the 7th April 1842, such medal to bear on one side a *mural crown*, superscribed *Jellalabad*, and on the other side, 7th April 1842.

Whitehall, August 29, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Francis Farrant, Esq. Captain in the 3d Regiment of Bombay Light Cavalry in the service of the East India Company, Lieutenant-Colonel and Attaché to Her Majesty's Mission in Persia, Knight, of the second class, of the Royal Persian Order of the Lion and Sun, Her royal licence and permission, that he may accept and wear the insignia, of the first class, of the said Royal Order of the Lion and Sun, which the Shah of Persia has been pleased to confer upon him, in testimony of His Majesty's approbation of his conduct whilst in his actual service; and that he may enjoy all the rights and privileges thereunto annexed; provided, nevertheless, that Her Majesty's said licence doth not authorize the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining to a Knight Bachelor of these realms:

And also to command, that Her Majesty's said concession and especial mark of Her favour be registered, together with the relative documents, in the College of Arms.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 2, 1842.

Whitehall, August 29, 1842.

THIS morning, at seven o'eloek, Her Majesty embarked, from the Doek-yard at Woolwieh, on board Her Majesty's yacht the Royal George, and immediately proeeeded on Her voyage to Seotland.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 27th day of *August* 1842,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Exeellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastieal Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled " An Act for earrying into effeet the reports of " the Commissioners appointed to eonsider the " state of the Established Chureh in England and " Wales, with referenee to eeclesiastieal duties " and revenues, so far as they relate to episeopal " dioeeses, revenues, and patronage;" and of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the

the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to carry into effect, with "certain modifications, the fourth report of the "Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and "Revenues;" and of an Act, passed in the fourth and fifth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to explain and amend two several Acts "relating to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for "England," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the sixteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, in the words and figures following, that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act for carrying into "effect the reports of the Commissioners appointed "to consider the state of the Established Church "in England and Wales, with reference to eccle-"siastical duties and revenues, so far as they "relate to episcopal dioceses, revenues, and pa-"tronage;" and of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of your Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to "carry into effect, with certain modifications, the "fourth report of the Commissioners of Ecclesias-"tical Duties and Revenues;" and of an Act, passed in the fourth and fifth years of your Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to explain and "amend two several Acts relating to the Ecclesi-"astical Commissioners for England," have prepared, and now humbly lay before your Majesty in Council, the following scheme, for dividing the archdeaconry of Northumberland, in the diocese of Durham, and constituting a new archdeaconry

of Lindisfarne; and for endowing both archdeaconries.

"Whereas by the first recited Act, power is given newly to arrange the limits of deanries and archdeaconries, so that every parish and extra-parochial place be within a rural deanry, and every deanry within an archdeaconry, and to provide that all the archdeaconries of England and Wales be in the gift of the bishops of the respective dioceses in which they are situate; and it is provided that it shall be competent to us to propose that all parishes, churches, or chapelries which are locally situate in any diocese, but subject to any peculiar jurisdiction other than the jurisdiction of the bishop of the diocese in which the same are locally situate, shall be only subject to the jurisdiction of the bishop of the diocese within which such parishes, churches, or chapelries are locally situate:

"And whereas by the secondly-recited Act it is enacted, that in any case in which it shall appear, upon the representation of the bishop, to be proper to divide any archdeaconry or rural deanry on account of the magnitude thereof, or any other peculiar circumstances connected therewith, such archdeaconry or rural deanry may be divided into two or more portions, and each of such portions may be constituted a separate archdeaconry or rural deanry, as the case may be, and a district may be assigned thereto; provided that no such division shall be made without the consent of the bishop, under his hand and seal:

"And whereas it is by the same Act enacted, that any archdeaconry may, subject to the consent of the bishop, be endowed by the annexation of a canonry, or by augmentation out of the common fund in the same Act mentioned, provided

vided that the said augmentation shall not be such as to raise the average annual income of any archdeaconry to an amount exceeding two hundred pounds: provided always, that no archdeacon shall be entitled to hold any endowment or augmentation or other emolument as such archdeacon, under the provisions of the same Act, unless he shall be resident for the space of eight months in every year within the diocese in which his archdeaconry is situate:

"And whereas it is by the same Act enacted, that upon the endowment of any archdeaconry by either of the modes of endowment therein provided, and with the consent of the bishop of the diocese, any benefice annexed to such archdeaconry may, by the authority therein provided, be disannexed therefrom; and the patronage of such benefice shall thenceforth revert to the patron to whom it belonged before such annexation:

"And whereas it is by the thirdly-recited Act enacted, that, notwithstanding any thing in the said secondly-recited Act contained, it shall be lawful, with the consent of the bishop of any diocese, and of the patron of any benefice within the limits of any archdeaconry in such diocese, to endow such archdeaconry, by the annexation thereto of such benefice; such annexation to take effect immediately if the benefice be vacant at the time of such endowment, or otherwise upon the then next vacancy thereof:

"And whereas it has been represented to us by the Right Reverend Edward Bishop of Durham to be expedient, that the said archdeaconry of Northumberland should, on account of the magnitude thereof, be divided into two archdeaconries; and that the rural deanries therein should be newly arranged, and certain new deanries constituted:

"We, therefore, humbly recommend and propose,

pose, with the consent of the said Edward Bishop of Durham, in testimony whereof he has signed and sealed this scheme, that the said archdeaconry of Northumberland be divided into two portions, by a line drawn from west to east along the northern boundaries of the parishes of Falstone, Thorneyburn, Bellingham, Corsenside, Whelpington, Kirkharle, Stamfordham, Ponteland, and Stannington, in the county of Northumberland, and Bedlington, in the county of Durham; and that the whole portion of the said archdeaconry lying to the south of the said line shall continue to be and be called the archdeaconry of Northumberland; and the said parish of Bedlington shall be included in and form part of the said archdeaconry of Northumberland; and that the whole portion of the said archdeaconry lying to the north of the said line shall be constituted a new archdeaconry, and shall be and be called the archdeaconry of Lindisfarne; and all that part of the said county of Durham which lies to the north of the said county of Northumberland, shall be included in and form part of the said archdeaconry of Lindisfarne.

"And we further recommend and propose, that the limits of the deanries of Alnwick, Bamburgh, Corbridge, Morpeth, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the existing archdeaconry of Northumberland, shall be newly arranged, and that the same shall be respectively divided, and out of the portions thereof four new deanries shall be constituted, which shall be and be called respectively the deanries of Norham, Rothbury, Bellingham, and Hexham; and that the deanries of Bellingham, Corbridge, Hexham, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, shall be in the archdeaconry of Northumberland, and the deanries of Alnwick, Bamburgh, Norham, Morpeth, and Rothbury, shall be in the archdeaconry

deaconry of Lindisfarne; and that the said deanries respectively shall contain and consist of the several parishes set against their respective names in the schedules hereunto annexed, marked A. and B. respectively.

" And we further recommend and propose, that all parishes, churches, or chapelries locally situate within either of the said archdeaconries, but subject to any peculiar jurisdiction other than the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Durham, shall be only subject to the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Durham for the time being.

" And we further recommend and propose, that the said Edward Bishop of Durham may and shall forthwith collate some fit and proper person to the dignity or office of archdeacon of the said archdeaconry of Lindisfarne; and that the right of appointing the archdeacon of Lindisfarne shall be vested in the said bishop, and his successors bishops of Durham, for ever.

" And we further recommend and propose, with the consent of the said Edward Bishop of Durham, testified as aforesaid, that the canonry in the said cathedral church of Durham which shall next become vacant shall, immediately upon the vacancy thereof, become and be annexed and united to the said archdeaconry of Northumberland, and be held by the archdeacon of Northumberland for the time being, so long as he shall hold such archdeaconry, and no longer; and the then and every future archdeacon of Northumberland shall, as such archdeacon, be entitled to installation to the same canonry, and shall be invested with, and so long as he shall remain archdeacon of Northumberland, but no longer, shall hold and enjoy, all the rights, privileges, and emoluments of a canon of the same church; subject, nevertheless, to the provisions of

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an Order of your Majesty in Council, bearing date the eleventh day of August last, relating to the revenues of the dean and certain canons of the said cathedral church.

" And we further recommend and propose, that, from and immediately after the annexation of such canonry as aforesaid to the archdeaconry of Northumberland, the rectory of Howick, now annexed thereto, shall be disannexed therefrom, and shall be a benefice with cure of souls in the patronage of the said Bishop of Durham, and his successors bishops of Durham for ever.

" And whereas the vicarage of Eglingham, within the limits of the said archdeaconry of Lindisfarne, and in the patronage of the see of Durham, has been represented by the said Edward Bishop of Durham, and appears to us, to be a suitable endowment for the said archdeaconry :

" We, therefore, with the consent of the said Bishop, testified as aforesaid, further recommend and propose, that the said vicarage of Eglingham shall, upon the next vacancy thereof, become and be annexed and united to the said archdeaconry of Lindisfarne ; and that the then and every future archdeacon of Lindisfarne shall, as such archdeacon, become and be vicar of the said vicarage of Eglingham, and shall possess and enjoy all rights, privileges, and emoluments belonging to the said vicarage, so long as he shall remain archdeacon of Lindisfarne, and no longer.

" And we further recommend and propose, that, until the time of such last-mentioned annexation, there shall be paid by us, out of the common fund in the secondly-recited Act mentioned, to the archdeacon of Lindisfarne for the time being, the annual sum of one hundred and eighty pounds, on the first day of January in every year, and every such annual payment shall be made

made only upon production to us of a certificate, under the hand of the Bishop of Durham for the time being, that the archdeacon has duly resided during the preceding year; provided that on the first day of January next, and on the day of such annexation as aforesaid, if happening on any other day than the first day of January, there shall be paid by us to the then archdeacon of Lindisfarne, a due proportion only of the said annual payment; and that if, before such annexation, any vacancy in the said archdeaconry shall happen on any other day than any day of payment, the sum then next payable shall be duly apportioned, between the archdeacon making the vacancy or his representatives, and the archdeacon succeeding to the said archdeaconry.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing other measures relating to any of the matters to which this scheme applies, in conformity with the said recited Acts, or either of them."

SCHEDULE A.

ARCHDEACONRY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Deanry.	Parishes.
BELLINGHAM. - -	Bellingham.
	Birtley.
	Chollerton.
	Corsenside.
	Falstone.
	Graystead.
	Kirk Harle.
	Simonburn.
	Thockrington.
	Thorneyburn.
	Wark.
	Whelpington.

Deanry.	Parishes.
Hexham. - - -	Aldstone.
	Allendale.
	Haltwhistle.
	Hexham.
	Kirkhaugh.
	Knarsdale.
	Lamley.
	Newborough.
	St. John Lee.
	Warden.
	Whitfield.
Corbridge. - -	Bywell St. Andrews.
	Bywell St. Peter's.
	Corbridge.
	Heddon on the Wall.
	Ovingham.
	Shotley.
	Slealy.
	Stamfordham.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	Bedlington.
	Cramlington.
	Earsdon.
	Gosforth.
	Horton.
	Long Benton.
	Newburn.
	Newcastle.
	Ponteland.
	Stannington.
	Tynemouth.
	Walls End.

SCHEDULE B.

ARCHDEACONRY OF LINDISFARNE.

Deanry.	Parishes.
NORHAM. - - -	Ancroft.
	Berwick-upon-Tweed.
	Branxton.
	Carham.
	Ford.
	Holy Island.
	Kyloe.
	Lowick.
	Norham.
	Tweedmouth.
BAMBURGH. - -	Bamburgh.
	Belford.
	Chatton.
	Chillingham.
	Doddington.
	Eglingham.
	Ellingham.
	Ilderton.
	Kirk Newton.
	Wooller.
ROTHBURY. - -	Alnham.
	Alwinton.
	Elsdon.
	Holy Stone.
	Ingram.
	Rothbury.
	Whittingham.
ALNWICK. - -	Alnwick.
	Edlingham.
	Embleton.
	Felton.
	Howick.

Deanry.	Parishes.
Alnwick. - -	Lesbury.
	Long Framlingham.
	Long Houghton.
	Shilbottle.
	Warkworth.
Morpeth. - -	Bolam.
	Bothal.
	Hartburn.
	Hebburn.
	Long Horsley.
	Meldon.
	Mitford.
	Morpeth.
	Nether Whitton.
	Ulgham.
	Whalton.
	Widrington Castle.
	Woodhorn.

And whereas, previously to laying the said scheme before Her Majesty in Council, notice thereof was duly given to the Dean and Chapter of Durham, and to the Archdeacon of Northumberland, and no objection has been made thereto.

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said secondly-recited Act:

Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct, that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Durham.

C. C. Greville.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 27th day of *August* 1842,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS an Act, passed by the Governor General of India in Council, on the eleventh day of October one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, intituled "An Act for prohibiting the "importation of rum and rum shrub into the "Presidency of Fort Saint George, in Madras," has this day been laid before Her Majesty in Council, and Her Majesty, with the advice of the Privy Council, hath been pleased to declare, and doth hereby declare, that the same is satisfactory proof, that rum and rum shrub, the produce of any foreign country, or of any British possession into which foreign sugar or rum can be legally imported, has been prohibited to be imported into the territories subject to the Government of the Presidency of Fort Saint George, in Madras:

And whereas by the said Act, such regulations have been made and provided for the prevention of frauds by the admixture of spirits made from rice, grain, or other substances, not being the produce of the sugar cane, or of the date or palm tree, with the rum or rum shrub to be exported under the Act of Parliament hereinafter mentioned,

tioned, as in the opinion of the Governor General in Council are calculated for that purpose :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, and in pursuance of the power and authority in this behalf vested in Her by an Act of Parliament, made and passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled " An " Act to reduce the duty on rum and rum shrub, " the produce of, and imported from, certain " British possessions in the East Indies into the " United Kingdom," doth hereby order, and it is hereby ordered accordingly, that, from and after the date of this Order, rum and rum shrub, the produce of any portion of the territories subject to the Government of the Presidency of Fort Saint George, in Madras, in respect of which portion the prohibition aforesaid shall continue in force, shall, on importation into the United Kingdom, be admitted to entry at the duties by the said Act of Parliament imposed and set forth in the schedule hereunto annexed, in lieu of the duties to which such rum and rum shrub is now liable on the importation thereof into the United Kingdom; subject, nevertheless, to the provisions in the said Act of Parliament contained with regard to the certificates and declaration thereby required:

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and the Right Honourable Lord FitzGerald, President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

C. C. Greville.

SCHE-

SCHEDULE.

For every gallon of rum, of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Sikes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof, and for every greater or less quantity than a gallon, being the produce of the territories subject to the Government of the Presidency of Fort Saint George, in Madras, not being sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be exactly ascertained by such hydrometer, nine shillings and four pence.

For every gallon of rum shrub, however sweetened, the produce of, and imported from, such territories, and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity than a gallon, nine shillings and four pence.

Whitehall, August 31, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Reverend John Maynard, M. A. to the rectory of Sudburn cum Capellâ de Orford, in the county of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich, void by the death of the Reverend Thomas Marychurch.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 6, 1842.

Admiralty, September 3, 1842.

A DISPATCH has been received from Captain Lord Adolphus FitzClarence, dated off Granton Pier, the 1st instant, reporting that Her Majesty's yacht the Royal George, under his Lordship's command, with Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness Prince Albert on board, arrived off that pier in perfect safety that day; and that Her Majesty disembarked at five minutes to nine o'clock A. M.

Downing-Street, September 5, 1842.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, addressed by Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Gough, K. G. C. B. to the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council, have been received by Her Majesty's Government:

Head Quarters, Ningpo,
11th March 1842.

My Lord,

MY letter of the 4th instant from Chusan will have informed your Lordship of my having, on the 23d ultimo, accompanied Sir William Parker to that island, with the intention of making an attack

tack on the island of Ta-Shan, where my information led me to believe that a body of the enemy's troops had been sent in order to create disturbance, and to raise the people of Chusan against us. Having made our arrangements I had sent for the flank companies of the regiments here to come over in the Phlegethon on the 10th, but an unexpected attack on the night of the 9th, both on Ningpo and Chinhae, having occasioned their detention, Sir W. Parker undertook to act against Ta-Shan with the marines and seamen, and I returned here this morning.

I beg to forward to your Lordship Colonel Schoedde's report of the attack on Chinhae, and Lieutenant-Colonel Morris's statement of that on Ningpo, enclosing a full report from Lieutenant-Colonel Montgomerie. The Chinese, by all accounts, acted with very great daring, but were routed at all points by our troops, wherever they came in contact, and the enemy's loss was extraordinarily great, considering the few troops opposed to him.

It affords me great satisfaction to assure your Lordship, that the conduct of both officers and men, in the repulse of these night attacks, was truly creditable; both towns are large and still populous, and here some of the inhabitants had no doubt harboured soldiers introduced in disguise, as it appears that the south gate was assaulted, as well from the inside as from without. There were several personal encounters between our officers and men, and the Chinese soldiers, who had escaladed the walls. I have before stated that the walls of Ningpo are nearly five miles in circumference, and that there are extensive suburbs in front of the gates; it was impossible, therefore, with our force to have sentinels along such an extent of rampart, and our protection against attack

lay in frequent patroles; but so well arranged were the enemy's movements, that the Chinese troops were not discovered until they actually attacked the gates, while other bodies rapidly and gallantly escaladed on the flanks.

I beg to draw your Lordship's favourable attention to the officers named; I shall only add that the conduct of those in command and who led the Sorties, Colonel Schoedde, Lieutenant-Colonel Morris, C. B. Lieutenant-Colonel Montgomerie, C. B. and Lieutenant-Colonel Mountain, C. B. was quite what I should have expected from the gallantry and zeal of these very meritorious officers. I have, &c.

(Signed) H. GOUGH, Lieutenant General,
Commanding Expeditionary Force.

To The Right Honourable the Earl of Auckland, K. G. C. B. Governor General of India.

SIR, *Ningpo, 10th March* 1842.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Lieutenant General Sir H. Gough, that the enemy approached Chinhae during last night. The garrison was alarmed this morning at day-break by their firing ginjalls against, and endeavouring to force, the west gate, before which time they were not discovered. The 55th was under arms immediately, and I proceeded to drive the enemy out of the suburbs.

This was effected in a few minutes by the Light Company, 50 strong, under Capt. Daubeney.

On arriving at a Joss house, about a mile outside the walls, I found them posted in a body, about 1,200 strong. Capt. Daubeney, supported by three companies under my command, immediately

diately attacked them, and put them to flight, pursuing them with as much celerity as he could; but as they were better acquainted with the nature of the ground than he was, the whole country being intersected, like a labyrinth, with canals, and as they took the precaution to destroy the bridges, which consist merely of loose planks of wood, in their retreat, he was unable to inflict so severe a loss upon them as might have been otherwise expected.

We have captured thirteen ginjalls, with a quantity of other weapons, and destroyed a boat-load of powder.

I write this in very great haste, as the steamer is about to start, and beg to recommend Capt. Daubeney to your favourable consideration for the able and gallant manner in which he led his men into action.

Two mandarins and about 30 men were killed, but the greater number of the wounded were carried off by the peasants.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. H. SCHOEDDE,
Colonel, Commanding Chinhae.

To the Deputy Adjutant General.

Extract of a Letter addressed to Lieut. General Sir Hugh Gough, K. G. C. B. by Lieut. Colonel Morris, dated Ningpo, 11th March 1842.

I HAVE to report to your Excellency that this city, the garrison of which you did me the honour to place under my command on your departure for Chusan, on the 3d instant, was attacked before day-light on the morning of the 10th by the enemy, in great force, at two points, namely, at the south

and west gates, and I have much pleasure in informing you that both these assaults were repulsed, although sustained with considerable daring, with immense loss on the part of the assailants.

I had received information that an attack was meditated, and at about two A. M. in the morning of the 10th, the reports of cannon were heard on the river, and which proved to be from H. M. ship Columbine, which was anchored before the town, and against which, and the rest of the shipping, fire rafts had been sent down the river by the enemy.

Not a moment was lost in getting the troops under arms, but as the morning was extremely dark it was impossible to ascertain the precise points on which the attack was made, although the report of musketry was heard in the directions of the south and west suburbs.

At about four A. M, the officer commanding the south gate guard reported to me that he had been attacked in such force as to be compelled to fall back. I immediately ordered Capt. M'Andrew, of H. M's 49th regt. with his company to proceed down the street leading to the south gate, and if he found the gate in possession of the enemy to retake it, and which service that officer performed in the most gallant style. Captain M'Andrew reports to me, that upon gaining the street, he found that the enemy were not only in possession of the south gate, but had penetrated, in great force, as far as the market-place, in the very heart of the city. He instantly commenced street-firing, and also made several charges with the bayonet on the head of the enemy's column, and finally succeeded in driving them out of the city with a very heavy loss.

As soon as the dawn had appeared I ordered Lieut. Michell, with the grenadiers of the 49th regiment

ment to proceed in the direction of the west gate and act as circumstances might require, and shortly after I followed myself in the same direction, with another company of the 49th regt. under the command of Lieut. Montgomery. The grenadiers of the 49th regt. arrived at the west gate very opportunely as they found the guard under the command of Lieut. Armstrong, 10th Royal Irish, and Lieut. Grant, of the 49th regt. whom I had some time before dispatched, with a small party to reinforce the west gate, hotly engaged with the enemy, who were endeavouring in heavy masses to force the gate, and several of whom had actually scaled the walls. A private party of the 18th Royal Irish, under Lieut. Murray, as also Lieut. Colonel Montgomerie, C. B. commanding Madras artillery, with two field-pieces, arrived much about the same time, and by their united exertions succeeded in repulsing the attack with a considerable loss to the enemy. Lieut. Colonel Montgomerie, C. B. having been joined by Lieut. Colonel Mountain, C. B. Deputy Adjutant General, with a small party of the 26th Cameronians, proceeded through the west gate in pursuit.

Upon arriving at the west gate, and finding how matters stood, I immediately followed the party in advance, and upon reaching the centre of the suburb the carnage was perfectly frightful.

The enemy having at length extricated himself from the suburb, fled along the bank of the canal, in a westerly direction, and we pursued him for eight miles to the village of Sapee, where we were stopped by the river, and in the course of the pursuit killed considerable numbers. The main body of the enemy here dispersed to the right and left, along the banks of the river, and finding that the men were much fatigued, I returned and regained the city at half-past eleven, A. M.

From

From the information of the prisoners, the number of the enemy that attacked the city amounted to about five thousand, under the General Tevan.

Our casualties amounted to one man of the 18th Royal Irish, and two of the 49th Regiment, wounded.

The loss of the enemy it is impossible to ascertain with correctness, but I should suppose it could not have been under five or six hundred men, besides thirty-nine prisoners.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Montgomerie, C. B., commanding Madras artillery, my best thanks are due, for the promptitude with which he moved up the two field pieces to the west gate, and the signal services he performed throughout the day; as also to Lieutenant-Colonel Mountain, C.B., Deputy Adjutant General, for the activity, zeal, and cheerfulness with which he supported me.

I cannot conclude this report without begging respectfully to bring under your especial notice, the eminent services of Captain M'Andrew, of Her Majesty's 49th regiment, who so gallantly expelled the enemy from the city, under darkness and the most unfavourable circumstances, and I feel I cannot too strongly recommend this brave officer to your most favourable consideration and protection.

I beg also to mention Licutenant Armstrong, 18th Royal Irish, and Lieutenant Grant, 49th regiment, who so gallantly descended the west gate, and also Lieutenants Ramsay and Michell of the Grenadiers of the latter corps.

Ningpo,

SIR, *Ningpo, March* 11, 1842.

AGREEABLY to your wish, I beg to report the circumstances which occurred yesterday morning under my immediate direction, previous to your joining us beyond the west gate.

On the first guns from the ships of war I got the artillery under arms, and repaired to the ramparts, the alarm post for the artillery at this time (about three o'clock), the whole of the river to the east of the town appeared covered with fire-rafts, and heavy firing was kept up from the Modeste and Sesostris.

Being anxious to know how matters stood, I directed Captain Balfour, my staff officer, to proceed with a small patrole round the ramparts to the east gate, to bring me intelligence.

Shortly after, this officer sent me word that the south gate had been attacked, both from inside the town and outside, and that it was in possession of the enemy, who were supposed to be in great force, I sent immediately intelligence of this to the Deputy Adjutant General.

A patrole of the 18th Royal Irish, under Lieutenant Murray, arrived about this time on the ramparts, which I despatched immediately to reinforce the bridge gate guard, and proceeded myself in the same direction with two howitzers, under the command of Captain Moore, and a small party of artillerymen with fuzils, whom I thought I could spare from the guns. Lieutenant-Colonel Mountain joined us, and informed me that he had been at the bridge gate, and confirmed the intelligence of the south gate guard having been overpowered; he proceeded to report matters to you, and said he would rejoin me as soon as possible.

On

On proceeding to the bridge gate guard, I took with me from thence the south gate guard, which had retired there, and advaneed on approaching the south gate ; the day began to dawn, and I was glad to hear from the British cheering, and a smart fire of musketry, that the enemy were already attacked, and before our arrival I found the gate in possession of Captain M'Andrew, and his eompany of the 49th, who had driven the enemy through the main street, and had regained possession of the gate in very gallant style, killing many.

A continued fire was still kept up at the west gate, towards which I proeeeded, having been joined by Lieut.-Col. Mountain, with a small party of the 26th regiment, as also by Major Moore, Superintending Surgeon French, and Captain Moorhead. Lieutenant-Colonel Hawkins having previously joined me near the east gate, we fell in with several of the enemy between the south and west gates, stragglers apparently from the party dispersed by Captain M'Andrew ; they leaped the ramparts as we approaehed, and were mostly destroyed.

On arriving at the west gate, I found it had been assailed from the suburbs in a very determined manner, and had been defended in most gallant style by Lieutenant Armstrong, of the 18th Royal Irish until reinforced by a company of the 49th under Lieut. Grant; this officer had made a sally from the gate and driven the enemy across the bridge. The dead bodies of 10 or 12 of the enemy lying close to the gate and on the bridge suffieiently betokened both the determination of the assailants, and the gallantry of the defenee.

A smart fire of ginjalls and matehloeks were kept up from the suburbs where the enemy was evidently in great force. Captain Moore opened his howitzers on them, and the shells, whieh were exceed-

ceedingly well thrown, soon drove them beyond the range of their fire.

From the intricacy of the streets and lanes of the suburb we could not form an estimate of the enemy's force, but as I perceived that they were drawing off in considerable numbers over a bridge which was the only visible outlet from the suburb, I consulted with Lieut. Col. Mountain as to the number of available men we could spare from the gate, we found we could muster more than 100 men, and as he concurred as to the advisableness of an immediate attack on the suburb, I ordered the party to fall in which was as per margin*.

We sallied from the gate, and advanced up the narrow street of the suburb, meeting with little or no opposition for some time, but at the distance of about half a mile, at a turn in the street, we came on the enemy in great force; the whole street, as far as the eye could reach, was one dense mass; the leading portion (among whom a mounted mandarin was conspicuous) brandished their swords and spears, cheered each other with their voices, and appeared determined to stand their ground, if not rush on us; had they done so, they must have swept our small force before them, but any such intention, if entertained, was speedily checked, for the bodies of the leaders of the mass formed a line which it would have required a bold man to pass; we advanced, the head of our column delivering their fire, and the next section taking their place, till within twelve or fifteen paces of the enemy: by this time the howitzer was brought to the front, and three

* Artillery, 3 officers, 2 serjeants, 18 rank and file, 4 2-5th Irish Howitzers; 18th Royal Irish, 1 officer, 1 serjeant, 24 rank and file; 26th Regiment, 1 officer, 13 rank and file; 49th Regiment, 5 officers, 5 serjeants, 71 rank and file.—Total, 10 officers, 8 serjeants, 126 rank and file.

rounds of grape in quick succession, told with tremendous effect : before the howitzer had got to the front, I had directed Lieut. Murray, of the 18th Royal Irish, and Lieut. Molesworth, of the artillery, to get on the flanks of the enemy, which they did with some difficulty, breaking through outhouses, and wading along the canal, which was middle deep ; this manœuvre completed the enemy's defeat, and they fled in great confusion ; we pursued them through the suburbs, and for some miles beyond, closing on their rear, and inflicting on them heavy loss ; numerous parties deserted the main body at every turn, and we saw many throw themselves into the canal, worn out from wounds or fatigue ; we captured upwards of thirty ginjalls, and many matchlocks, and other arms in the suburb, and during the pursuit, all of better construction than any I had previously seen.

The enemy's numerical force in the western suburbs was certainly very considerable; their column in retreat extended at least a mile along the canal, and, if the front was so compact as the rear, they must have amounted to some thousands.

None of the inhabitants of the suburbs or vicinity suffered, as far as I could learn ; and although the bridges over the canals and sides of the roads were in many places crowded with spectators almost in the line of fire, the soldiers, be it said to their praise, shewed every proper forbearance.

I must speak of the behaviour of every officer and man in unqualified terms of approbation, and beg particularly to mention the names of Captain Moore, Madras artillery, of Captain Moorhead of the Cameronians, of Lieutenant Murray of the Royal Irish, and of Lieutenant Grant of the 49th, who commanded the parties of their respective corps engaged. Captain Balfour, of the Madras artillery, my Staff Officer, afforded me every aid, and

and both he and Lieutenant Browne, of the 49th, were conspicuous for their spirited conduct when in close action, and in pursuit.

It may appear almost like presumption in me to bring forward the names of the officers of the General Staff, but it would be a still greater fault if I were not to acknowledge their services and assistance. Lieutenant-Colonel Mountain took an equal share with myself in the whole affair, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hawkins, Major Moore, and Superintending Surgeon Freneh sallied with us, and took part throughout the action.

I have, &c.

(Signed) P. MONTGOMERIE,
Lieut.-Col. Commanding Artillery
Eastern Expedition.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Morris, C.B., Her Majesty's 49th Regiment, Commanding Ningpo.

Head-Quarters, Ningpo,
March 19th, 1842.

My Lord,

I HAVE the gratification to inform your Lordship of the total discomfiture and precipitate retreat of that portion of Commissioner Yih-Kong's force, which had been sent forward to exterminate us, and I feel most thankful to say with wonderfully small loss on our part.

My letter of the 11th will have informed your Lordship of the attacks on this city and Chinhae, on the night of the 9th and morning of the 10th. I deemed it right promptly to follow up these successful repulses, taking the attacking columns in detail; and understanding that General Yee-Pooyun was advancing from Tunghwa, with from 6 to 7000 men, I moved out to meet him on the 13th, with 600 men of the 18th and 49th regi-

ments, and Madras artillery, with 2 guns, and 50 sappers, flanked by the Sesostris steamer, which moved up the river, parallel with our route, having on board three companies of the 26th, and a small body of seamen and marines. Until I reached the village Letso, about 7 miles from hence, where I understood the enemy had been posted on the 12th, I could obtain no satisfactory information of his movements, but I had the mortification to find, on my arrival, that the Chinese had retreated over the hills the preceding night, apparently moving on Sanhing.

Having thus got rid of this column, although not in the way I could have wished, and being joined by Sir William Parker, who, on his arrival from Ta Shan, with the zeal for which he is so conspicuous, at once followed me up the river with the two small steamers, bringing with him 250 marines, and a party of seamen, I determined upon moving on Tse Kee, where I was informed that the Chinese were in considerable force under Generals Iwan, Yung, Yung, and Choo. It was reported that they had two entrenched camps on the Segaon-hills, about half a mile north of Tse Kee, that several guns had been placed on the walls and at the gateways, and large stores of provisions laid up for the army in the city; and that seven miles north-east of these encampments another force of from 5,000 to 6,000 men, under Commissioner Wun, with the military chest, was posted in a fortified camp in the hills at the Chang Kee pass.

The necessary arrangements having been made with Rear-Admiral Sir William Parker, the troops named in the margin* were all embarked by

* Madras artillery, with 4 light field guns, 83; 18th Royal Irish, 201; 26th Cameronians, 156; 49th regiment, 305; Rifles, 36th N.I., 54; Sappers, 66.—Total, 865.

eight

eight o'clock in the morning of the 15th, on board the steamers, Queen, Nemesis, Phlegethon. Sir William Parker placed at my disposal 350 seamen and marines, making up about 1000 bayonets; at twelve o'clock this force was landed, about 4 miles from Tse Kee, from whence we had a perfect view of the enemy's encampments, and I immediately pushed forward on the city. I feel it right here to observe, that Sir William Parker accompanied me throughout the operations I am about to detail, and from his sound judgment and excellent arrangements I received the most valuable assistance.

Upon our approaching Tse Kee and our occupying a hill which commands the southern face of the walls and the south gate, the Chinese fired all the guns and ginjals they had for the defence of this gate, but with so little effect, and at so great a distance, that it led me to believe that they, most unaccountably, did not propose to defend the city, and I was confirmed in this conclusion by observing that the ramparts nearest us were unoccupied, while the Segaon hills, at the opposite side of the town, on which were their encampments, appeared crowded with troops. Lieutenant-Colonel Montgomerie having, with his usual promptitude, brought up his guns, I determined at once to take the city by storm, pass through to the north gate, there re-unite my force, and carry the enemy's encampment. I was led to this line of operation by the conclusion before mentioned, that the Chinese did not mean to defend the city, as well as with a view to expedite the attack on the height, as it would otherwise have been necessary, to provide for the possible care of the enemy's being in force within the walls, to make a detour, out of range, through the paddy fields, but my principal object was to prevent the enemy from fall-

falling back on the city when driven from the hills. In furtherance of these views, I directed the naval brigade, with a party of sappers, covered by the guns and the Madras rifles, if opposed, to escalade the walls in my front, assemble on the ramparts, and move along them to the north gate. The 49th I instructed to move on the south gate, blow it open, and join the naval brigade on the rampart. I had previously ordered the 18th to dislodge a body of the enemy that occupied a hill to the north east of the city, after which they were to move round the walls, out of ginjal range, and threaten the north gate; should the naval brigade and 49th meet with opposition, the 26th were placed in reserve, and were directed to move with and protect the guns.

A few minutes placed the naval brigade on the walls unopposed, and the whole promptly formed on the rampart; the Royal Irish, meanwhile, dispersed the enemy in their front and rapidly moved on the north gate. I accompanied the 49th, but finding that the bridge over the canal, close to the south gate, was destroyed, and that it would take some time to replace it, this corps passed along a canal under the walls, and I directed the naval brigade to move parallel with it upon the ramparts; the whole force thus soon arrived at the place of assembly, the north gate.

The city of Tse Kee is surrounded on three sides with precipitous hills, and the north gate is on a low spur of one of those hills, which terminates in an eminence with the walls; at the north-western extremity of a range of high hills, being a branch of the mountains that skirt the coast, are the Clegaon or Seguen hills on which were the encampments, both were of considerable extent, and the natural difficulties of the position strengthened by a battis. These camps, which, as well as the summits

mits of the hills beyond them, were thickly occupied, were within long range of the walls, the intervening space being a tract of paddy fields, with a few scattered houses. I at once perceived that the position was faulty, as the hills on our right commanded their left, while their left commanded our right, and I made my dispositions accordingly; the 18th with the Rifle company, 36th Madras Native Infantry, were ordered to move up a ravine and occupy a hill to the left of the position. The naval brigade was instructed to move under the walls and occupy two rather large buildings in front of the right encampment, making a lodgement, under cover ready to rush forward when the 18th should reach the summit, and turn the enemy's left; with the 49th I proposed to attack at the same moment the largest encampment in my front, my great object being to make a simultaneous attack with the three columns, pushing the 18th down in rear, while the naval brigade should cut off all communication with the city; so rapid were our movements that only one gun could be brought up, notwithstanding the praiseworthy exertions of Lieutenant Colonel Montgomerie, who dashed his gun into the canal and entered the city by a water gate. This gun was ably brought up and did good execution under the direction of Captain Moore, of the Madras artillery, who with his party merit great praise for the extraordinary exertions in dragging it through paddy fields and across canals.

The steepness of the mountain gorge by which the Royal Irish and Rifles ascended, notwithstanding the enthusiasm of their advance, occupied more time in surmounting than I had anticipated, and finding that the naval brigade might probably suffer more by the delay than in an immediate attack, and that the enemy appeared to gain confidence by their delay, I ordered the advance to be sounded, when the

49th

49th, with their accustomed spirit, rushed up the hill, overcoming all opposition, and crowned its height within a few minutes, driving every thing before them. From this height it afforded me no small satisfaction to witness the spirited rush of the advance of the marine brigade, led by their gallant chief—(I am persuaded Sir William Parker will excuse this expression of my admiration), who was ably supported by Captain Bourchier, commanding the naval brigade, Captain Richards, of Her Majesty's ship Cornwallis, and Captain Watson, of Her Majesty's ship Modeste, commanding the seamen battalion; the whole brigade soon reached the summit, carrying the enemy's works; at the moment when the Admiral had nearly gained the height, I perceived a large body of Chinese ascending the back of the hill which he was attacking, apparently ignorant of the conjoint attack, and I directed Major Gough, Deputy Quarter Master General, to push forward with the grenadiers of the 49th, supported by a battalion company, to cut off their retreat, the carnage at the foot of this hill was extraordinarily great; the 49th in rear, and the naval brigade in front, almost annihilated this body, while the remainder of the 49th pressed the retiring enemy (I cannot say his columns), as the whole plain was covered with the dispersed and flying foe. The 18th and Rifles, finding that they were too late to participate in the attack on the encampment, rapidly dashed into the plain and cut off the Chinese from their only safe retreat, on the Chanke pass, killing numbers, and one company under Lieutenant Bernard, followed up the pursuit for several miles towards Yayaun. The 26th Cameronians having left one company to protect the guns, pressed forward into the plain, and joined in the pursuit. It was eight o'clock before the force re-assembled, when

when we occupied the enemy's encampment, where the men found ample bedding and comforts. Sir William Parker has brought to my notice, in addition to the Captains of the Navy I have already named, the spirited conduct of Lieutenant C. E. Tennant, Flag Lieutenant, Lieutenant George Elliot, slightly wounded, Mr. G. H. Hodgson, Mate, also slightly wounded in a personal encounter with a Chinese, Mr. William Bowden, (volunteer first class), and Mr. H. D. Cunningham, Secretary's Clerk, all of Her Majesty's ship Cornwallis, also of Lieutenant Heriot, Royal Marines, of Her Majesty's ship Blonde. The Admiral also noticed (and it came under my own observation), the judicious and well directed fire of rockets by a party under Lieutenant J. FitzJames and Mr. Charles Keats Jackson, Mate, both of Her Majesty's ship Cornwallis; these officers accompanied Sir William Parker with the advance. Lieutenant A. J. B. Hambly, of the Royal Marines, was severely wounded at the head of his company in the advance to the hill. I cannot too strongly express my entire approbation of the enthusiastic manner in which the whole force maintained their character. Our loss, under Divine protection, was wonderfully small, but the enemy's troops stood well and disputed the hills until, in many instances, our officers and men came into personal contact with them.

The conduct of the 49th came more under my personal observation, and I witnessed with great satisfaction the zealous exertion of Capt. Reynolds, (wounded); Lieutenant and Adjutant Brown; Lieutenant Ramsay and Mitchell, of the Grenadier company; Lieutenant Lane, (whose left arm was amputated on the field); and Lieutenant Montgomery, (severely wounded in the thigh). I must also mention, with much approbation, the conduct

of Brevet Captain Balfour, of the Madras Artillery. I almost feel it invidious to name those officers, when I am conscious that every individual zealously did his duty, but as their conduct came under my own eye, I consider it a duty to express my approval.

The exact strength of the enemy I can hardly estimate, as various accounts give it from 7 to 10,000 men. I conceive it to have been about 8,000 men ; they were the elite of the Chinese army, including 500 of the Imperial Body Guard, remarkably fine men. The Kansuh troops, from the frontiers of Turkistan, a strong and muscular race, accustomed to border warfare, and reported by the Chinese invincible, and the Shansc troops, for whose arrival Yihkong gave out that he had delayed his attack. Their loss must have been very great ; not less than a thousand were killed upon the field, or in the pursuit and drowned in the canals. A great proportion of Mandarins fell. These troops, not having before met the English, apprehended, I presume, that we should give no quarter ; and although the officers and men shewed great forbearance, calling to the Chinese to surrender, very few prisoners were taken. We have, however, three Mandarins, two from Kansuh, and one a lieutenant of the Imperial Body Guard.

Fatigue parties from the several corps, together with the available native followers, were occupied in collecting guns, ginjals, and matchlocks left in camp, or thrown away during the flight, until twelve o'clock on the 16th, when I set fire to the encampments and to the several houses that the Chinese had occupied as arsenals. At day-light in the morning I had sent into the town to open the grain magazines to the populace, which eagerly flocked to them, and upon visiting them next morning I found they had been completely emptied.

From

From these and other causes I could not commence my march before half-past twelve o'clock, when the column moved for the Chanke Pass, which I determined to carry, in order to destroy this, as I understood, formidable position, and capture the treasure chest ; after a rapid march of three hours we reached the base on the hills under this Pass.

The position appeared remarkably strong, indeed almost impracticable from the front, as the hills are lofty and exceedingly steep, and the summits of the ridges were entrenched strongly. But here again, as at Segaon, I perceived that the position could be turned, and I at once directed the Royal Irish to ascend the hills on the left of the position, while I moved with the 26th Cameronians, and 49th, supported by the naval brigade, and occupied a wooded spur which led up direct to the left of the encampment. On reaching the summit of this spur I found that the enemy had retreated, taking with him his guns, and, I regret to say, his treasures ; but a considerable quantity of good bread was discovered, also some ammunition. We halted for a couple of hours, and, as there was not sufficient corn for all the troops, the works were set fire to, together with the magazine and a large Joss-house where the Mandarins resided.

The column returned to Tse Kee, which we did not reach until nine o'clock that night ; all the villages in the neighbourhood of our route were apparently deserted by the inhabitants, but I am happy to say in no one instance was a house entered on our line of march, along which no trace was left betokening a movement of troops through a hostile country. Indeed, with the exception of a very few killed in houses where the Chinese troops sought refuge the preceding day, I did not see amid

the slain, one individual that was not habited as a soldier, which, as the peasantry were in many instances intermingled with the fugitives, goes far to shew the forbearance and discrimination of our men, even in the heat of pursuit.

On the 17th I returned with the whole force to Ningpo, with the exception of two companies of the 26th, which I sent under Captain Strange, accompanied by Captain Pears, direct to Chinhae, with a view to ascertain the fact of a canal communication between that place and Tsc Kee, and to clear the country of any straggling parties of the enemy. This duty was satisfactorily performed, and the detachment joined me here on the 18th.

Permit me now to bring to your Lordship's favourable notice the several officers commanding corps, who were most zealous in executing, and even in anticipating, my wishes, Captain Bourchier, commanding the Naval Brigade; Lieut.-Colonel Morris, commanding 49th Regiment; Lieut.-Col. Pratt, commanding 26th Regiment; Major Tomlinson, commanding 18th Regiment; Captain Watson, R. N., commanding the Seamen; Captain Uniacke, commanding Royal Marines; and Capt. Simpson, commanding Rifles 36th M. N. I.

From Lieut.-Colonel Montgomerie, commandthe Artillery, and Capt. Pears, commanding Engineer, I received the most zealous support.

I am greatly indebted to Lieut.-Colonel Mountain, Deputy Adjutant General, and Major Gough, Deputy Quarter Master General, for their valuable assistance; and I feel much obliged to Lieut. Colonel Hawkins, Deputy Commissary General, and Major Moore, Deputy Judge Advocate General, who accompanied me and acted as my personal staff. Capt. Whittingham, my Aide-de-Camp, having been sent to convey my wishes to Sir W. Parker, ascended the hill with the Vice-Ad-

Admiral, who speaks most favourably of his exertions.

I cannot too strongly convey my approbation of the zealous exertions of Dr. French, the Superintending Surgeon.

I send this dispatch by Lieut. Montgomery, 49th, who, I am sorry to say, will not, from his wound, be fit for service for a considerable time; he is a most gallant officer.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. GOUGH, Lieut.-General,
Commanding Expeditionary Land Force.

To the Right Honourable the Earl of Auckland, G. C. B. &c. &c.

Expeditionary Force.

Return of Killed and Wounded in the Attack on the Enemy's intrenched Camps on the Heights of Segoan, March 15, 1842.

Head-Quarters, Ningpo, March 17, 1842.

49th Regiment—3 officers, 4 rank and file, wounded.

Royal Marines—1 serjeant, 1 rank and file, killed; 2 officers, 10 rank and file, wounded.

Battalion of Seamen—1 seaman killed; 2 officers, 1 seaman, wounded.

Total—3 killed; 22 wounded.

Names of Officers wounded.

49th Regiment—Captain T. S. Reynolds, severely; Lieutenant J. M. Montgomery, severely; Lieutenant F. W. Lane, dangerously, left arm amputated on the field.

Royal

Royal Marines—First Lieutenant George Elliot, H. M. S. Cornwallis, slightly; Lieutenant A. S. B. Hambly, H. M. S. Cornwallis, severely.

Royal Navy—Mr. George H. Hodgson, Mate H. M. S. Cornwallis, slightly; Mr. Charles Keats Jackson, Mate H. M. S. Cornwallis, slightly.

(Signed) A. S. H. MOUNTAIN, Lieut. Col. Deputy Adjutant-General Expeditionary Land Force.

Expeditionary Foree.

Return of the Wounded at the Repulse of the Night Attack on the Cities of Ningpo and Chinhae, on the 10th of March 1842.

Head-Quarters, Ningpo, March 11, 1842.

At Ningpo.

Madras Artillery—1 field officer slightly.

18th R. I. Regiment—1 rank and file severely; 1 rank and file slightly.

49th Regiment—2 rank and file slightly.

Total at Ningpo—5.

At Chinhae.

55th Regiment—1 rank and file severely.

Name of Officer wounded.

Lieutenant-Colonel Montgomerie, C. B.

(Signed) A. H. MOUNTAIN, Lieut. Col. Deputy Adjutant-General Expeditionary Foree.

Ad-

Admiralty, 5th September 1842.

DISPATCHES have been received at this Office from Vice Admiral Sir William Parker, K. C. B. of which the following are copies or extracts:

Cornwallis, at Chusan,
11th March 1842.

SIR,

I HAVE much satisfaction in transmitting, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, copies of letters from Capt. Bourchier, C. B. commanding the squadron within the Yung-Keang River, and Commanders Watson and Morshead, reporting the severe repulse of the Chinese in attacks made simultaneously on the positions of the combined forces at Chinghae and Ningpo yesterday morning.

Several fire rafts were dropped down the river on the shipping at both points, but by the vigilance and exertions of the officers and men of the squadron named in the margin*, they were towed on shore, and consumed without doing any mischief; and in the course of the day Commander Morshead, with the boats of the Columbine, and the Hon. Company's steam vessel Queen, completed their discomfiture afloat, by the entire destruction of numerous fire junks and boats prepared in the north west branch of the river.

The whole of this service was so well performed, that I have great pleasure in bringing under their Lordships' notice the conduct of Cap-

* At Chinghae—Blonde, Capt. T. Bourchier, C. B.; Hyacinth, Commander G. Goldsmith.—At Ningpo—Modeste, Commander R. B. Watson; Columbine, Commander W. H. A. Morshead.—Hon. East India Company's steam vessels—Sesostris, Acting Commander H. A. Ormsby; Queen, Mr. W. Warden, Master in command.

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tain Bourchier, Commanders Goldsmith, Watson, Morshead, and Ormsby, and Mr. Warden, of the Queen, together with every officer and man under their command on the occasion.

The Chinese have suffered most severely in their attacks on the positions of Her Majesty's land forces, by whom they were put to flight, and pursued with such rapidity, that not less than 500 were killed, while three men only were slightly wounded on the side of the combined forces. I have, &c.

(Signed) W. PARKER, Rear-Admiral.

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

Her Majesty's ship Blonde, off Chinghae, 11th March 1842.

SIR,

FOR some days past various reports had been spread, that it was the intention of the Chinese to attack Her Majesty's forces at Ningpo and Chinghae ; and at four in the morning of the 10th instant, ten fire vessels were discovered coming down the river, to attempt the destruction of Her Majesty's ships and transports at this anchorage*.

Commander Goldsmith, with the boats of the Hyacinth, and of this ship, under Lieutenant Dolling, very handsomely dashed at them, and drove them on shore, where they exploded without injuring the shipping.

During the performance of this service afloat, an attack was made on the western gate of Chinghae ; on hearing the fire, the marines of this ship, under Lieutenant Hewitt, were immediately landed to support the garrison ; but I am happy to

* Employed in boats—Blonde, Mr. Rolland, Mate ; Mr. Hamilton, Mate ; Mr. Lambert, Midshipman.

add,

add, their aid was not required, the enemy having been repulsed with considerable loss, and pursued to a distance by Her Majesty's 55th regiment.

A simultaneous attack took place on the city of Ningpo, and the enclosed dispatch of Commander Watson, of Her Majesty's sloop Modeste, will detail to your Excellency the particulars thereof.

I have much pleasure in calling your Excellency's attention to the zeal and ability displayed by Commander Watson, and the officers and crews of Her Majesty's ships, and those of the Indian navy before Ningpo.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) T. BOURCHIER, Captain.

His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir W. Parker, K.C.B. Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c. China.

Modeste, at Ningpo,
SIR, *March* 10, 1842.

I HAVE the honour to state to you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, that this morning an attack was made by the enemy on the shipping and city of Ningpo.

At half-past twelve A.M., a shot was fired from two guns planted on the bank of the river at Her Majesty's ship Columbine, and at three A.M., four fire-rafts were discovered drifting down the south west branch of the river with the ebb tide, a-head of the Honourable East India Company's ship Sesostris, extending nearly the whole way across it, I immediately sent Lieutenant Pearse, with Messrs. Halkett and Crofton, Mates, with two boats to assist in towing the fire-rafts clear of her, which by the indefatigable exertions of Mr.

Roberts, her Master, with the boats of the Sesostris, and the quickness with which Commander Ormsby slipped one of his cables, they were happily grounded clear of her, and a-head of the Modeste, where they exploded; during this time a smart fire was kept up on the boats by the enemy, from the banks of the river.

Knowing the usual manner of the Chinese to cover the attempts of their fire-rafts with match-lock men on the shore, and seeing numbers of lights moving about in the eastern suburb abreast of the ship, I immediately opened my larboard broadside in that quarter, which, when day-light broke, I found had had the effect, by the falling of a house, of disabling a gun, brought down and pointed at the ship within fifty yards.

As soon as the fire-rafts were lit, it appears to have been the signal for a general assault upon the city of Ningpo, for immediately a heavy discharge of matchlocks and gingalls followed; soon after an officer hailed the ship from the shore, to say that the gates on the southern and western side had been attacked by a strong body of Chinese troops.

The boats of Her Majesty's ship Modeste, and the Honourable East India Company's ship Sesostris, under the command of Lieutenant Birch, were sent higher up the river, to fire on the advancing columns of the Chinese, and at day-light the Sesostris and Phlegethon took up a position to do so more effectually, whilst the Queen moved up to cover the north gate, astern of the Columbine.

Soon after eight A.M., the firing had all ceased, the enemy having been beaten at all points with a most severe loss.

Lieutenant Birch, with the boats of the Modeste and Sesostris under his command, proceeded up the

the south west branch of the river towards Foongwa, and no traces either of fire-rafts or an enemy being seen, returned on board.

In the forenoon I despatched Commander Morshead with the boats of the Columbine, in company with the Honourable Company's steamer Queen, to reconnoitre the branch of the river towards Tze-Kee, the complete success of which (a copy of his letter I have the honour to enclose) will I hope fully explain.

I cannot close my letter without expressing my thanks to Commander Morshead, of Her Majesty's ship Columbine, Commander Ormsby, of the Honourable East India Company's ship Sesostris, Lieutenant M'Cleverty, of the Honourable Company's ship Phlegethon, Mr. Warden, of the Honourable Company's ship Queen, and to all the officers and ships' companies employed, for their valuable assistance on this occasion.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. B. WATSON,
Commander of Her Majesty's ship Modeste.

Captain Thomas Bourchier, C. B.
Her Majesty's ship Blonde, Senior Officer.

H. M. Sloop Columbine,
SIR, *Ningpo, March* 10, 1842.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that, in compliance with your orders, I proceeded immediately, with the boats of H. M. S. Columbine, in the Queen steamer to reconnoitre the Tze-Kee branch of the river, and, on clearing the first reach, I had the satisfaction of destroying thirty-seven fire junks; I found several more secreted in a village a few miles higher up, which I also destroyed.

At the landing place, leading to Tze-Kee, the river was literally covered with junks of all sizes, laden with combustibles and brushwood, all of which were destroyed. I here recognised three Chinese encampments on the hills, abreast of Tze-Kee, on the opposite bank of the river. The river here becoming narrow, at the request of Mr. Warden, the Queen was anchored, when I proceeded with the boats above the encampments, one of which they fired and burnt on our approach. Several fire junks were moored here on each side of the river, the whole of which were scuttled and burnt without an accident.

The junks consisted of jars of powder stowed in brushwood and bamboos, filled with combustibles running through them, which exploded and shot out fire balls in all directions as they burnt. A small punt was attached to each junk, and fire proof jackets and caps of leather found in them all.

I am, &c.

(Signed) W. H. MORSHEAD,
Commander.

Commander Watson, H. M. Sloop Modeste.

Modeste, at Ningpo,
SIR, *March* 19, 1842.

MY letter of the 11th instant will apprize their Lordships of the complete discomfiture of the Chinese, on shore and afloat, in their attacks on our positions at Chinghae and Ningpo on the 10th instant.

Retrogade movements in various directions were the immediate result, and feeling it of importance not to lose a moment in following up the advantage of these severe repulses, Sir Hugh Gough and my-

myself determined to make a rapid movement on their encampment at Tze-Kee, in the hope of bringing them to action before they retired on Pickwan, about forty miles higher up the river, at which point we had reason to believe they were concentrating their army.

In anticipation of this advance, Captain Richards, with three boats and the whole of the marines attached to the Cornwallis, accompanied me in the Nemesis and Phlegethon to Ningpo, where we arrived (after our examination of the island of Taisan) on the afternoon of the 13th, and being joined by the small arm men and marines of the squadron within the river, the whole amounting to 410 men, were placed under the command of Captain Bourchier of the Blonde, assisted by Captain Richards of my flag ship, and the several officers specified in the subjoined list.

At 8 A. M. on the 15th, his Excellency Sir Hugh Gough and about 850 troops, in addition to the naval brigade, were embarked from Ningpo in the Nemesis, Phlegethon and Queen steam vessels, making altogether a force of about 1260 men, with which we proceeded up the river, and before we reached the point of debarkation at a village four miles from Tze-Kee, we had the satisfaction of seeing a large force of the Chinese still in their encampments on the hills in the north of the city.

The combined forces were all landed and in full march for Tze-Kee by two o'clock, the Phlegethon having been previously despatched up the river, with the armed barges of the Cornwallis and Blonde, to intercept and harass the retreat of the Chinese by water as much as possible.

As our reconnoissance of Tze-Kee in December had made us familiar with the route, and no obstacles were offered to our advance, we reached the suburbs on the south side of it at half-past three,

three, and, on the troops ascending a small hill, two guns and a few straggling shots from gingalls and matchlocks were opened on us from the ramparts, and also from a body of matchlock-men on a height opposite to us; but, on the advance of a detachment of the 18th regiment, and the discharge of a few rounds from two small field pieces, by the Madras Artillery, they disappeared, and about four o'clock the city walls were escaladed by the seamen and marines, and a party of sappers, without resistance.

Advancing along the ramparts this division rejoined the main body with the General, through the east gate, and proceeded outside the walls to the north-east angle of the city, from which point we had an excellent view of the Chinese forces opposed to us, consisting of five or six thousand men, strongly posted, in fortified encampments, on the two high hills of Segaon, in front and on our left. The assault of the latter was assigned to the naval brigade, and that more immediately in front to the 49th regiment.

As it was the General's wish that they should be attacked as nearly as possible at the same time, and the naval brigade being the most advanced in the line, it was necessary, while the 49th moved forward, to make a lodgment under some houses on our left, situated at a short distance from the foot of the hill which our men were to assail; and in passing to this point, across paddy fields, they were unavoidably exposed to a galling fire from both the positions of the Chinese. On reaching it, some musquetry was opened on them by part of the Royal Marines, and several three pounder rockets were discharged with excellent precision by Lieutenant Fitzjames, and Mr. Charles K. Jackson, Mate of the Cornwallis, while the men were reforming.

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The 49th regiment were soon observed approaching the hill on our right, when orders for the assault were immediately given, and the leading company of marines, under Lieutenants Elliot and Hambly of that corps, promptly and gallantly pushed forward, with a small band of seamen, about five o'clock.

As they emerged from the buildings the fire of the Chinese was very severe. Captains Bourchier and Richards, with admirable spirit, sprung to the head of their men, and, having rapidly crossed a small intervening paddy field, led them up the hill, which was disputed from its base to the crest, and several instances of personal conflict occurred. The ascent was steep and difficult, but steadily and gallantly persevered in under an unceasing fire, until the summit was attained, and our opponents flying in every direction.

Commander Watson, of the Modeste, who had been stationed in the rear of the storming party, succeeded, by great efforts, in reaching a forwarded position with some of his men, before the hill was carried; and the main body of seamen and marines as they advanced in support, perceiving its fate, pressed round the sides, and inflicted a severe loss on the fugitive soldiers, the pursuit being continued until sunset, when our advanced party was halted on a bridge, about two miles beyond the city.

During these operations the hills on our right were simultaneously carried in admirable style by our gallant General and his brave troops; the rout of the Chinese at every point was thus complete; and I must not omit to notice the good service of the Phlegethon and the little party landed from her in a branch of the river on the flank of the fugitives, as reported in Lieutenant M'Cleverty's enclosed letter, and she was closely followed to this

this judicious position by the Nemesis, after the troops were disembarked.

From the best accounts we have been able to collect, the Chinese cannot have lost less than from eight hundred to one thousand men slain, independently of great numbers carried off wounded; among the former were several Mandarins supposed to have held important positions in the army; many prisoners also fell into our hands, and some interesting papers relative to the present position of their affairs, and from accounts previously received, and the amount of Sycee silver afterwards found on the bodies of the dead, there is no doubt that a considerable sum had been paid to them as an encouragement to resist Her Majesty's forces; and that the troops we encountered were composed of the elite of their army.

It is with pain I have to transmit a list of 3 killed, and 15 wounded in the naval brigade, and amongst the latter, many are severely hurt. I am not in possession of the casualties which have been sustained by the troops, but I hope none were killed, though several, I fear, were severely wounded.

It is impossible for me to extol too highly the animating example set by Captains Bourchier and Richards, Commander Watson, and every officer and man who was fortunate enough to be in advance in the assault of the encamped hill; their names are especially transmitted for their Lordships' information; and my best and cordial thanks are also justly due to the gallantry and exertions displayed by Capt. Uniacke, and all the officers and men of the Royal Marines, and to every individual of Her Majesty's squadron, and the Indian navy attached to the naval brigade, whose conduct was as exemplary for steadiness in their quarters as in the field; I have no less pleasure

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in noticing the gallantry of Captain Whittingham, Aide-de-Camp to Sir Hugh Gough, who, having brought a message from his Excellency at the moment of the assault, very handsomely ascended the hills and remained with our people until it was carried, as did Lieut. Barrow, of the Madras artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, who having mingled with them as a volunteer, was conspicuous for his intrepidity, and broke his sword in cutting down a Chinese soldier who opposed him. Mr. Hodgson, Mate of the Cornwallis, was also wounded in parrying the thrust of a spear when bravely advancing amongst the foremost on the hill.

Our people were quartered during the night in captured camps, and north part of the city, where a considerable quantity of arms and a large store of rice was, on the following morning, discovered and destroyed; and as a very strong fortified encampment was known to be formed on some mountains about six or seven miles to the north west of Tze-Kee, comprising the pass of the main road Yuyaa and Pickwan, every exertion was made by Sir Hugh Gough and myself to get our wounded embarked, and attack it as expeditiously as possible.

At one P. M. the 16th, the whole of the combined forces marched on it for that purpose, but on ascending the lofty heights it was found entirely evacuated, nothing therefore remained but to destroy the works, arms, and large quantities of provisions, which the Chinese had not time to remove; and when this was effectually accomplished we returned to Tze-Kee, and on the morning of the 17th re-embarked the whole of our forces and arrived at Ningpo at four P. M.

We flatter ourselves that the success which has attended this movement will have a very bene-

ficial effect in our future operations, and their Lordships may be assured that no opportunity will be lost by the General and myself in prosecuting with our best energies any measure which is likely to advance the object of Her Majesty's Government, and bring our contest with the Chinese to a speedy and satisfactory termination.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. PARKER, Rear-Admiral.

A List of Officers belonging to Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels, and those of the Indian Navy, employed on Shore at Tze-Kee, under the Command of Captain Thomas Bourchier, C. B. of Her Majesty's Ship Blonde, between the 15th and 16th March 1842.

Her Majesty's Ship Blonde.

Captain Thomas Bourchier, C. B.; Lieutenants Charles Starmer and S. B. Dolling; Messrs. George Walker, Alexander Anderson, J. F. C. Hamilton, and John O. Johnson, Mates.

Royal Marines—First Lieutenant C. C. Hewitt, Second Lieutenant F. J. Polkinghorne.

Her Majesty's Ship Cornwallis.

Captain Peter Richards, Lieutenant James Fitzjames; Messrs. George H. Hodgson, Nicholas Vansittart, and Charles R. Jackson, Mates; Mr. Hugh H. Monk, Assistant-Surgeon; Mr. Henry D. P. Cunningham, Secretary's Clerk; Messrs. William Bowden and D'Arcy S. Preston, Volunteers 1st class.

Royal Marines—Captain James Uniacke, commanding; Captain Francis S. Hamilton; First Lieu-

Lieutenants George Elliot, W. S. L. Atcherly, Henry Timpson, F. J. White, and A. J. B. Hambly.

Her Majesty's Sloop Modeste.

Commander R. B. Watson, Lieutenant W. A. R. Pearse; Messrs. P. A. Halkett and Henry R. Crofton, Mates; and Mr. Henry S. Wilmott, Assistant-Surgeon.

Her Majesty's Sloop Columbine.

Lieutenant Philip A. Helpman; Mr. William S. Miller, Mate; Mr. John T. Veitch, Assistant-Surgeon; and Mr. Robert Shedden, Midshipman.

Honourable Company's Steam Ship Sesostris.

Lieutenant James Rennie; Messrs. Arthur J. Smith and Henry Broughton, Midshipmen.

Flag Lieutenant.

Lieutenant Charles E. Tennant, Senior Lieutenant on the station.

W. PARKER, Rear-Admiral.

H. C. Steam Vessel Phlegethon,
SIR, *March* 15, 1842.

IN pursuance of your orders of this day to proceed in the vessel under my command, accompanied by the barges of Her Majesty's ships Cornwallis and Blonde, and to get as near as possible in the flank of the Chinese army assembled on the heights above Tze-Kee, I directed my course up the river towards Yu Yaa, but finding that I was getting further from the enemy's camp, I turned into the branch that leads to the cast-

ward; in getting up about two miles, and turning a very sharp bend of the river, I suddenly came upon five gun boats moored close to a large mandarin house, who immediately opened their fire on us, which we returned with grape and cannister, and quickly driving their crews from them, I sent the boats of this ship, under the command of Acting Lieutenant Herbert Rynes, Mr. Goodridge, Second, and Mr. Coverly, Third, Officers, the boats of Her Majesty's ships Cornwallis and Blonde, commanded by Nicholas Vansittart and J. F. C. Hamilton, Mates, to destroy them, which service they effectually performed, and also the large mandarin house, which was a magazine of powder, arms, and military stores, all of which they set fire to and blew up, the gun boats consisting of five large flat bottomed boats, each armed with an eighteen pounder carronade, mounted on ship carriages; they also discovered fourteen boats fitted as a fire raft, which they destroyed; after performing this service we again proceeded for the Camp, off which place we arrived, within gun shot, at five P. M., and immediately opened on with shell and rockets, and shortly afterwards, on their retreating, close to the Phlegethon, before the combined force, I accepted the service of the crews of the boats of the Cornwallis, Blonde, and this ship, who gallantly voluntecred to intercept them, they were commanded by the same Officers as before, accompanied by Doctor Playfair, Surgeon, and Mr. Edward Ommaney, Purser of this ship, as volunteers; at seven P. M. they returned, having pursued the enemy in various directions, and destroying a number of them. In the execution of these duties I beg to express my satisfaction of the conduct of every person whom I had the honour to command, particularly Messrs. Vansittart and Hamilton, with their

their boats' crews, for the prompt and gallant manner with which they volunteered to perform any service that I thought necessary.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JAMES J. M'CLEVERTY, Lieutenant,
R. N. Commanding.

To Rear-Admiral Sir William Parker,
&c. &c. &c.

A Return of Killed and Wounded belonging to Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels in Action with the Enemy on Shore, at Tze-Kee, on the 15th of March 1842.

CORNWALLIS.

Killed.

1 serjeant royal marines.

Wounded.

First Lieutenant George Elliot, R. M. slightly.
First Lieutenant A. J. B. Hambly, R. M. severely.
Mr. George H. Hodgson, Mate, slightly.
Mr. Charles K. Jackson, Mate, slightly.
1 seaman dangerously, 6 privates, royal marines, severely.

BLONDE.

Killed.

1 seaman, 1 private royal marine.

Wounded.

1 private royal marine, severely.

HYACINTH.

Killed—None.

Wounded.

1 private royal marine severely.

Mo-

MODESTE.

Killed—None.

Wounded.

1 private royal marine severely.

COLUMBINE.

Killed—None.

Wounded.

1 private royal marine severely.

Total killed—3.
Total wounded—15.

Names of the Officers who were with the Advanced Party in the Assault of the Encamped Hill of Segoan, near Tze-Kee, on the 15th March 1842.

Captain T. Bourchier, H. M. S. Blonde.
Captain P. Richards, H. M. S. Cornwallis.
Commander R. B. Watson, H. M. S. Modeste.
Lieutenant Charles E. Tennant (Flag Lieutenant), H. M. S. Cornwallis.
First Lieutenant George Elliot, Royal Marines, H. M. S. Cornwallis.
First Lieutenant A. J. B. Hambly, Royal Marines, H. M. S. Cornwallis.
Mr. George H. Hodgson, Mate, H. M. S. Cornwallis.
Mr. Henry D. P. Cunningham, Secretary's Clerk, H. M. S. Cornwallis.
Mr. William Bowden, Volunteer 1st class, H. M. S. Cornwallis.

Lieutenant James Fitzjames and Mr. Charles Keats Jackson, Mate of the Cornwallis, were or-

ordered to cover the advance with rockets, and afterwards mounted the hill on the right, before the enemy had quitted that part of it.

(Signed) W. PARKER, Rear-Admiral.

Cornwallis, at Chusan,
SIR, *April* 25, 1842.

I REQUEST you will inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that an abortive attempt was made by the Chinese to set fire to Her Majesty's ships and transports in the harbour of Tinghae, and the adjoining anchorage, at Chusan, on the night of the 14th instant.

About 10 P. M. I received information from Captain Dennis, the Military Magistrate of Tinghae, which he had just obtained from his scouts, that fire rafts, formed of large boats, prepared with powder and other combustible materials, well assorted for the purpose, were supposed to be on their way from Singkong, a small harbour about three leagues to the north west of this position.

An hour had scarcely elapsed, when several fire rafts were discovered in flames, on the opposite or eastern side of the harbour, and drifting towards the shipping, while others approached between the islands of Macclesfield and Trumball, on the south side, where the Nemesis steam vessel had been for some days undergoing repair, others attempted to enter the anchorage occupied by the ships of war to the northward of Sea Island, and some even to the southward of that island, in which latter direction the Jupiter was moored.

The boats of the ships of war named in the margin*, and of the transports in the harbour,

* Cornwallis, Hyacinth, Starling, Bentinck, Jupiter; Nemesis, Phlegethon, steam vessels.

were

were all on the alert, and, by the active exertions of the officers and men of all ranks, the whole of the fire boats, amounting to between fifty and sixty, which were for the most part chained together in small numbers of from three to five, were grappled with and towed clear of the ships without difficulty or doing the slightest injury.

While this was passing, Lieutenant Wise, of the Cornwallis, proceeded with a small division of boats in search of the fire boats expected on the west side from Sing Kong, and succeeded in discovering them to the number of thirty anchored off a beach outside Bell Island, waiting for the turn of tide to advance on the ships of war, these were also completely destroyed, and on the following morning the Nemesis and Phlegethon were dispatched to scour the adjacent islands, and, by the activity of Lieutenant Hall, thirteen more boats, with combustible materials, were destroyed, making a total of not less than a hundred.

Lieutenant M'Cleverty's exertions were equally praiseworthy, but nothing suspicious was met with in the direction he was sent.

I have had great reason to be pleased with the vigilance and zeal of the officers and men of all ranks in Her Majesty's ships and Company's steamers, as well as the agents, masters, and crews of the transports on this occasion, and I have much pleasure in bringing their meritorious conduct under the notice of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and Indian Government.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. PARKER, Rear-Admiral.

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

India Board, September 3, 1842.

THE following Notifications, issued by the Governor General of India, have been this day received at the East India House:

NOTIFICATION.

Allahabad, June 11, 1842.

THE Right Honourable the Governor General of India is pleased to direct the publication of the annexed copies of despatches from Major General Nott, Commanding the British force at Candahar.

By order of the Governor General,

T. H. MADDOCK, Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General.

From Major General W. Nott, Commanding at Candahar, to T. H. Maddock, Esq. Secretary to the Government of India, Calcutta.

SIR, *Candahar, March* 12, 1842.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, that, during the month of February, considerable numbers of the rebel forces, under the command of Prince Suftur Jung and other Afghan chiefs, assembled in the vicinity of Candahar, plundering the villages, and by every possible means urging the inhabitants to join in an attack upon the British troops. In the beginning of the present month, the enemy approached close to the city of Candahar.

I made the necessary arrangements for the safety of the city, and leaving a garrison of about

2600 men in it, I, on the 7th instant, moved with the remainder of my force against the enemy. They retired as I advanced ; they were driven first across the river Turnuk, and then across the Urghundab. They would not allow our infantry to come in contact with them. On the 9th, we got near enough to open our guns upon them with great effect ; they were soon broken and fled ; my want of good cavalry saved them from being totally destroyed ; they were dispersed in every direction.

During a march of five days, opposed to 12,000 of the enemy, who had upwards of 6,000 well mounted cavalry continually moving round our column, not a camel was taken, or a particle of baggage lost. The troops marched without tents, both officers and men; and the conduct of my artillery and infantry was excellent.

I think this dispersion of the rebel force will have the best effect, as it will convince the inhabitants that the chiefs cannot face us in the field with any chance of success. I am now doing all in my power to conciliate the villagers, and to induce them to return to the cultivation of their lands, and to live in peace under the assurance of protection.

During my absence, a strong detachment of the enemy made an attempt on the city, and succeeded in burning one of the gates; but they were repulsed with great loss by the gallantry of the troops in garrison, under the command of Major Lane, of the 2d regiment Native Infantry, whose report shall be forwarded for the information of Government by the first opportunity.

I am, &c.

W. NOTT, Major General, Commanding at Candahar.

From

From Major-General Nott to T. H. Maddock, Esq.

SIR, *Candahar, March* 29, 1842.

WITH reference to the concluding paragraph of my letter to your address, under date the 12th instant, I have now the honour of forwarding to you Major Lane's report of an attack made on one of the city gates of Candahar, which was most gallantly repulsed by the Bengal Sepoys, small details from Her Majesty's 40th regiment, and from the 4th company 2d battalion of artillery.

I have, &c.

W. NOTT, Major-General, Commanding at Candahar.

From Major C. R. W. Lane, Commanding Candahar Garrison, to Captain Scott, Major of Brigade.

SIR, *Candahar, March* 12, 1842.

FOR the information of Major General Nott, commanding, I have the honour to report the following particulars of an attack made upon Candahar, on the night of the 10th instant.

During the forenoon of the above date, large bodies of the enemy, horse and foot, were observed assembling from all quarters, taking up a position near old Candahar and the adjoining villages; and in the course of the day their numbers rapidly increased, parties from the main body moving round, and establishing themselves in front of the Shikarpore gate. As their object was evidently to attack the garrison, the Political Agent directed the inhabitants to shut their shops and remain within

their houses, and precautions were taken to secure the gates by piling bags of grain inside.

About 8 o'clock P. M. a desperate attack was made upon the Herat gate; and, owing to the darkness of the night, some combustibles were placed near it and ignited unperceived, and in a few minutes the gate was in flames. I immediately ordered a party of 100 rank and file from the 2nd regiment, and a company from the Shah's 1st infantry, to support the guard at the gate; and two guns were also placed in position commanding the entrance.

Dense masses of the enemy had now collected at this point, keeping up an incessant and heavy fire, which was returned with great effect from the ramparts, but so reckless and daring were the assailants that notwithstanding the fearful havoc among them, eight or ten men actually forced their way, by tearing down the burning fragments of the gate, and scrambling over the bags of grain; these were instantly shot, and their fate, together with the galling fire from the walls, dismayed the attacking party, who retired about midnight, after four hours resolute fighting.

Another attack took place at the Shikarpore gate about nine P. M. and a similar attempt was made to fire it, which, however, failed, and the assailants were driven back. A small party also approached the Cabool gate; but, the garrison being every where on the alert, the enemy was compelled to retire about one o'clock A. M. of the 11th; and when the day broke, not a soul was visible.

The guards over the several gates were so completely sheltered, that not a single casualty occurred, whilst the well-directed and destructive fire which was maintained for nearly four hours must have done great execution. Upwards of fifty

fifty dead bodies were found in and near the Herat gate, and from the determined assault of the enemy who came close up to the walls, their loss must have been immense: report estimates it at 1,000 killed and wounded; and I am informed by Major Rawlinson, Political Agent, that Prince Suftur Jung, Meerza Ahmed, and other Sirdars were present, encouraging the assailants.

A considerable quantity of grain was unavoidably destroyed at the Herat gate, but as it presented a strong barrier, I trust the sacrifice will be considered unimportant. This gate has been built up, and the others have been temporarily barricaded with grain bags.

Before concluding my report, I would beg to acknowledge the valuable assistance rendered me on this occasion by Major Rawlinson, Political Agent, and Captain Ripley, Fort Adjutant. The exertions of every officer and soldier in garrison were unremitting, and it affords me infinite pleasure to bear testimony to the admirable conduct of all parties during the attack.

I have, &c.

CHARLES R. W. LANE, Major,
Commanding Candahar Garrison.

From Major-General W. Nott to T. H. Maddock, Esq.

SIR, *Candahar, March* 28, 1842.

HAVING deemed it desirable to detach a brigade under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Wymer, for the double purpose of foraging, and giving protection to the numerous villages along the left bank of the Urghundab river, against the marauding system adopted by the rebel army, commanded

manded by Prince Suftur Jung and other Afghan chiefs, I have now the honour to forward to you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, a report from that officer of an attack made on his detachment, and of the complete defeat of the enemy. I have ascertained that their loss was great, and that several of their chiefs were killed and wounded, while our loss was comparatively trifling.

On my arrival on the field, I was pleased with the judicious arrangements made by Lieut.-Colonel Wymer; and the cool and determined manner in which he opposed the enemy, and protected his convoy, did credit to our arms; and I beg leave to bring him under the favourable notice of Government.

The enemy were finally driven across the Urghundab, in the greatest confusion, and with very considerable loss. The artillery and infantry distinguished themselves.

I have, &c.

W. NOTT, Major General,
Commanding at Candahar.

From Lieutenant-Colonel G. P. Wymer, Commanding Detachment, to Captain Scott, Major of Brigade.

Candahar Camp, Baba Wullee,
SIR, *March* 27, 1842.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Major General Nott, commanding at Candahar, that, in obedience to his instructions, I marched from that place with the force noted in the margin,*

* One troop Shah's H. Artillery; half a troop Haldane's Horse; half troop Leeson's Horse; 16th Regt. Bengal N. I.; 38th Regt. ditto; 2nd Shah's Regt.

on

on the morning of the 25th instant, with the intention of foraging for the cavalry and cattle at the village of Seikhehulah ; but on receiving a report from Captain Dallas, that the country thereabouts had recently been foraged over, and the water turned off by the enemy, he suggested the advantage to be derived by a move upon Baba Wullee, which was adopted. On reaching that place, I sighted the rebel camp on the opposite side of the Urghundab, distant about four miles, and large bodies of cavalry grazing their horses between it and the river. I continued my march to the spot selected for my encampment, and, shortly after reaching it, at half-past ten or eleven, a large body of the enemy's cavalry was observed forming and occupying the pass in my rear ; on which I reinforced the rear guard with two guns and a wing of the 38th N. I., placing the convoy under the hills in the rear, and protecting its front and flanks with the force at my disposal, which had hardly been effected, when, finding the force above mentioned fast increasing, I deemed it highly necessary to move back for their dispersion, taking with me two horse-artillery guns under Lieut. Turner, the 38th regt., and a party of Skinner's horse under Lieut. Travers, detaching two companies 38th regiment to drive the enemy from the tops of some low hills they had crowned with horsemen on my left, which was speedily done, and the well directed fire from Lieutenant Turner's guns soon drove in the body of the enemy collected on the pass, commanded I am told by Salloo Khan and Taj Mahomed, who moved round to join the party then threatening the right flank of the convoy. On this I retraced my steps, and rejoined the convoy, which had been left under Lieutenant-Colonel McLaren's charge, during my absence, and who had dislodged a third body of the enemy from

from the enclosed gardens and villages in his front, with a part of the 16th regiment. On my reaching the convoy, I directed Captain Macan, commanding the Shah's 2d regiment, to move his corps supported by two guns, and the half of Leeson's horse, under Ensign Chamberlain, against the party on the right flank, which movement had been partly executed when the force under the Major-General's personal command arrived to my support, at the time when the party of cavalry, under Ensign Chamberlain, received a partial check from an overpowering body of the enemy, and that Officer was severely wounded, and Lieutenant Travers slightly, who acted in concert with him.

Enclosed I have the honour to forward a return of the killed and wounded on the occasion, and to express my entire approbation of the conduct of all officers and men engaged in the action.

I trust I may be permitted to bring to the Major General's notice the admirable practice of the artillery under Lieutenant Turner's guidance, every shot from which told with beautiful effect upon the dense masses of the enemy.

To Lieutenant Waterfield, Adjutant 38th regiment, who acted as my personal staff on the occasion, I am much indebted for the very able manner in which he conducted the various duties assigned him. I have, &c.

G. P. WYMER, Lieut. Colonel, Commanding Detachment.

Re-

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Detachment under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Wymer, in the engagement with the Enemy, near Baba Wullee, on the 25th instant.

Camp Baba Wullee, March 27, 1842.

Horse Artillery S. S. F.—1 syee wounded.

16th Regiment Bengal N. I.—2 havildars, 3 privates, wounded.

38th Regiment Bengal N. I.—1 jemadar, 12 privates, wounded.

Shah's 2d Regiment of Infantry—1 naick, 3 privates, wounded.

Detachment Shah's 1st Cavalry—1 private, 1 horse, killed; 1 ensign, 1 naick, 6 privates, 7 horses, wounded; 1 horse missing.

Detachment 1st Irregular Bengal Cavalry—2 privates, 4 horses, killed; 1 lieutenant, 2 naicks, 5 privates, 5 horses, wounded.

Total—3 privates, 5 horses, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 1 jemadar, 2 havildars, 4 naicks, 29 privates, 1 syee, 12 horses, wounded; 1 horse missing.

Grand Total of Killed, Wounded, and Missing—42 officers and men, 18 horses.

Names of Officers wounded.

Doing Duty with Detachment 1st Irregular Bengal Cavalry—Lieutenant Travers, 2d Regiment Bengal N. I., slightly.

Doing Duty with Detachment Shah's 1st Cavalry—Ensign N. B. Chamberlain, 16th Regiment Bengal N. I., severely.

G. P. WYMER, Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Detachment.

Examined,

J. WATERFIELD, Lieutenant, Acting Detachment Staff.

NOTIFICATION.

Allahabad, June 27, 1842.

THE Right Honourable the Governor General of India is pleased to direct the publication of the following despatches from Major-General Nott, Commanding at Candahar :

From Major-General W. Nott, to T. H. Maddock, Esq. Secretary to the Governor of India, with the Governor General, Head Quarters.

SIR, *Candahar, May* 21, 1842.

I HAVE the honour to forward to you a despatch from Major-General England, No. 254, of the 29th ultimo, detailing an affair with the enemy in Pisheen. I am, &c.

W. NOTT, Major-General, Commanding Lower Afghanistan and Scinde.

From Major-General R. England, to the Assistant Adjutant General, Candahar.

Head Quarters, Scinde Field Force, Camp
SIR, *at Lora River, April* 29, 1842.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Major-General commanding the troops in Lower Afghanistan and Scinde, that I yesterday attacked the enemy's strong position in front of the village of Hykulzie, with the troops mentioned in the margin,* and dispersed them in all directions.

* One troop Bengal Horse Artillery, 3d Light Cavalry, Poona Horse, Her Majesty's 41st regiment Light Battalion, 25th regiment Native Infantry.

2. The

2. The three columns of attack were well led by Major Simmons, Her Majesty's 41st regiment; Captain Woodburn, 25th Bombay Native Infantry; and Major Coehran, Her Majesty's 41st; the latter being accompanied by a wing of the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, under Captain Teasdale, commanding that corps.

3. The reserve was in the hands of Major Browne, commanding Her Majesty's 41st regiment.

4. Nothing could be more successful than the combinations; and the insurgents, after a short resistanee, fled into the rugged mountains in their rear, leaving their standards, and being elosely and gallantly pursued by the 3d light cavalry under Captain Delamain.

5. The praetice of Captain Leslie's horse artillery battery was, as usual, most effeetive; and the conduet of the troops exeellent.

6. I beg to annex a list of the casualties which have oecurred in this affair.

I have, &c.

R. ENGLAND, Major-General, Commanding Scinde Field Force.

Scinde Field Force.

Return of Casualties in Action with the Enemy near Hykulzie this day.

Camp, near Hykulzie, April 28, 1842.

H. M. 41st Regiment—2 rank and file wounded.
3d Light Cavalry—1 lieutenant, 1 havildar, 3 rank and file, 7 horses, wounded; 1 horse missing.

Light Battalion—2 rank and file wounded.
General Staff—1 captain wounded.

Total—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 havildar, 7 rank and file, 7 horses, wounded; 1 horse missing.

Grand Total—10 Officers and men, 7 horses, wounded; 1 horse missing.

Remarks.

Wounded—4 rank and file severely; 4 rank and file slightly.

Names of Officers wounded.

Lieutenant W. Ashburner, 3d Cavalry, severely wounded.
Captain Deere, A. D. C., slightly wounded.

R. ENGLAND, Major-General, Commanding Scinde Field Force.

From Major-General W. Nott, to T. H. Maddock, Esq.

SIR, *Candahar, May* 29, 1842.

AKTAR KHAN, Chief of Zamindawur, having assembled three thousand men, crossed the Helmund and joined the rebel force under Prince Suftur Jung and Atta Mahomed, on the right bank of the Urghundab, taking advantage of the absence of Brigadier Wymer, who had been detached into the Ghilzie province with a large portion of my force, and nearly the whole of my cavalry. The enemy, under an impression that we had not a sufficient number of men to hold the city, and at the same time to attack them in the field,

field, took possession of some steep rocky hills within a mile of the city walls. I instantly moved out, with the troops noted in the accompanying field return, leaving Major-General England, K. H., in command of the city. The Ghazees had about 8000 in position, and 2,000 men guarding the Baba Wullee pass, and roads leading to their camp. Our troops carried all their positions in gallant style, and drove them, in confusion, and with great loss, across the Urghandab river.

I was ably assisted by Brigadier Stacy and every Officer present.

Major Rawlinson, Political Agent, with his accustomed zeal, was in the field, and gallantly led a small body of Persian and Afghan horse to the charge.

I enclose a list of killed and wounded.

I am, &c.

W. NOTT, Major-General, commanding Lower Afghanistan and Scinde.

Field Return of the Troops present in the Action of the 29th of May 1842, under the Command of Major-General W. Nott, Commanding Lower Afghanistan and Scinde.

Horse Artillery, S. S. F.—1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 adjutant, 4 staff-serjeants, 2 farrier-serjeants, 1 native doctor, 2 subadars, 2 jemadars, 13 serjeants, 16 corporals, 3 trumpeters, 8 rough-riders, 102 gunners, 58 syces, 130 horses, 12 6 pounder guns.

H. M.'s 41st Regiment—1 major, 1 captain, 7 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 1 surgeon, 1 assistant-surgeon, 19 serjeants, 13 corporals, 10 drummers, 339 privates.

42d Regiment Bengal N. I. 2d Brigade—1 major, 2 captains, 5 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 1 assistant-sur-

surgeon, 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaster, 1 serjeant-major, 1 quartermaster-serjeant, 1 native doctor, 6 subadars, 8 jemadars, 47 havildars, 41 naicks, 10 drummers, 515 sepoys.

43d Regiment Bengal N. I. 2d Brigade—1 major, 4 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 1 assistant-surgeon, 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaster, 1 serjeant-major, 1 quartermaster-serjeant, 4 subadars, 3 jemadars, 23 havildars, 19 naicks, 9 drummers, 303 sepoys, 1 lascar, 6 bheestees.

Detachment Light Battalion, Bombay—1 ensign, 1 jemadar, 3 havildars, 2 duffadars, 26 sepoys.

Detachment 25th Regt. Bombay N. I.—1 ensign, 1 subadar, 2 havildars, 2 duffadars, 1 bugler, 31 sepoys, 1 bheestee.

Detachment Poona Horse—1 naib ressaldar, 1 kote duffadar, 1 duffadar, 1 farrier, 79 troopers, 83 horses.

Detachment Shah's 1st Cavalry—1 ensign, 4 ressaldars, 5 naib ressaldars, 22 duffadars, 6 nagarchees, 206 sowars, 243 horses.

Total—3 majors, 4 captains, 18 lieutenants, 11 ensigns, 1 surgeon, 3 assistant-surgeons, 3 adjutants, 2 quartermasters, 2 serjeant-majors, 2 quartermaster-serjeants, 4 staff-serjeants, 2 farrier-serjeants, 2 native doctors, 17 subadars, 20 jemadars, 108 serjeants, 116 corporals, 39 trumpeters and buglers, 9 rough riders and farriers, 1601 gunners, troopers, privates, sepoys, &c. 58 syees, 456 horses, 12 6-pounder guns, 1 lascar, 7 bheestees.

W. NOTT, Major-General, commanding Lower Afghanistan and Seinde.

Examined,

THOS. POLWHELE, Captain, Officiating Deputy Assist. Adj. Gen.

N. B. Brigadier L. R. Stacy, commanding 2d brigade; Captain T. Dixon, Major of Brigade.

Re-

Return of Killed and Wounded of the Troops engaged with the Enemy near Candahar, on the 29th May 1842.

Horse Artillery S. S. F.—1 havildar, 3 privates, 1 syce, wounded.
H. M. 41st Regiment—11 privates wounded.
42d Regiment Bengal Native Infantry—1 lieutenant, 6 privates, wounded.
43d Regiment Bengal Native Infantry—1 havildar, 18 privates, 1 bheestee, wounded.
Detachment Shah's 1st Cavalry—1 private, 1 horse, killed; 1 ensign, 1 jemadar, 1 naick, 5 privates, 11 horses, wounded.

Total—1 private, 1 horse, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 1 jemadar, 2 havildars, 1 naick, 43 privates, 1 bheestee, 1 syce, 11 horses, wounded.

Grand Total of Killed and Wounded—52 Officers and men and 12 horses.

Officers wounded.

Lieutenant J. J. Mainwaring, 42d Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, slightly.
Doing duty with detachment Shah's 1st Cavalry, Ensign N. B. Chamberlain, 16th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, severely.
Manour Khan, Naib Ressaldar, Shah's 1st Cavalry.

W. NOTT, Major-General, Commanding Lower Afghanistan and Scinde.

Examined,
THOS. POLWHELE, Captain, Officiating Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General.

NO-

NOTIFICATION.

Allahabad, July 2, 1842.

THE Governor General has great satisfaction in making public the following despatch from Major General Nott, and the report from Captain Craigie, commanding the garrison of Kelat-i-Ghilzie, of the gallant and successful defence made by that garrison against a large force of Afghans by which it was assaulted. On this occasion, the late Shah Shooja's 3d Regiment of Infantry, and the detachment of the Bengal 43d Regiment Native Infantry, displayed that decided superiority over their enemies, which has been uniformly manifested by the several corps composing Major General Nott's army.

From Major General W. Nott, to T. H. Maddock, Esq.

SIR, *Candahar, May* 27, 1842.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, that an attack was made on the Fort of Kelat-i-Ghilzie, on the morning of the 21st instant, by a body of four thousand Ghilzies: the accompanying letter from Captain Craigie details the result. I am, &c.

W. NOTT, Major General,
Commanding Lower Afghanistan and Seinde.

From

From Captain J. H. Craigie, commanding Kelat-i-Ghilzie, to Captain Thomas Polwhele, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.

SIR, *Kelat-i-Ghilzie, May* 21, 1842.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Major General Nott, commanding in Lower Afghanistan and Scinde, that Kelat-i-Ghilzie was attacked at a quarter before four o'clock this morning, in two places, viz., at the long neck to the north east, and at an outwork construeted last winter by the sepoys, to give a raking fire in rear of the barracks.

The enemy advanced to the assault in the most determined manner, each column consisting of upwards of 2,000 men, provided with thirty sealing ladders; but, after an hour's fighting, they were repulsed and driven down the hill, losing five standards (one of which was planted three times in one of the embrasures,) and the whole of which are now in our possession.

Of the enemy's loss I am unable to give any correct account, as their killed and wounded, during the greater part of the attack, were immediately taken to the rear; but one hundred and four (104) dead bodies were left on the slope of the hill, and from six A. M. till three P. M. the enemy were employed in carrying off such of their dead and wounded as had been taken to the rear.

The greatest gallantry and coolness were displayed by every commissioned, non-commissioned officer and private (both European and native) engaged in meeting the attack of the enemy, several of whom were bayonetted on the top of the sand bags, forming our parapets. On our side, I am happy to say, only six (6) sepoys were

wounded, viz. two of the detachment 43d N. I. and four of the 3d infantry.

A body of about 300 of the enemy, when driven back, took shelter under the rocks below the outwork, but were immediately dislodged by a company of the 3d infantry, which I detached for that purpose. I have, &c.

J. HALKET CRAIGIE, Captain,
Commanding Kelat-i-Ghilzie.

Whitehall, September 3, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Viscount of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto General Rowland Baron Hill, G. C. B. and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Viscount Hill, of Hawkstone, and of Hardwicke, in the county of Salop; and, in default of such issue male, the said dignity of Viscount to Sir Rowland Hill, Bart. (nephew of the said Rowland Baron Hill), and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

Crown-Office, September 3, 1842.

MEMBERS returned to serve in this present PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Belfast.

James Emerson Tennent and David Robert Ross, Esqrs. the former election for the said borough having been declared to be void.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 9, 1842.

Minute of Agreement between the British and Portuguese Governments, for the Issue and Payment of the Titulos of the "Mixed British and Portuguese Commission."

PREAMBLE.

THE labours of the Mixed British and Portuguese Commission having advanced sufficiently to enable the Commissioners to form an estimate of the probable amount which will be required for the payment of the whole of the "Titulos" to be issued in conformity with the awards of the Commission, and a large number of the awards having been prepared; the Undersigned, Her Britannick Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Her Most Faithful Majesty's Minister at this Court, have agreed to direct the Commissioners to issue "Titulos" to the claimants, in accordance with Article VI of the Minute of Instructions signed on the 13th of November 1840, and they have agreed upon the following Articles, containing regulations for the issue and payment of the above-mentioned "Titulos:"

ARTICLE I.

The Undersigned having been informed, that, according to an estimate made by the Commis-

sioners, the sum of £162,500 is the probable amount which Her Most Faithful Majesty's Government will be called upon to provide for the payment of the "Titulos" to be issued by the "Mixed British and Portuguese Commission," and for the payment of the interest which will accrue thereon, until the amount specified in each "Titulo" shall be paid; it is hereby agreed, that Her Most Faithful Majesty's Minister at this Court shall deliver to Her Britannick Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, thirteen bills drawn by the Portuguese Minister of Finance upon the Portuguese Treasury, in favour of Her Britannick Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, for the sum of £12,500 sterling, each; and when those bills are delivered, the Commissioners will take the necessary steps for the delivery of the "Titulos" in the manner hereinafter stated.

ARTICLE II.

The first of the above-mentioned thirteen bills shall be made payable on the 1st day of October next, the second on the 1st of April, 1843, and the remaining eleven bills shall be made payable in succession, each bill being payable six months after the preceding one. The payment of an instalment of the claims shall commence so soon as each of the said bills shall be paid, and a day will be fixed, after which the payment of each instalment will cease.

ARTICLE III.

The Commissioners shall deliver to each claimant in whose favour a final award shall have been issued, or to his representative or heir, a "Titulo," or "Titulos," for the amount so awarded, and the Commissioners shall take a receipt for the same in duplicate. And, notwithstanding the arrangement con-

contemplated in the XXXIst Article of the "General Rules," signed on the 22d of June, 1841, the Commissioners are directed to make the said "Titulos" payable to the claimant or to "bearer," in order to obviate the necessity of investigating and demanding proofs of the validity of signatures, at each time when the documents are presented for payment.

ARTICLE IV.

The time at which each "Titulo" is to be paid shall be stated therein. And, in conformity with the VIth Article of the "Minute of Instructions," and with the XXXIst Article of the "General Rules," each "Titulo" shall contain a statement of the interest which the total amount therein specified is to bear, until such amount shall be paid; and such interest shall be paid half-yearly, at each period fixed for the payment of instalments.

ARTICLE V.

All awards upon claims for "Prize Money," shall be provided for in distinct and separate "Titulos," the amount of which shall be paid in full, at the time fixed for the payment of the last instalment.

ARTICLE VI.

If any holder of a "Titulo" should neglect to present the same during the period announced for the payment of each instalment, the amount due thereon will not be paid until the period next ensuing; and the holder will not be entitled to receive interest upon such "Titulo" for the time thus intervening.

ARTICLE VII.

If, before the closing of the Commission, it should turn out that the sums awarded to the claimants should exceed the sum of £162,500, the Portuguese Government will, on receiving information

mation to that effect, give another bill for the amount required, payable at the same date as the thirteenth of the bills mentioned in Article II. And if, on the other hand, the total sum awarded should prove to be less than the sum estimated, the British Government will cancel such thirteenth or final bill, on receiving from the Portuguese Government, in exchange for the bill so cancelled, another bill for the exact amount required, and made payable at the same time.

ARTICLE VIII.

At the conclusion of the payments, the "Titulos" shall be cancelled; and the "Titulos" so cancelled shall be delivered to the Portuguese Government in acquittance of the claims of British subjects who served in the Portuguese army and navy during the late war for the liberation of Portugal; but the said acquittance shall not extend to claims on account of pensions, for the regular payment of which, suitable permanent provision shall be made by the Portuguese Government, so soon as the Commissioners shall make known to the Portuguese Government the total amount of such pensions.

ARTICLE IX.

The Commissioners are hereby authorised to make, from time to time, such further rules and regulations as they may deem requisite, for the protection of the Portuguese Government from fraud, and for the guidance of the claimants; and they will take care to exact from the agents of absent parties, good and sufficient security for the due performance of the trusts undertaken by those agents.

(Signed) ABERDEEN.
TORRE DE MONCORVO.

Foreign Office, August 26, 1842.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 13, 1842.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 27th day of *August* 1842,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Exeellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Eeclesiastieal Commissioners for England have, in pursuanee of an Aet, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Aet to earry into effeet, with "eertain modifieations, the fourth report of the "Commissioners of Eeclesiastleal Duties and "Revenues," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Counell a seheme, bearing date the sixteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, in the words and figures following:

"We, the Eeclesiastieal Commissioners for England, in pursuanee of an Aet, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of your Majesty's reign, intituled "An Aet "to earry into effeet, with eertain modifieations, "the fourth report of the Commissioners of "Eeclesiastieal Duties and Revenues," have prepared, and now humbly lay before your Majesty in Council, the following scheme, for vesting in

in us certain property of the archdeaconry of London, upon the endowment of the said archdeaconry.

" Whereas by an Order of your Majesty in Council, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of January one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, issued under the provisions of the said recited Act, it is provided, that the said archdeaconry of London shall, on the next vacancy thereof, be endowed in manner therein mentioned:

" And whereas by the said Act it is enacted, that, upon the endowment of any archdeaconry by either of the modes of endowment therein provided, and with the consent of the bishop of the diocese and of any archdeacon in possession at the time of passing of the said Act, all lands, tithes, and other hereditaments, except any right of patronage belonging to such archdeaconry at the time of such endowment, may be vested in us for the purposes of the said Act:

" And whereas the rectory and parsonage of Saint Leonard's, Shoreditch, in the county of Middlesex, is annexed and belongs to the said archdeaconry of London:

" We, therefore, recommend and propose, with the consent of the Right Honourable and Right Reverend Charles James Bishop of London, and of the Venerable Joseph Holden Pott, now, and at the time of passing the said Act, Archdeacon of London, and in possession of the said rectory and parsonage, testified by their having signed and sealed this scheme, that, upon the next vacancy of the said archdeaconry of London, the said rectory and parsonage of Saint Leonard's, Shoreditch, with all its rights, privileges, and appurtenances, except any right of patronage, shall be disannexed from the said archdeaconry, and be vested in us for the purposes of the said Act."

And

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said recited Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct, that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of London.

C. C. Greville.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 27th day of *August* 1842,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to carry into effect, with "certain modifications, the fourth report of the "Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and "Revenues;" and of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to "explain and amend two several Acts relating to "the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England," duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the sixteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and forty-

two, in the words and figures following, that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of your Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act "to carry into effect, with certain modifications, "the fourth report of the Commissioners of "Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues." and of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of your Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to explain and amend two "several Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical "Commissioners for England," have prepared, and now humbly lay before your Majesty in Council, the following scheme, for making additional provision for the cure of souls, in certain parishes where such assistance is most required.

"Whereas under the authority of the said recited Acts, we prepared and laid before your Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the nineteenth day of April last, in which we recommended and proposed, that certain grants should be made, in augmentation of the incomes of certain benefices and churches, in certain classes, and subject to certain limitations, therein mentioned, and the said scheme was ratified by an Order of your Majesty in Council, bearing date the twenty-seventh day of the same month of April, which Order has been duly gazetted:

"And whereas we have satisfied ourselves, after due inquiry, that the benefices and churches described in the schedule hereunto annexed marked A. fall within the first of such classes, as limited by the said Order, and are fit and proper to be forthwith augmented, by the respective

an-

annual amounts stated in the last column of the said schedule; and previously to our laying before your Majesty in Council the said scheme, application had been made to us, on behalf of the thirteen of the said churches hereinafter particularly named, then coming within the same class, in all respects, except that the proceedings for legally assigning districts thereto were not fully completed, and such proceedings are now completed:

"And whereas from the source set opposite to the name of each of the benefices and churches described in the schedule hereunto annexed marked B., in the sixth column of such schedule, there has either been paid to us on account of such benefice or church, or permanently secured to the incumbent thereof, the benefaction stated in the seventh column of the same schedule; and we have satisfied ourselves that the said benefices and churches fall within the second of such classes, as limited by the said Order, and are fit and proper to be forthwith augmented, by the respective annual amounts stated in the last column of the same schedule:

"And whereas the benefices and churches described in the schedule hereunto annexed marked C., are situate within the places set opposite to the names thereof respectively in the fifth column of the same schedule; and certain tithes, now vested in us, or tithes, in lieu of which certain lands so vested were heretofore allotted, arise or have arisen in such places respectively; and after due inquiry and consideration, we have satisfied ourselves, that the same benefices and churches fall witin the third of such classes, and are fit and proper to be forthwith augmented, by the respective annual amounts stated in the last column of the same schedule:

"We

" We, therefore, humbly recommend and propose, that there shall be paid by us, in each and every year, to the incumbent for the time being of each of the benefices and churches so described in the said three several schedules, the fixed annual sum set opposite to the name thereof in the last column of the said schedules respectively, by equal half-yearly payments, on the first day of May and the first day of November, in each year; and that the first such half-yearly payment shall be made on the first day of November next; except in the cases of the churches of Adlington, St. Saviour Bamber Bridge, St. John Blackburn, Trinity over Darwen, St. James Lower Darwen, St. John Dewsbury Moor, St. Peter Earls Heaton, St. Paul Hanging Heaton, St. Paul Foleshill, Trinity Habergham Eaves, St. Mary Mellor, Holy Trinity Portsea, and Tonge, and that the incumbents of churches last-named shall on such last-mentioned day receive two such half-yearly payments; and that whenever a vacancy, in any of the benefices or churches contained in the said schedules, shall happen on any other day than the first day of May or the first day of November, the next half-yearly payment shall in every such case be duly apportioned, between the incumbent making the vacancy or his representatives, and the incumbent succeeding to the benefice or church so becoming vacant.

" And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measure for making better provision for the cure of souls, in conformity with the provisions of said recited Acts, or either of them."

SCHE-

SCHEDULE A.

Name of Benefice or Church.	Quality.	Diocese.	County.	Annual Grant.
				£
Adlington in Standish	Perpetual curacy	Chester	Lancaster	71
Bamber Bridge St. Saviour in Blackburn	District church	Chester	Lancaster	75
Batley Carr Holy Trinity in Dewsbury	Perpetual curacy	Ripon	York	120
Blackburn St John	Perpetual curacy	Chester	Lancaster	35
— St. Paul	Perpetual curacy	Chester	Lancaster	76
Blackley in Manchester	Perpetual curacy	Chester	Lancaster	27
Buckby Long	Vicarage	Peterborough	Northampton	12
Collierley in Lanchester	District church	Durham	Durham	85
Cross Canonby	Perpetual curacy	Carlisle	Cumberland	74
Darwen Lower St. James in Blackburn	Perpetual curacy	Chester	Lancaster	92
— Over Trinity	Perpetual curacy	Chester	Lancaster	28
Dewsbury Moor St. John	Perpetual curacy	Ripon	York	100
— Earls Heaton St. Peter	Perpetual curacy	Ripon	York	67
— Hanging Heaton St. Paul	Perpetual curacy	Ripon	York	90
Feniscowles Immanuel in Blackburn	Perpetual curacy	Chester	Lancaster	70
Foleshill St. Paul	District church	Worcester	Warwick	104
Habergham Eaves Trinity in Whalley	District church	Chester	Lancaster	62
Hampton Little	Vicarage	Chichester	Sussex	26
Holcomb in Bury	Perpetual curacy	Chester	Lancaster	41
Lancaster St. Ann	Perpetual curacy	Chester	Lancaster	40
Lichfield St. Michael	Perpetual curacy	Lichfield	Stafford	17
Lydgate St. Ann in Rochdale	Perpetual curacy	Chester	Lancaster	8
Melbecks Trinity in Grinton	District church	Ripon	York	147
Mellor St. Mary in Blackburn	Perpetual curacy	Chester	Lancaster	74
Morley St. Peter in Batley	Perpetual curacy	Ripon	York	70
Portsea Holy Trinity	District church	Winchester	Hants	94
Tonge cum Alkrington in Prestwich	District church	Chester	Lancaster	137
Whitstable	Perpetual curacy	Canterbury	Kent	22
Wingate Grange in Kelloe	District church	Durham	Durham	139

SCHEDULE B.

1. Name of Benefice or Church.	2. Quality.	3. Diocese.	4. County.	5. Patronage.	6. Source of Benefaction.	7. Amount of Benefaction.	Annual Grant.
							£
Didsbury ...	Perpetual curacy	Chester	Lancaster	Private	Inhabitants	600	34
Huyton	Vicarage	Chester	Lancaster	Private	Rev. E. Ashton Incumbent	1000	56
London, Mile End New Town All Saints	Perpetual curacy	London	Middlesex	Public	Metropolis Churches Trustees	House, estimated at £900	30
St. Peter's, Southwark	District church	Winchester	Surrey	Private	Hyndman's Trustees and others	450	25

SCHEDULE C.

1. Name of Benefice or Church.	2. Quality.	3. Diocese.	4. County.	5. Place in which Tithes arise.	Annual Grant.
					£
Alderbury	Vicarage	Salisbury	Wilts	Alderbury	16
Armitage	Perpetual curacy	Lichfield	Stafford	Armitage	6
Clydey	Vicarage	St. David's	Pembroke	Clydey	15
Ferring with East Preston and Kingston	Vicarage	Chichester	Sussex	Ferring East Preston and Kingston	28
Garthbrengy	Perpetual curacy	St. David's	Brecon	Garthbrengy	8
Llanfynydd	Vicarage	St. David's	Carmarthen	Llanfynydd	17
Osbaldwick	Vicarage	York	York	Osbaldwick	10
Strensall	Vicarage	York	York	Strensall	64
Wellington Heath	District church	Hereford	Hereford	Ledbury	14
Westbury	Vicarage	Salisbury	Wilts	Westbury	56

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said recited Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct, that this Order be forthwith registered by the respective Registrars of the dioceses of Canterbury, Carlisle, Chester, Chichester, Durham, Hereford, Lichfield, London, Peterborough, Ripon, Salisbury, Saint David's, Winchester, Worcester, and York.

C. C. Greville.

Buckingham-Palace, September 13, 1842.

An Address of congratulation on the Birth of the Prince of Wales, from the Commissioned Officers of the Militia of the province of Canada, having been transmitted for presentation to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, was presented accordingly by the Marquess of Exeter to His Royal Highness, who was pleased to receive the same very graciously.

Buckingham-Palace, September 13, 1842.

THE following Addresses, having been transmitted for presentation to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, were presented accordingly by the

Marquess of Exeter to His Royal Highness, who was pleased to receive the same very graciously:

From the Nobility, &c. and inhabitants of the county of Montgomery; the Deputy Lieutenants, &c. of the county of Cromarty; the Nobility, &c. and inhabitants of the county of Down; the inhabitants of the county of Devon; the Mayor, &c. of the borough of Barnstaple; the inhabitants of the town and borough of Southmolton, Devon; the Mayor, &c. of the borough of Ipswich; the Mayor, &c. of the borough of Colchester, Essex; and the Ministers, &c. of the Protestant Dutch and French Churches of London.

Whitehall, September 10, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Reverend James Veitch to the charge of the church and parish of St. Cuthbert, in the presbytery and county of Edinburgh, vacant by the death of the Reverend Doctor David Dickson.

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade, Whitehall, September 12, 1842.

Notice is hereby given, that the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have appointed Frederick Beckford Long, Esq. Registrar, and the Honourable Edward Cecil Curzon, Chief Clerk and Deputy Registrar, under the provisions of the Act, intituled "An Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the copyright of designs for ornamenting articles of manufacture."

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 16, 1842.

Kew, September 12, 1842.

HIS Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has been pleased to appoint Edward Scard, Esq. to be Apothecary to His Royal Highness's Household at Kew.

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 16, 1842.

Admiralty, September 17, 1842.

HER Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness Prince Albert embarked on board Her Majesty's hired steam-ship Trident, at Granton-pier, near Edinburgh, at half past nine o'clock A. M. on the 15th instant.

This morning, at a quarter before ten o'clock A.M. Her Majesty and His Royal Highness landed at Woolwich, and proceeded immediately to Windsor.

FROM THE

SECOND SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 16, 1842.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 27th day of *August* 1842,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament, made and passed in the first and second years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to "revive and continue, until six months after "the commencement of the next session of Par- "liament, and to amend an Act for authorizing "Her Majesty to carry into immediate execution, "by Orders in Council, any Treaties made for "the suppression of the slave trade," it was, amongst other things, enacted, that it should be lawful for Her Majesty, by any Order or Orders in Council, to direct, that such Treatics or Conventions, and all Stipulations contained therein, and also all additional Stipulations to any former Treaties or Conventions which Her Majesty might have concluded, or might hereafter conclude, with any Foreign Power or State for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, should be carried into immediate execution, and for that purpose

purpose to declare and direct, in such Orders in Council, that all searches, examinations, detentions, seizures, condemnations, and sales of ships or vessels detained, seized, or captured for any violations of the provision of any such Treaties, Conventions, or Stipulations should be legal; and also, by any such Order or Orders in Council, to establish tribunals for the trying and deciding all questions which might arise under such Treaties, Conventions, or Stipulations, and for the condemnation of any such vessels as aforesaid, and for punishing the violation of any such Treaties, Conventions, or Stipulations, and for adjudging and enforcing the payment of any penalties for any such violation, or to authorize any tribunal which might have been theretofore established to act in relation to the enforcing such Treaties, Conventions, or Stipulations aforesaid; and also to authorize the payment of such bounties as were allowed in any Act or Acts of Parliament then in force, or which might be passed in that present session of Parliament, in relation to any such bounties for the suppression of the slave trade, to the persons detaining, seizing, or capturing any such vessels; and that it should be lawful for Her Majesty, in any such Order or Orders in Council, to declare that all clauses and provisions, powers and authorities contained in, and all penalties and forfeitures imposed by, any Act or Acts of Parliament then in force, or which might be passed in that session of Parliament, for the carrying into execution or giving effect to any Treaty, Convention, or Stipulation theretofore, or which might thereafter be made with any Foreign Power or State, or in any other Act or Acts of Parliament in force for the suppression of the slave trade, as should be specified or referred to in any such Order or Orders in Council, should be ap-

applied or put in force for the purpose of carrying into immediate execution any such Treaty, Convention, or additional Stipulation; and that, upon the issuing of any such Order or Orders in Council, all the directions, powers, and authorities contained therein, and all clauses, provisions, powers, authorities, penalties, and forfeitures referred to in any such Order or Orders, and contained in any such Act or Acts of Parliament, should have the same and like force and effect; and that all acts, matters, and things done under the authority thereof, and all acts and judgments of any tribunals under the same, should be valid and effectual, as fully to all intents and purposes, as if the same had been enacted in or done under the authority of an Act of Parliament:

And whereas by another Act, made and passed in the last session of Parliament, intituled "An Act "to continue, until the first day of August one "thousand eight hundred and forty-three, an Act "for authorizing Her Majesty to carry into im- "mediate execution, by Orders in Council, any "Treaties for the suppression of the slave "trade," it was enacted, that the said recited Act, and all the powers, provisions, matters, and things therein contained, should continue in force until the first day of August one thousand eight hundred and forty-three:

And whereas a Treaty, between Her Majesty and the Queen of Portugal, for the suppression of the traffick in slaves, was signed at Lisbon on the third day of July last, whereby it was agreed as follows:

[Here follows the English Version of the Treaty.]

And

And whereas the said Treaty was ratified by Her Majesty and by the Queen of Portugal respectively, and such ratifications were exchanged at Lisbon on the 30th day of July, in the present year of our Lord 1842:

And whereas it is expedient and necessary, that effectual provision should be made for carrying into execution the provisions of the Treaty aforesaid:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue of the powers vested in Her by the Acts above recited, and by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the said Treaty, and all stipulations contained therein, shall be carried into immediate execution, and that all searches, examinations, detentions, seizures, condemnations, and sales of ships or vessels detained, seized, or captured, for any violation of the provisions of the said Treaty shall be legal; and it is hereby further ordered, that it shall and may be lawful for any officer commanding any ship of war of Her Majesty, or of the Queen of Portugal, who shall be duly instructed and authorized according to the several provisions of the said Treaty, to visit and search any merchant vessel of either of the said two nations which shall, upon reasonable grounds, be suspected of being engaged in transporting negroes for the purpose of consigning them to slavery, or of having been fitted out for that purpose, or of having been so employed during the voyage in which they are met by the said cruizers; and to detain and send or carry away such vessel, together with the master, officers, crew, passengers, slaves, and cargo, for the purpose of such vessel being brought to trial or adjudication before one of the Mixed Commissions to be established in virtue of the said Treaty, or of the Mixed

Mixed Commission Court at present established under the Convention between Great Britain and Portugal of the 28th of July 1817, pursuant to the stipulations of the above recited Treaty, signed at Lisbon on the 3d of July in the present year; and all such commanders and other officers of Her said Majesty's ships are hereby authorized and required, in the exercise of such rights of visiting, searching, detaining, sending, carrying in, and delivering as aforesaid, to execute, perform, and comply with the said several provisions and instructions of the said Treaty as apply thereto respectively.

And it is further ordered, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by any warrant under Her Royal Sign Manual, countersigned by one of Her Principal Secretaries of State for the time being, to appoint such commissioners and arbitrators as are in and by the said Treaty mentioned to be appointed by Her Majesty, and from time to time to supply any vacancies which may arise in such offices by appointing other persons thereto, and to grant salaries to such commissioners and arbitrators as aforesaid, not exceeding such annual sums as the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland shall from time to time direct; and such commissioners and arbitrators are hereby authorized and empowered to examine and decide all such cases of detention, captures, and seizures of vessels and their cargoes as aforesaid detained, seized, or captured under the said Treaty, as are by the said Treaty, and by this Order made subject to their jurisdiction, and to proceed therein and give such judgments and make such orders therein, and do all other acts, matters, and things appertaining thereto, agreeably to the provisions of the said Treaty, as fully and effectually to all in-

intents and purposes as if special powers and authorities for that purpose were specifically and particularly inserted and given in relation thereto in this Order.

And it is further ordered, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by any warrant under Her Royal Sign Manual, countersigned by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State for the time being, to nominate and appoint any secretary or registrar to the Mixed Commission or Commissions which shall be established in virtue of the said Treaty, and from time to time to supply by other appointments any vacancy which may hereafter occur in such Commissions, and to grant a salary or salaries to any such secretary or registrar, not exceeding such annual sum as the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury shall from time to time direct; and any such secretary or registrar is hereby authorized and empowered to do, perform, and execute all the duties of such office set forth and prescribed by the said Treaty and article, and to do, perform, and execute all such acts, matters, and things as may be necessary for the due discharge of the duties of his said office.

And it is further ordered, that in case of the death, sickness, absence on leave, or any other legal impediment of any such British Commissioner, of either of the said Commissions established by virtue of the said Treaty, the British arbitrator of such Commission shall fill the office of such commissioner *ad interim*, until the office shall be thereafter filled by some person appointed by Her Majesty, or until such commissioner shall resume the duties of his said office; and that in case of such vacancy of the office of British arbitrator of the Commission, established by virtue of the said Treaty, or in case of the death, sickness,

absence on leave, or other impediment of the said arbitrator of the said Commission, the office of such arbitrator shall be filled, *ad interim*, successively by the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, resident in such possession, by the principal Magistrate in the same, and by the Secretary of the Government, until the said office shall be filled by some person appointed by Her Majesty, or until such arbitrator shall resume the duties of his said office; and that in case of the death, sickness, absence on leave, or other legal impediment of the British arbitrator in the Commission, established by virtue of the said Treaty within the possessions of the Crown of Portugal, or of his assuming *ad interim* the duties of a commissioner of the said Commission as aforesaid, the office of such British arbitrator shall be filled *ad interim* successively by the British Consul, and British Vice-Consul, resident in such possession; and in case of such vacancy in the offices, both of British commissioner and British arbitrator, then that such office of commissioner shall be filled *ad interim* by the British Consul, and such office of British arbitrator by the British Vice-Consul; and in case there shall be no British Consul or Vice-Consul at such place, then that it shall be lawful for the arbitrator on behalf of the Portuguese Government to act in all those cases in which a British arbitrator, if there were any, would be required to act; and in case of such vacancy in the offices, both of British commissioner and British arbitrator, and there should be neither a British Consul nor British Vice-Consul resident at such place, then that it shall and may be lawful for the commissioner and arbitrator appointed by the Portuguese Government of such Commission to sit alone in such Commission; and in all cases brought before them for adjudication,

tion, to adjudge the same and pass sentenee aeeordingly, until the said offiees shall respeetively be thereafter filled by some person or persons appointed by Her Majesty, or until the said British commissioner and British arbitrator shall resume the duties of their said offiees respectively.

And it is further ordered, that every such eommissioner and arbitrator, so appointed by Her Majesty, shall, before he shall enter upon the exeeution of any of the duties of sueh his offiee, take an oath in the presenee of the prineipal magistrate then residing and aeting in the eolony, settlement, or place, whether belonging to Her Britannic Majesty or to the Crown of Portugal, in which the Commission shall be established; which oath any sueh magistrate is hereby authorized to administer in the form following (that is to say):

"I, A. B., solemnly swear that I will, aeeording to the best of my skill and knowledge, aet in the exeeution of my offiee as
faithfully, impartially, fairly, and without preferenee or favour, either for claimants or eaptors, or any other persons; and that I will, to the best of my judgment and power, aet in pursuanee of, and aeeording to the Stipulations, Regulations, and Instruetions eontained in the Treaty between Her Majesty and the Queen of Portugal, signed at Lisbon the third day of July one thousand eight hundred and forty-two."

And every seeretary or registrar appointed by Her Majesty under the provisions of the said Treaty, and of this Order, shall, before he enters on the duties of his said offiee, take an oath before one of the Judges of the said Commission, who is hereby empowered to administer the same in the form following (that is to say):

"I,

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear, that I will, according to the best of my skill and knowledge, act in the execution of my office, and that I will conduct myself with respect to the authority of the commissioners and arbitrators of the Commission to which I am attached, and will act with fidelity in all the affairs which may belong to my charge, and without preference or favour, either for claimants or captors, or any other persons."

And it is further ordered, that it shall be lawful for the said commissioners or arbitrators, or either of them, or for any such secretary or registrar, and they are hereby respectively empowered to administer oaths to, and take the depositions of all parties, witnesses, and other persons who may come or be brought before them to be examined, or for the purpose of deposing, in the course of any proceeding before the said commissioners or arbitrators, under the said Treaty and Articles, and this Order; and it shall also be lawful for the said commissioners and arbitrators to summon before them all persons whom they may deem it necessary or proper to examine in relation to any suit, proceeding, matter, or thing under their cognizance, and to send for and issue precepts for the producing of all such papers as may relate to the matters in question before them, and to enforce all such summonses, orders, and precepts, by such and the like means, powers, and authorities, as any Court of Vice Admiralty may do.

And it is hereby further ordered, that immediately after sentence of condemnation upon a vessel charged with being concerned in illegal slave trade, shall have been passed by the Mixed Commissions established under the said Treaty, all negroes or others who were on board of such vessel, and who were brought on board for the purpose

purpose of being consigned to slavery, shall be delivered over to the Government to whom belongs the cruizer which made the capture; and that the negroes so liberated and delivered over to such Government, shall be placed under the care and superintendence of a Board, consisting of two members or commissioners, with a power to call in a third member, under the circumstances stated in the said Treaty.

And it is further ordered, that in those colonies or possessions of Her Majesty, in which, under the Treaty, Mixed Commissions are to sit, the Boards of Superintendence of the liberated negroes shall consist of the Governors of the said colonies or possessions, and of the Portuguese commissioners in the said Mixed Commissions; and that when the Portuguese commissioners are absent, then the Portuguese arbitrators of the said Mixed Commissions shall sit in the place of the commissioners, in the Boards of Superintendence of liberated negroes; and that in those colonies of the Queen of Portugal in which, under the present Treaty, Mixed Commissions are to sit, the Boards of Superintendence of the liberated negroes shall consist of the Governors of those colonies or possessions, and of the British commissioners in the said Mixed Commissions; and when the British commissioners are absent, then the British arbitrators of the said Mixed Commission shall sit in the place of the commissioners in the Boards of Superintendence of liberated negroes.

And it is further ordered, that the several members of the Boards of Superintendence shall, before entering upon their offices, respectively take an oath, in presence of the principal magistrate of the place, which oath the said magistrate is hereby empowered and required to administer, that they will faithfully execute their office without favour

or

or partiality, according to the true intent and meaning of these Regulations.

And it is hereby further ordered, that a fit and proper person shall be selected and appointed by the Board of Superintendence, to act under its directions, with the title of Curator of liberated negroes; and that such Curator may, under the sanction of the Board, employ such persons as may be necessary to assist him in the execution of his duties.

And it is further ordered, that the Curator so appointed shall, previously to his entering on the duties of his office, take before the Board of Superintendence an oath in the following words:

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear, that I will act, to the best of my skill and knowledge, faithfully and impartially in the execution of my office; and that I will conduct myself with due respect to the authority of the Board of Superintendence of liberated negroes to which I am attached.

"So help me God."

And it is hereby further ordered, that it shall and may be lawful for the said Boards of Superintendence, and also for the said Curators, and the persons employed by them as aforesaid, and they are hereby required to carry into effect the provisions of the said Treaty, and the Regulations annexed thereto in respect to the treatment of liberated negroes, and to do all acts, matters, and things appertaining to their several offices, agreeably to the said Treaty and Regulations, as fully and effectually, to all intents and purposes, as if special powers and authorities for that purpose were specifically and particularly herein inserted and given in relation thereto.

And it is hereby further ordered, that all the provisions in the said Regulations contained respect-

specting the apprenticeship of liberated negroes, and the monies to be paid for the hire of such negroes, and also respecting the forfeitures, fines, and penalties thereby imposed upon the masters or hirers of the said negroes, or upon others, shall be legal and binding upon the said masters or hirers, or upon all other persons whom it shall or may concern, as fully and effectually, to all intents and purposes, as if the said provisions and Regulations were specifically and particularly inserted in this Order.

And it is hereby further ordered, that the necessary proceedings for recovering such sums as may, under the said Regulations, be due from masters or hirers on account of the apprenticeship or hire of such liberated negroes, and for enforcing the forfeitures, fines, and penalties imposed by the said Regulations, shall be instituted in the proper Courts of Law of the country where the Boards of Superintendence shall respectively reside, and shall be carried on at the instance of the Board, and the expences of the said proceedings defrayed, as in the said Regulations mentioned and directed.

And it is hereby ordered, that the Supreme Courts in the places or colonies belonging to Her Majesty, in which the said Boards of Superintendence shall respectively reside, shall have the requisite power, authority, and jurisdiction to take cognizance of all actions which, for the due execution of the said Regulations, may be brought in such Courts respectively, at the instance of such Board, in respect to the forfeitures, fines, and penalties, and to the monies payable for the apprenticeship or hire of liberated negroes by masters or officers, under the said Regulations, so that the said forfeitures may be enforced, and the said fines and penalties recovered, and the said monies may

may be levied, and the payment of the amount thereof may be made to the person appointed by the said Regulations to receive the same.

And it is further ordered, that every person who shall wilfully and corruptly give false evidence in any examination or deposition had, or affidavit taken upon or in any proceeding before the commissioners or arbitrators aforesaid, or before any other person, under the said Treaty or this Order, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and being thereof convicted shall be subject and liable to all the punishments, pains, and penalties to which persons convicted of wilful and corrupt perjury are liable; and every such person may be tried for any such perjury, either in the place where the offence was committed, or in any colony or settlement of Her Majesty near thereunto, in which there is a court of competent jurisdiction to try any such offence, or in Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench in England; and that in case of any prosecution for such offence in Her Majesty's said Court of Queen's Bench, the venue may be laid in the county of Middlesex.

And it is further ordered, that the pendency of any suit or proceeding instituted before the said commissioners or arbitrators for the condemnation or restitution of any ship or cargo, or slaves taken, seized, or detained, by virtue of the said Treaty, or the final adjudication, condemnation, or judgment, or determination thereupon, may be pleaded in bar, or given in evidence under the general issue, and shall be and be deemed and adjudged in any Court whatever, to be a good and complete bar in any action, suit, or proceeding, whether brought or instituted by any person or persons, for the recovery of any such ship, vessel, or cargo, or of any damage, or for any injury sustained

tained thereby, or by the persons on board the same, in consequence of any capture, seizure, or detention, or act, matter, or thing done under the authority, or in pursuance of the provisions of the said Treaty, any thing in any Act or Acts of Parliament, or law or laws, to the contrary notwithstanding.

And it is further ordered, that where any ship or vessel employed or engaged in illicit traffic in slaves, in violation of the said Treaty, shall be seized by any ship or vessel belonging to Her Majesty, duly authorized under the provisions of the said Treaty to make such seizure, and shall be afterwards condemned by any of the commissioners appointed in virtue of the Treaty aforesaid, there shall be paid to the captors the portion to which Her Majesty is entitled, such portion to be distributed in the manner hereinafter directed for the distribution of bounties on slaves taken on board the said vessels.

And it is further ordered, that there shall be paid, out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to the commanders, officers, and crews of Her Majesty's ships authorized to make seizures under the aforesaid Treaty, a bounty of five pounds of lawful money of Great Britain, for every man, woman, and child slave seized and found on board a British or Portuguese ship or vessel taken and delivered over and condemned, in pursuance of the provisions of the said Treaty and of this Order; such bounty to be issued and paid by order from the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and to be distributed to and amongst the captors aforesaid, in such manner and proportions as Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors shall think fit to order and direct by any Order or Orders in Council, or by any Pro-

clamation or Proclamations to be made for that purpose.

And it is further ordered, that the said bounty, as also all bounties payable under any of the Acts for the abolition or suppression of the slave trade, shall not hereafter be charged with Treasury fees or Exchequer fees of any description.

And it is hereby further ordered, that in order to entitle the captors to receive the said bounty money, the number of men, women, and children so taken, delivered over, and condemned, shall be proved to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by producing a copy, duly certified, of the sentence or decree of condemnation, and also a certificate under the hand of the proper officer or officers, military or civil, who may be appointed to receive such slaves.

And it is further ordered, that where any slaves, or persons treated, dealt with, carried, kept, or detained as slaves, shall be taken or seized on board any British or Portuguese ship or vessel, in pursuance of the provisions of the said Treaty, and of this Order, but who shall not have been condemned, or shall not have been delivered over in consequence of death, sickness, or other inevitable circumstance, it shall and may be lawful for the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, if to them, in their discretion, it shall seem meet, by warrant signed by any three or more of them, to direct the payment, out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, of a sum not exceeding one moiety of the bounty which would have been due in each case, respectively, if the said slaves had been delivered over and condemned.

And it is further ordered, that any party or parties claiming any benefit by way of bounty under the provisions of this Order, or of any share of

of the proceeds of any Portuguese vessel confiscated in pursuance of the provisions of the aforesaid Treaty, shall and may resort to the High Court of Admiralty for the purpose of obtaining the judgment of the said Court in that behalf; and that it shall and may be lawful for the Judge of the said High Court of Admiralty to determine thereon; and also to hear and determine any question of joint capture which may arise upon any seizure made in pursuance of this Order, and enforce any decrees or sentences of the said Vice-Admiralty Courts relating to any such seizure.

And it is hereby further ordered, that all the provisions, rules, regulations, forfeitures, and penalties now in force, respecting the delivery by prize agents of accounts for examination, and the distribution of prize money, and the accounting for and paying over the proceeds of prize, and the per centage due thereon to Greenwich Hospital, shall be and are hereby extended to all bounties and proceeds to be distributed under the provisions of this Order, to the officers and crews of any of Her Majesty's ships or vessels of war.

And it is hereby further ordered, that when any seizure shall be made, or prosecution instituted as or for the violation of any of the provisions of this Order, and judgment shall be given against the seizor or prosecutor, or such seizure shall be relinquished by him, it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, if to their discretion it shall seem meet, by warrant signed by any three or more of them, to direct payment to be made, out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, of such costs, damages, and expenses as the said seizor or prosecutor may be liable to pay in respect of such seizure, or any proportionate part thereof; and also such costs and expences as

the said seizor may have incurred in respect of such seizure.

And it is hereby further ordered, that it shall and may be lawful for the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, if to their discretion it shall seem meet, by warrant signed by three or more of them, to direct payment to be made, out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, of any sum of money awarded by the Mixed Commission Courts to be due on account of any unlawful seizure or detention by any of Her Majesty's authorized cruizers; provided always, that nothing herein contained shall exempt the seizor from his liability to make good the payments so made, when lawfully called upon by order of the said Commissioners.

And it is hereby further ordered, that if any of the things specified in the article of the said Treaty shall be found on board any vessel which shall be detained and brought before either of the said Mixed Commissions, neither the master nor the owner, nor any person whatsoever interested in the equipment or cargo of the vessel, shall recover any compensation or damages for such detention, although the said Mixed Commissions should not pronounce any sentence of condemnation.

And the Right Honourable the Earl of Aberdeen, the Right Honourable Lord Stanley, two of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain

C. C. Greville.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 20, 1842.

Whitehall, September 20, 1842.

THE Queen has been pleased to present the Reverend John M'Duff to the church and parish of Kettins, in the presbytery of Meigle and county of Forfar, vacant by the death of the Reverend David Symers.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 23, 1842.

Foreign-Office, September 21, 1842.

THE Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Henry Ellis to proceed on an Extraordinary and Special Mission to the Court of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil.

Foreign-

Foreign-Office, September 21, 1842.

It is hereby notified, that Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received a dispatch, dated the 21st of June last, from Her Majesty's Minister in Mexico, stating that, according to the latest advices from Tampico and Vera Cruz, respectively of the 10th and 16th of that month, no vessels had appeared at either of those ports to enforce the blockade proclaimed by the President of Texas on the 26th of March preceding;

And it is also hereby notified, that Her Majesty's said Principal Secretary of State has received a further dispatch, dated the 21st of July last, from Her Majesty's said Minister, stating that the latest accounts from the Mexican ports do not mention the appearance of a blockading force on any part of the coast.

Hence it appears that, down to the middle of July, no real blockade had been established by the Government of Texas, in pursuance of the declaration made by them on the 26th of March; and it is therefore hereby further notified, that the blockade so declared on the 26th of March, is held by Her Majesty's Government to be null and of no effect.

In

In pursuance of an Act, passed in the sixth year of Her Majesty's reign, for better preserving the navigation of the river Mersey, the Commissioners authorized by the said Act hereby give notice to all whom it may concern, that they have appointed Captain Robert FitzRoy, R.N. to be the Acting Conservator of the river Mersey; and that communications, in compliance with the said Act, are to be addressed to him, at No. 25, Lowndes-street, Belgrave-square, London.

Haddington.
Granville C. H. Somerset.
Lincoln.

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 23, 1842.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 24th day of *September* 1842,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by a Statute, made at the Parliament holden in the third and fourth years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the

the Fourth, intituled "An Act for the appoint-" ment of convenient places for the holding of " assizes in England and Wales," it was declared and enacted, amongst other things, that His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Most Honourable Privy Council, should have power, from time to time, to order and direct at what place or places, in any county in England or Wales, the assizes and sessions under the commissions of gaol delivery, and other commissions for the dispatch of civil and criminal business, should be holden; and further to order and direct any special commissions of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery to be holden at any one or more places in any such county:

And whereas it is expedient, that a special commission of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery, in and for our county palatine of Lancaster, should be issued forthwith, and such commission is now about to issue; it is, therefore, ordered and directed, that the assizes and sessions, to be holden under the said special commission for the said county palatine of Lancaster, shall be holden at Liverpool, in the said county palatine.

C. C. Greville.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 27, 1842.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 24th day of *September* 1842,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Counell.

IT is this day ordered by Her Majesty in Council, that the Parliament be prorogued from Thursday the sixth day of October next to Thursday the tenth day of November next.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 24th day of *September* 1842,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

IT is this day ordered by Her Majesty in Council, that his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury do prepare a Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the late abundant harvest; and that such Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving be used in all churches and chapels in England and Wales, and in the town of Berwick-on-Tweed, on Sunday the second day of October next.

Foreign-Office, September 24, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable the Earl of Wilton to proceed, as Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, on a special Mission to the Court of His Majesty the King of Saxony, for the purpose of investing His said Majesty with the ensigns of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 30, 1842.

Downing-Street, September 29, 1842.

THE Queen has been pleased to revoke the several letters patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date, respectively, the 24th day of July 1824, the 2d day of April 1825, the 11th day of May 1826, and the 24th day of September 1838, under which the existing diocese of Barbados and the Leeward Islands, and the several archdeaconries in the said recited letters patent mentioned were constituted, save and except as to all matters and things done, or proceedings at law commenced, under the authority of the said letters patent, or any of them; and to make, ordain, establish, and constitute the parochial church of Saint

Saint Michael, in Bridgetown, in the island of Barbados, to be a cathedral church and bishop's see; and to make, ordain, establish, and constitute the said city, and all the island of Barbados, and the islands of Trinidad, Grenada, Saint Vincent, Tobago, and Saint Lucia, with their respective dependencies, to be a separate and distinct diocese, to be called henceforth "The Diocese of Barbados:" and Her Majesty has been further pleased to nominate and appoint the Reverend Thomas Parry, Doctor in Divinity, to be consecrated bishop of the said see: and Her Majesty has been further pleased to found and constitute one archdeaconry within the said diocese, in and over the islands of Barbados, Saint Vincent, and Saint Lucia, and their respective dependencies, to be styled "The Archdeaconry of Barbados;" and also one other archdeaconry, in and over the islands of Trinidad, Grenada, and Tobago, with their respective dependencies, to be styled "The Archdeaconry of Trinidad."

The Queen has also been pleased to make, ordain, establish, and constitute the parochial church of Saint John, in the town of Saint John, in the island of Antigua, to be a cathedral church and bishop's see; and to make, ordain, establish, and constitute the said city, and all the island of Antigua, and the islands of Saint Christopher, Nevis, Montserrat, the Virgin Islands, and Dominica, and their respective dependencies, to be a separate and distinct diocese, to be called henceforth "The Diocese of Antigua:" and Her Majesty has been further pleased to nominate and appoint the Reverend Daniel Gateward Davis, Doctor in Divinity, to be consecrated bishop of the said see: and Her Majesty has been further pleased to found and constitute one archdeaconry

within the said diocese, in and over the islands of Antigua, Montserrat, and Dominica, with their respective dependencies, to be styled "The Archdeaconry of Antigua;" and also one other archdeaconry, in and over the islands of Saint Christopher, Nevis, and the Virgin Islands, with their respective dependencies, to be styled "The Archdeaconry of Saint Christopher."

The Queen has been also pleased to make, ordain, establish, and constitute the parochial church of St. George, in the town of Georgetown, in the colony of British Guiana, to be a cathedral church and bishop's see; and to make, ordain, establish, and constitute the said city, and all the said colony of British Guiana, to be a separate and distinct diocese, to be called henceforth "The Diocese of Guiana": and Her Majesty has been further pleased to nominate and appoint the Reverend William Piercy Austin, Doctor in Divinity, to be consecrated bishop of the said see: and Her Majesty has been further pleased to found and constitute one archdeaconry within the said diocese, in and over the settlements of Demerara and Esseqeubo, within the said colony, to be styled "The Archdeaconry of Demerara"; and also one other archdeaconry, in and over the settlement of Berbice, within the said colony, to be styled "The Archdeaconry of Berbice."

The Queen has also been pleased to make, ordain, establish, and constitute the church of the Holy Trinity, in the town of Gibraltar, to be a cathedral church and bishop's see; and to ordain that the whole town of Gibraltar shall henceforth be a city, and be called "The City of Gibraltar"; and

and to ordain, make, constitute, and declare the said city, and all the territory comprised within Her Majesty's possession of Gibraltar and its dependencies, to be a distinct diocese, and to be called "The Diocese of Gibraltar": and Her Majesty has been further pleased to nominate and appoint the Reverend George Tomlinson, Doctor in Divinity, to be consecrated bishop of the said see, with jurisdiction also, spiritual and ecclesiastical, within the church now of late founded by the pious munificence of Her Majesty the Queen Dowager in the city of Valetta, in the island of Malta, and within all other churches, chapels, and places within the said island and its dependencies, which now are or may hereafter be founded or set apart for the service of Almighty God, according to the Ritual of the United Church of England and Ireland.

The Queen has also been pleased to revoke so much of the letters patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date the 18th day of January 1836, under which the existing diocese of Australia was constituted, so far as the same relate to the territories and islands comprised within, or dependent upon, the colony of Van Diemen's Land, but no further or otherwise; and absolutely to revoke and annul the letters patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date the 18th day of March 1836, under which the existing archdeaconry of Van Diemen's Land was erected; and to make, ordain, establish, and constitute the church of St. David, in the town of Hobart Town, in the said colony of Van Diemen's Land, to be a cathedral church

ehureh and bishop's see; and to ordain that the whole town of Hobart Town shall henceforth be a eity, to be ealled "The City of Hobart-town"; and to ordain, make, eonstitute, and declare the said eity and colony to be a separate and distinct diocese, to be ealled henceforth "The Diocese of Tasmania": and Her Majesty has been further pleased to nominate and appoint the Reverend Francis Russell Nixon, Doctor in Divinity, to be eonseerated bishop of the said see.

Downing-Street, September 30, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint James Walker, Esq. to be Seeretary and Clerk of the Counеil, and Remembraneer of the Court of Exchequer, in the Island of Barbados.

The Queen has been plcased to appoint Joseph Arthur Allen, Esq. to be Treasurer of the Island of Trinidad.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Francis Philip Bedingfeld, Esq. to be Treasurer of the Island of Dominiea.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint John Montagu, Esq. to be Secretary to Government in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint James Ebenezer Bicheno, Esq. to be Colonial Secretary in the Island of Van Diemen's Land.

The Queen has been plcased to appoint Frederic Seymour, Esq. to be Assistant Colonial Seeretary in the Island of Van Diemen's Land.

The

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant Merion Moriarty, R. N. to be Port Master in the Colony of New South Wales.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Revcrend John Earle to be Chaplain of Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gambia.

Foreign-Office, September 30, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Th. Jerningham as Belgian Consul at Southampton.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr. John Foster as Belgian Consul at Hull.

Whitehall, September 28, 1842.

The Queen has been plcased to present the Reverend Hugh M'Diarmid to the church and parish of Ancharacle, in the presbytery of Mull and county of Argyll, vacant by the transportation of the Reverend Samuel Cameron to the church and parish of Logierait, in the county of Perth.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of OCTOBER 4, 1842.

Downing-Street, October 4, 1842.

THE Queen has been pleased to appoint General Sir Robert Thomas Wilson, Knt. to be Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the City and Garrison of Gibraltar; and Her Majesty has been further pleased to appoint the said Sir Robert Thomas Wilson to be Vice Admiral of the same.

Downing-Street, October 4, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Major Henry Havelock, of Her Majesty's 13th Regiment of Foot, to be a Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

Her Majesty has further been pleased to appoint the following Officers, in the service of the East India Company, to be Companions of the said Order:

Brevet Major James Fraser, of the 11th Regiment of Bengal Light Cavalry.

Brevet Major Augustus Abbott, of the Bengal Artillery.

Bre-

Brevet Major C. E. T. Oldfield, of the 5th Regiment of Bengal Light Cavalry.
Brevet Major G. Broadfoot, of the 34th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry.
Brevet Major (local rank in Affghanistan) George Hall M'Gregor, of the Bengal Artillery.

Foreign-Office, September 22, 1842.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint James Hook, Esq. in the room of Michael Linning Melville, Esq. promoted, to be Her Majesty's Commissioner of Arbitration in the Mixed British and Foreign Courts of Commission established at Sierra Leone, under the Treatics and Conventions with Foreign Powers for the suppression of the slave trade.

Whitehall, October 1, 1842.

In pursuance of an Act, passed in the third year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act for regulating schools of anatomy," the Right Honourable Sir James Robert George Graham, Bart. Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, has appointed Rutherford Alcock and John Bacot, Esqrs. to be Inspectors of Anatomy in England and Wales; and Andrew Wood, Doctor in Medicine, to be Inspector of Anatomy in Scotland.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of OCTOBER 7, 1842.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 27th day of *August* 1842,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act, passed in the session of Parliament holden in the third and fourth years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act to "regulate the trade of the British possessions "abroad," it was, amongst other things, enacted, that no goods should be imported into, nor should any goods, except the produce of the fisheries in British ships, be exported from, any of the British possessions in America by sea, from or to any place other than the United Kingdom, or some other of such possessions, excepting to or from the several ports in such possessions called free ports, enumerated or described in the table in the said Act contained; and it was thereby further enacted, that if any goods should be imported into any port or place in any of the said possessions, contrary to the said Act, such goods should be forfeited; and it was thereby provided that, if His Majesty should deem it expedient to extend the provisions of the said Act to any port or ports

ports not enumerated in the said table, it should be lawful for His Majesty, by Order in Council, to extend the provisions of the said Act to such port or ports; and that, from and after the day mentioned in such Order in Council, all the privileges and advantages of the said Act, and all the provisions, penalties, and forfeitures therein contained, subject, nevertheless, to the limitations and restrictions thereinafter provided, should extend, and be deemed and construed to extend, to any such port or ports, respectively, as fully as if the same had been inserted and enumerated in the said table at the time of passing the said Act:

And whereas by the said last-before recited Act it is enacted, that it shall be lawful for His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, by any Order or Orders in Council to be issued from time to time, to give such directions and make such regulations, touching the trade and commerce to and from any British possessions on or near the Continent of Europe, or within the Mediterranean Sea, or in Africa, or within the limits of the East India Company's charter (excepting the possessions of the said Company), as to His Majesty in Council shall appear most expedient and salutary, any thing in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding; and if any goods shall be imported or exported in any manner contrary to any such Order of His Majesty in Council, the same shall be forfeited, together with the ship importing or exporting the same:

And whereas Her Majesty doth deem it expedient to extend the before-mentioned provisions of the said Act, respecting such free ports, to the ports of Wellington, Auckland, and Russell, in the colony of New Zealand:

Now, therefore, under and by virtue of the said Act of Parliament, and in exercise of the powers thereby in Her Majesty in Council in that behalf vested, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, doth order, and it is hereby ordered accordingly, that, from and after the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, the provisions of the said Act, as far as the same relate to the free ports respectively therein mentioned, shall be, and the same are hereby, extended to ports Wellington, Auckland, and Russell, in the colony of New Zealand; and that, from and after the said first day of January one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, all the privileges and advantages of the said Act conferred upon the free ports therein mentioned, and all the provisions, penalties, and forfeitures in the said Act contained, subject to the limitations and restrictions therein provided, shall extend to the said ports of Wellington, Auckland, and Russell, as fully and effectually as if such ports had been situate in Her Majesty's American colonies, and inserted and enumerated in the said table at the time of passing the said Act:

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. C. Greville.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of OCTOBER 11, 1842.

India Board, October 8, 1842.

THE following Notification, issued by the Governor General of India, has been this day received at the East India House:

NOTIFICATION.

Allahabad, August 11, 1842.

THE Right Honourable the Governor General is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from Major General Pollock, and of the Report from Brigadier Monteath, of the successful operations of the force under his command in the Shinwaree valley.

By order of the Right Honorable Governor General,

T. H. MADDOCK, Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor General.

From

From Major General George Pollock, C. B., Commanding the Troops west of the Indus, to T. H. Maddock, Esq.

SIR, *Jellallabad, July* 29, 1842.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a copy of my letter to the Adjutant General of the Army, of this date, forwarding copies of letters and other documents from Brigadier Monteath, reporting the result of an attack on the enemy in the Shinwaree valley.

The loss sustained by the enemy must have been considerable, for in a letter which one of the Chiefs addressed to Captain M'Gregor on the 28th instant, he states, that they were still burying their dead. The effect in the whole valley by such a complete defeat of the Shinwarees, and the destruction of so many of their forts, will be productive of the most beneficial effects. I have, &c.

G. POLLOCK, Major General,
Commanding the Troops west of the Indus.

From Major General Pollock, C. B. to Major General Lumley, Adjutant General of the Army.

SIR, *Camp, Jellallabad, July* 29, 1842.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, copy of a letter, dated Camp Mazeena, 27th inst., from Brigadier Monteath, C. B., commanding the Troops in the Shinwaree valley, together with copies of the documents to which it refers. Although the loss of the enemy on this occasion has not been stated by Brigadier Monteath, I have every reason to believe from authentic sources, it has

has been considerable. One of the chiefs "Shadoo," had a nephew and a first cousin killed in the action, and another chief "Hoosain" also lost a son.

The enemy were busily employed during the afternoon of the 26th in burying their dead, and on the day subsequent to the engagement, the Shinwaree chiefs sent into camp to express their willingness to pay the revenue.

I have, &c. G. POLLOCK.

From Brigadier Monteath, C. B. Commanding Field Force, to Captain Ponsonby, Assistant Adjutant General.

SIR, *Camp Mazeena, July* 27, 1842.

I HAVE the honour of addressing you, to state, for the information of Major General Pollock, C. B., that, in accordance with the intention expressed by me in my letter of the 24th instant, I marched out yesterday morning at day-light, to attack the enemy with the following troops and guns :—five nine pounders, one twenty-four pounder howitzer, fifty sappers and miners, one squadron first light cavalry, seven companies Her Majesty's 31st regiment, seven do. 33d N. I., seven do. 53d N. I., Ferris' corps of Jezailchees.

As the road into the enemy's country was nearly impracticable for loaded animals, and we must have lost a great many camels had I attempted to move with our baggage, I resolved on returning to my present position after the operations I had in view had been concluded; therefore, having compressed the camp as much as possible by striking a portion of it, and collecting the tents and baggage on one spot, I left it in charge of Major Hewitt, 33d regiment,

ment, with the following troops:—two companies H. M. 31st regiment, Do. do. 33d native infantry, Do. do. 53d native infantry, two squadrons 1st light cavalry, fifty Jezailehees, and one hundred of Toorabaz Khan's men.

On the troops gaining the left ridge of the Shinwaree valley, which was the most practicable, the enemy retired out of their forts, and I detached Lieutenant Becher, of the corps of engineers, with the sappers and miners, to set fire to them, which he did in succession up to the fort of Seeunder Khan, at the head of the valley, the force moving parallel along the ridge for the protection of the party. Thus at one time the interiors of five and thirty forts were in a blaze along the valley, the enemy contemplating the scene from the heights in the vicinity of Seeunder Khan's fort, where they had taken up positions, and from whence they were driven in gallant style by the advance, consisting of the light and two battalion companies Her Majesty's 31st regiment, the light companies 33d and 53d regiments, and the corps of Jezailehees under Major Skinner, Her Majesty's 31st regiment.

At this moment the guns having been brought into position by Captain Abbot, opened a fire of Shrapnell shells upon them, which did considerable execution, and so disconcerted them, that parties left the field altogether and never returned.

Having effected everything in the way of destruction, I caused two companies of the 53d regiment to be extended along a ridge below that from whence the advance had driven the enemy, and of which it remained in possession. In the rear of the companies of the 53d, a company of the 33d was extended along the top of another ridge, and in rear of that company, on a higher ridge, two guns were placed in position to aid in covering the retirement of the advance from the enemy, who were all ready

to

to attack them as soon as they should commence their descent from the heights. On these arrangements being completed, the recall was sounded to the advance, and I am happy to say, the whole joined the main body without a single casualty occurring.

Major Skinner's party being exceedingly fatigued, for the heat had been excessive, and the labour great, I directed them to fall in with the main column, and ordered out two companies from each of the three regiments, to cover our retrogression homewards. These were formed into two parties, and extended across the ridge in two lines of skirmishers. In the rear of the second line I placed two guns, with a company of H. M. 31st regiment, flanking each of them, also a party of forty cavalry; and a line of skirmishers was thrown out along the whole right flank of the column to the edge of the ridge (where the ground, from its broken character, was most favourable for the enemy,) and which communicated with the rear line of the covering force placed under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Bolton, H. M. 31st regiment, at his own solicitation.

In this order we retired seven miles and a half over as bad a road as can well be supposed, and although I had anticipated loss and great annoyance from the enemy throughout the march, yet it seemed as if they had had enough, as their attacks were languid and remarkably cautious throughout, and I am rejoiced to say that at half-past 3 P. M. we arrived in camp without loss or injury of any kind.

It gives me great pleasure to record the zealous conduct of the troops generally, and the cheerful and praise-worthy manner in which the soldiers of Her Majesty's 31st regiment laboured to drag the guns up such places as the horses, notwithstand-

ing their unequalled qualities, were incapable of doing.

Herewith I beg to enclose Major Skinner's report, and I can myself bear ample testimony to the gallant conduct of himself, and those under his command; and I should be unjust were I not to say that the conduct of Captain Ferris, his Native Commandant, Hyder Ali, and the whole corps of Jezailchees, was highly distinguished.

My thanks are very justly due to Lieutenant-Colonel Bolton, Her Majesty's 31st regiment, for the able manner in which he conducted the duties of covering the retirement of the force, and particularly so to Major Skinner, for the zealous and gallant manner in which he led the advance against the enemy; to Captain Ferris, for the gallant manner in which, with his corps of Jezailchees, he drove the enemy from their position on the heights; to Captain Abbott and Lieutenant Dawes, for the very successful practice of the guns; to Lieutenant Becher, for the zealous and satisfactory manner in which he, with the detachment of sappers and miners, constructed a road for the guns, and fired the enemy's forts in the valley; and to Lieutenant Lugard, Her Majesty's 31st regiment, Major of Brigade; Lieutenant Mayne, Assistant-Quartermaster General; Captain Lloyd, Sub-Assistant-Commissary-General, and Captain Robertson, Field Engineer, for the assistance afforded me by them in the field.

I have also to express my thanks to Captain M'Gregor, political agent, who, when the opportunity offered itself, served the guns.

Enclosed is a return of killed and wounded of the force employed, and one of ammunition expended. I have, &c.

T. MONTEATH, Brigadier, Commanding the Field Force.

From

From Major Skinner to Brigadier Monteath, C.B.

SIR, *Camp Mazeena, July* 27, 1842.

I HAVE the honour to report to you, that when the advanced guard, composed of the following details, viz.—the three light companies of the brigade, with two battalion companies of Her Majesty's 31st regiment, and the corps of Jezailchees, reached the crest of the ridge over which the main column was moving, about eight o'clock, A.M., I observed the enemy posted in small bodies upon the different heights and ridges in my front, while several parties occupied gardens and broken walls at the foot of the line of hills I was upon, above the valley on the right hand.

A sharp fire was opened upon the line of skirmishers, who quickly advanced and drove the enemy off. The corps of Jezailchees swept the front, the left hills were cleared by the light company of the 31st foot; and the light company of the 33d native infantry on the right skirmished throughout that part of the valley nearest the ridge; the remaining companies were in support. We advanced to Secunder Khan's fort of Muriaz, over very broken and difficult country, with frequent descents and ascents, the enemy sometimes keeping up a good fire, but always abandoning the line of heights as we ascended, and falling back to others. I halted at Secunder Khan's fort, from which a few shots were fired as we advanced, when it was evacuated.

This fort hangs over a narrow valley on the right hand, fields of rice in many parts of it now under water. A narrow stony ridge in the midst of this valley was occupied by the enemy, and commanded the post among trees at the foot of the fort, which I wished to hold; the enemy was soon

driven off the first part of the ridge, and fell back to a higher peak, from which it became also necessary to drive them ; this was done by the Jezailchees, under Captain Ferris, in very good style, who held it till withdrawn. At the head of the valley in which we now were, there stands a high hill with a fort upon its summit, a considerable distance off. All the ridges from which the enemy had been driven appear to draw to a point at this fort, and their retreat was always towards it.

Many men were collected there, and large parties were sent out to my right ; this induced me to draw the companies of the 31st foot on the left nearer to me. The enemy soon appearing on the summit of a hill above my left however, I sent one company of the 31st regiment to drive him away and occupy the hill. This duty was remarkably well performed by Captain Marshall, of Her Majesty's 31st regiment, whose company was employed upon it. The enemy retreated with some loss, and took up another position under cover of a sungah, or breast-work of stone, within shot. He was driven from it with great gallantry by Lieutenant M'Ilveen, of the 31st regiment, and a party of No. 7 company of that corps. Lieutenant M'Ilveen (a very promising young officer indeed) was, I regret to say, killed in this assault upon the sungah.

A narrow valley of rice fields, completely swamped, separated the ridge, on which my right was, from two small forts ; a garden at one end of the rice valley below the ridge towards the first of the two forts, was held by the light company of the 33d native infantry: the enemy descended from a high line of sand-hills, and occupying these two forts, annoyed my position a good deal. He was driven from them by the light company and part of No. 6 of the 31st regiment, who had no other

other ground to advance on but the narrow ridges that divided the terraces of rice ; they moved along these under a sharp fire, and drove the enemy from his position. I occupied these forts, and leaving Brevet Major Urmston, of the 31st regiment, in command of the post, ceased from further operations. None of the forts I have mentioned were tenable by the enemy; the walls were breached in many places by the earthquake in February last. When I was ordered to fall back on the main body about half-past one P.M., Major Urmston retired in good order (followed at a distance by the enemy, who had fired constantly into the forts when we occupied them), over the difficult ground behind him, having set fire to the villages within the two forts before he left them.

The advance guard being collected together above Secunder Khan's fort, joined the main column. I have great pleasure in assuring you, that during several hours of most active operations over the difficult country we were in, every officer and man under my command behaved admirably.

I have, &c.

THOS. SKINNER, Major, Her Majesty's 31st Regiment.

Return of Killed and Wounded in Action, under the Command of Brigadier Monteath, C. B. on the 26th July 1842.

Camp, Mazeena, July 27, 1842.

H. M. 31st Regiment—1 officer killed; 7 rank and file wounded.
33d Regiment N. I.—1 serjeant, 8 rank and file, wounded.
53d Regiment N. I.—5 rank and file wounded.
Jezailehees—2 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file wounded.

Total—3 killed; 23 wounded.

Strength of the above Corps.

Captain Abbott's Battery—2 officers, E. and N., 2 serjeants.—No. 6, light field battery.
Squadron 1st Light Cavalry—11 officers, E. and N., 10 serjeants, 129 rank and file.
H. M. 31st Regiment—24 officers, 34 serjeants, 500 rank and file.
33d Regiment N. I.—26 officers, E. and N., 32 serjeants, 494 rank and file.
53d Regiment N. I.—25 officers, E. and N., 42 serjeants, 542 rank and file.
Jezailehees—15 officers, E. and N., 32 serjeants, 343 rank and file.

Total—103 officers, E. and N., 152 serjeants, 2008 rank and file.

T. MONTEATH, Brigadier, Commanding Field Force.
EDWARD LUGARD, Lieutenant, Major of Brigade.

Re-

Return of Ammunition expended in Aetion, under the Command of Brigadier Monteath, on the 26th instant.

Camp, Mazeena, July 27, 1842.

Captain Abbott's Battery—37 rounds.—Shells, Shrapnell, 24 pounder, 6.—Do. 9 pounder, 23, and round shot 9 pounder, 8.
Squadron 1st Light Cavalry—None.
H. M. 31st Regiment—4889 rounds.
33d Regiment N. I.—2892 rounds.
53d Regiment N. I.—4954 rounds.
Jezailchees—6678 rounds.

Total—19,450 rounds.

T. MONTEATH, Brigadier, Commanding Field Force.
EDWARD LUGARD, Major of Brigade.

Whitehall, Oetober 10, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Reverend Thomas Turton, Doctor in Divinity, to be Dean of the eollegiate church of Saint Peter, Westminster, void by the death of Doctor John Ireland, late Dean thereof.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of OCTOBER 18, 1842.

Windsor-Castle, October 17, 1842.

AN Address of eongratulation on the Birth of His Royal Highness the Prinee of Wales, from the inhabitants of the eolony of Western Australia, was this day presented to His Royal Highness Prinee Albert, by the Marquess of Exeter; whieh Address His Royal Highness was pleased to receive very graciously.

Downing-Street, October 18, 1842.

A DISPATCH and its enelosures, of whieh the following are eopies, have been reeeived from Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Gough, K.G. C.B.

Head-Quarters, Chapo, May 20, 1842.

My Lord,

MY dispateh to your Lordship of the 18th April, will have led your Lordship to expeet my present eommunieation, announeing the attaek on, and capture of, Chapo, by Her Majesty's military and naval forees. I shall leave to Viee Admiral Sir W. Parker, to detail the movements and operations of the naval part of the expedition, merely observing, that the same unity of action and of eo-

co-operation has existed, which have hitherto, under Divine Providence, so materially tended to the successful result of every operation; and that I have experienced the most cordial and effective assistance, not only from the Admiral, but from the several Captains and Officers of Her Majesty's and the Indian navy.

I shall now beg leave to detail with as much brevity as possible, our military movements since the evacuation of Ningpo, which event was effected in a most satisfactory manner on the 7th instant, leaving, I trust, among the inhabitants of that part of the Chekiang province, a deep feeling of respect and gratitude for the orderly and forbearing conduct of the British soldiers, and proving that while pressing on the Government, and overthrowing every opposing display of military force, it has been our object to protect the Chinese population of every class and grade as much as lay in our power.

The fleet could, notwithstanding the unceasing exertions of Sir William Parker, only leave the anchorage of Just in the Way on the 13th instant, when he had assembled the ships from Chusan, Chinhaee, and Ningpo, and in consequence of the extraordinary strength of the tides in the Tseentang river, we only reached the anchorage off this city on the evening of the 17th; Sir W. Parker and myself however, had an opportunity, the preceding day, to make a most satisfactory reconnoissance, in the two smaller steamers, of the defences of this place, when we decided on the points of disembarkation and the line of conjoint operations we deemed advisable for the different arms under our respective commands.

Having had but imperfect information, we could not exactly ascertain the position and defences of the city of Chapo, but we had a very satisfactory examination of the defences of the heights which command it, and which extend from three to four miles to the eastward, as well as of the batteries which defend the suburbs, and apparently a branch of the Imperial Canal, which runs almost round the walls; these heights were strengthened by several breast-works, both in their gorges and along their sides, and small enclosed joss-houses crowned their summits. On the extreme right appeared two batteries commanding the anchorage. On these heights, and within the breast-works and batteries, some thousands Chinese soldiers showed themselves, but not a shot was fired at the steamers although they passed and repassed within very short range.

From all I could see of the defences on the heights, and from all I could learn of the position of the city, I felt assured that I could turn the whole of the former, and if rapidly executed, cut off all the troops left to defend these heights, but if I should fail in that object, I had hopes of being able to enter the city with the fugitives. A bay about four miles to the eastward presented a good point of debarkation, whatever might be the force of the opposing enemy; and in consultation with Sir W. Parker, we decided on this point, covering the operations by the steamers and small vessels of war, while the Cornwallis, Blonde, and Modeste were to take up their positions in front of the western batteries already named, and of the suburb batteries on the extreme right.

The

The troops named in the margin* were directed to be prepared to go on board the steamers at day-light on the morning of the 18th, and the whole force, including the light field train, was successfully landed by eight o'clock, under the able superintendence of Commander Richards, of Her Majesty's ship Cornwallis, to whom I feel much indebted for his judicious and effective arrangements and zealous exertions.

The right column, which I accompanied, landed first, and occupied a commanding height, without opposition, covering the disembarkation of the remainder of the force: when the whole were landed and formed, I directed Colonel Schoedde, supported by the artillery under Lieut.-Colonel Montgomerie, in furtherance of the views I have already announced, to move as rapidly as possible round the base of the heights, so as to get in rear of the enemy, and cut off his communication with the city, which now appeared within the range of heights already described, while the right column was directed to mount the summit, successively attacking the several works and joss houses as they proceeded. The combined attack on both flanks commenced at the same moment, the steamers shelling the breast works in the centre. It

* Right Column, under Lieutenant-Colonel Morris.—18th Royal Irish, 22 officers, 470 other ranks; 49th Regiment, 25 officers, 426 other ranks; Sappers, 1 officer, 25 other ranks.—Total, 48 officers, 921 other ranks.

Centre Column, under Lieutenant-Colonel Montgomerie.—Detachment Royal Artillery, 2 officers, 25 other ranks; Madras Artillery, 8 officers, 164 other ranks; Sappers, 2 officers, 74 other ranks; Rifle Company, 36th M. N. I. 3 officers, 100 other ranks.—Total, 15 officers, 363 other ranks.

Left Column, under Colonel Schoedde.—26th Regiment, 27 officers, 521 other ranks; 55th Regiment, 15 officers, 274 other ranks; Sappers, 1 officer, 25 other ranks.—Total, 43 officers, 820 other ranks.

afforded me the greatest satisfaction, as I crowned each succeeding height, to find my most sanguine hopes realized by the rapid but collected movement of the left column, under Colonel Schoedde, passing between the heights and the city, and obliging the enemy, instead of retreating on it, to move along the heights, which were now, one after the other, carried by the right column with the usual spirit displayed by the corps composing it. The whole of the enemy's troops soon became a mass of fugitives, throwing away their arms, and flying in every direction, with the exception of 300, who, finding themselves surrounded, took possession of a house and enclosure, which they defended with wonderful obstinacy, and would not surrender until the house was in flames from our rockets and breached by powder bags, judiciously placed by Captain Pears, when not above fifty, and these mostly wounded, could be induced to submit as prisoners. During these operations, I witnessed, with much satisfaction, the alacrity with which Capt. Simpson, of the Rifle Company, 36th Madras Native Infantry, brought up his company, and the spirited manner in which the sepoys pressed the enemy, keeping up the communication between the two columns. Perceiving that the enemy had destroyed the bridge leading to the east gate, I directed the left column to occupy a height close to and commanding the south-east angle of the city wall, and Lieut.-Colonel Montgomery, with his usual good judgment and alacrity, soon brought his guns into action, effectually covering our advance on this point. I directed the Rifles to occupy the houses close to the wall, to cover the grenadiers of the 55th, and the sappers, who were directed to ascertain the depth of a canal that intervened. Lieut. Gordon, attached to the sappers, fortunately found a small boat, with which he crossed

crossed (finding the canal not fordable), and secured two others of considerable size at the opposite side, with which we crossed over the grenadiers, 55th, under Bt.-Major McLean, and a body of sappers with scaling ladders, and the walls were soon in possession of the left column. I deem it right here to observe, that I was much assisted in crossing this canal by Capt. Watson, of H.M.S. Modeste, who joined me at the moment with a few seamen from that ship. Having collected the force on the wall, Sir W. Parker, with the seamen and marines, soon joined me, and we moved round the city when I had the several gates occupied. Perceiving a body of the enemy in retreat towards Hong-choo, I directed the 55th to pursue and bring them to action if possible; but having had to make the circle of the walls (three miles), as I did not wish to move the force into the city until the gates were occupied, the Chinese had got so far in advance, that Major Fawcett could only come up with the stragglers; but it had the good effect of obliging most of this body to throw away their arms and disperse. It is so easy for a Chinaman to divest himself of the appearance of a soldier, that I have no doubt many escaped by throwing off the outward uniform by which alone they are distinguishable from the peasantry. I found the walls not so high or in such good order as I anticipated from the importance of the place. The Chinese had but few guns, or even ginjals, mounted on them.

Notwithstanding we have found several arsenals, with all kinds of arms and ammunition, together with a foundry, and a gunpowder manufactory, which of course I have ordered to be destroyed, merely taking off the few (11) brass guns. The Chinese appear to have placed all their reliance on the positions on the heights, and possibly on the

sup-

supposition of the impracticability of landing a large force within the influence of such extraordinary currents.

Chapo has this peculiarity, that about a fourth of the city is separated from the rest by a wall, within which alone the Tartars reside. This has much the appearance and arrangement of our native cantonments, but that the houses are infinitely superior. Every male adult would appear to be a soldier, as in every house two or three matchlocks, with a quantity of swords, bows, and arrows, were found. This would appear to be a Mantchoo privilege, as the Chinese troops have theirs collected in arsenals.

The strength of the Chinese force it is difficult to estimate. From the best sources of information, I would say they had about 8000 men in the city and on the heights, 1700 of whom were Mantchoo Tartars. I calculate their loss to be about from 1200 to 1500 men.

I regret to feel obliged to remark that my loss is greater than I had anticipated, though small when the strength of the position and, for a time, the obstinate defence of the Chinese is taken into consideration. I beg to enclose a list of the killed and wounded; and here I may be permitted to express my deep regret at the loss to the service and to his country of Lieutenant Colonel Tomlinson, of the Royal Irish, who fell at the head of his corps in the full career of renown, honoured by that corps, lamented by all. I have also been deprived of the valuable services of Lieutenant Colonel Mountain, who has received three severe, but, I trust, not dangerous wounds. The uniform zealous conduct of this meritorious Staff Officer I have had frequent opportunities of witnessing and pleasure in recording. I fear also I shall for a considerable time be deprived of the services of

Cap-

Captain Campbell, of the 55th, who is dangerously wounded, and whose spirited conduct at Chusan I felt called on to notice. Every possible attention has been paid to alleviate the suffering of my other wounded officers and soldiers by Dr. French, Superintending Surgeon, whose zealous exertions are unceasing, and I am most thankful to find all are doing well.

The conduct of the whole force calls for my marked approbation. To Colonel Schoedde, Lieutenant Colonels Morris and Montgomerie, commanding columns, my best thanks are due: they well executed every order they received, and were as well supported by the several Commanding Officers of corps and detachments. Lieutenant Colonel Pratt, 26th regiment; Lieutenant Colonel Stephens, 49th; Lieutenant Colonel Knowles, Royal Artillery; Major Fawcett, 55th; Brevet Major Grattan, 18th Royal Irish, subsequent to the lamented fall of Lieutenant Colonel Tomlinson; Major Anstruther, Madras Artillery; and Captain Simpson, Rifle Company, 36th Madras Native Infantry; all of whom merit my warmest thanks: as do likewise the general and my personal Staff, from whom I received the most effective assistance and support,—*all* having accompanied me throughout the operations, in a country where every order has to be conveyed by an Officer on foot over most difficult ground, and frequently to a considerable distance. I have particularly to express my sense of obligation to Major Gough, who had, combined with his duties as Deputy Quartermaster General, to act for Lieutenant Colonel Mountain, for the (I trust temporary) loss of whose services I have already expressed my regret. My best thanks are also due to Captain Pears, Field Engineer, who afforded me every assistance; and I beg to bring to your Lordship's notice my senior Aid-de Camp,

Cap-

Captain Whittingham. I shall now, my Lord, conclude with the assurance, although I am aware as a British soldier it is superfluous, that the force entrusted to my command has but one common object in the bright career which I anticipate for it,—an anxious wish to do their duty to their Sovereign, and to meet the expectations of their country. I have, &c.

(Signed) H. GOUGH, Lieutenant General,
Commanding Expedition Land Force.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

GENERAL ORDERS *by Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Gough, K.G.C.B. Commanding Expeditionary Land Force, dated Head-Quarters, Chapo City, May* 19, 1842.

THE Lieutenant-General has again to congratulate his brave comrades on another very brilliant achievement, executed with their usual gallantry, by the Chinese expeditionary force.

Sir Hugh Gough's best thanks are due to all ranks, and he again has to request Officers in command of corps and detachments to convey to their respective Officers and soldiers his highest sense of approbation.

The Lieutenant-General commanding cannot deny himself the melancholy gratification of recording the deep feelings of regret he has experienced at the loss of one of our brightest ornaments, Lieutenant-Colonel Tomlinson, 18th royal Irish, who fell at the head of his corps, nobly doing his duty. His honourable remains will be committed to the deep to-morrow, in accordance with the expressed wishes of his brother Officers.

The

The Lieutenant-General is happy to announce that Lieutenant-Colonel Mountain, C.B. Deputy Adjutant-General, whose zealous exertions have been so frequently recorded, is doing well, as are also the other wounded Officers and men.

By order,

(Signed) J. B. GOUGH, Major,
Deputy Quarter-Master-General, acting for Deputy Adjutant-General, Expeditionary Force.

Return of Killed and Wounded of the Force under the Command of Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Gough, K. G. C. B. at the Attack of the fortified Heights and Capture of the City of Chapo, on the 18th May 1842.

Head-quarters, Chapo City, May 19, 1842.

Staff—1 officer wounded.

H. M. 18th Royal Irish Regiment—1 officer, 1 serjeant, 3 rank and file, killed; 2 officers, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 27 rank and file, wounded.

H. M. 26th, Cameronians—2 rank and file killed; 3 rank and file wounded.

H. M. 49th Regiment—2 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 11 rank and file, wounded.

H. M. 55th Regiment—1 officer wounded.

Madras Sappers and Miners—1 officer wounded.

Rifle Company 36th Madras N. I.—1 rank and file wounded.

Total—1 officer, 1 serjeant, 7 rank and file, killed; 7 officers, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 42 rank and file, wounded.

Grand Total—9 killed, 51 wounded.—60.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Lieutenant-Colonel N. R. Tomlinson, 18th Royal Irish, killed.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. H. Mountain, C. B. Deputy Adjutant-General, severely wounded.

Captain Colin Campbell, H. M. 55th Regiment, dangerously wounded.

Lieutenant A. E. Jodrell, H. M. 18th Royal Irish Regiment, slightly wounded.

Lieutenant A. Murray, H. M. 18th Royal Irish Regiment, slightly wounded.

Captain T. S. Reynolds, H. M. 49th Regiment, slightly wounded.

Lieutenant and Adjutant W. P. R. Browne, H.M. 49th Regiment, slightly wounded.

Lieutenant J. G. Johnstone, Madras Sappers and Miners, slightly wounded.

J. B. GOUGH, Major, Deputy Quarter-master-General, acting for Deputy Adjutant-General, Expeditionary Force.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of OCTOBER 21, 1842.

Crown-Office, October 21, 1842.

THE Queen has been pleased to appoint John Balguy, Esq. one of Her Majesty's Counsel Learned in the Law; Ebenezer Ludlow and Edward Goulburn, Serjeants at Law; Walker Skirrow, Esq. one of Her Majesty's Counsel Learned in the Law; Henry John Stephen, Serjeant at Law; Nathaniel Ellison, Martin John West, Edmund Robert Daniell, William Thomas Jemmett, Charles Phillips, Montague Baker Bere, and Richard Stevenson, Esqrs. Barristers at Law, to be Commissioners of the Court of Bankruptcy to act in the prosecution of Fiats in Bankruptcy in the Country.

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of OCTOBER 21, 1842.

INVESTITURE OF HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SAXONY, WITH THE ENSIGNS AND HABIT OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

Dresden, October 11, 1842

THE QUEEN, Sovereign of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, having been pleased, by a Commission, under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual and the Great Seal of the Order, to constitute and appoint the Right Honourable Thomas Earl of Wilton, Viscount Grey de Wilton, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Colonel of the Tower Hamlets Militia, and Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, on a Special Mission to this Court, and Sir Charles-George Young, Knight, Garter Principal King of Arms, to be Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries for investing His Majesty Frederick-Augustus King of Saxony with the Ensigns and Habit of that Most Noble Order, the said Plenipotentiaries, with their respective

tive Suites, embarked at Woolwich, on the 25th ultimo, and, having reached this City, the Earl of Wilton had an audience of His Majesty, on the 3d instant, and the arrangements having been subsequently made for the Investiture, with the Ceremonies prescribed, His Majesty was pleased to name Saturday last, the 8th instant, for that purpose.

At twelve o'clock, on that day, the several persons appointed to assist at the ceremony, assembled at the residence of the Earl of Wilton, where M. de Langen, one of His Majesty's Chamberlains, having arrived to attend the Plenipotentiaries, a procession was formed to the Palace in the following order, viz.

A Gentleman-Rider and Grooms of the Royal Household, in state liveries, on horseback.

A Royal Carriage conveying three of the Gentlemen appointed to carry the Insignia.

A Royal Carriage conveying two of the Gentlemen of the suite of the Plenipotentiaries.

A Royal Carriage conveying two of the Gentlemen of the suite of the Plenipotentiaries.

A Royal Carriage (preceded by the King's running Footmen) conveying Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries, accompanied by M. de Langen.

On entering the Great Court of the Palace, the Mission was received by a guard of honour, presenting arms, and, upon alighting from the carriages, ascended the Grand Staircase, lined by a guard of Infantry, being conducted by eight of the King's Chamberlains, two Aides de Camp of His Majesty and two grooms; at the head of the Staircase it was received by the following great Officers of the Court—viz.; their Excellencies M. de Reitzenstein, Grand Marechal de la Cour,

Le

Le Comte de Loss, Grand Marechal du Palais, and M. de Lüttichaw, Marechal de la Cour, and conducted to the Great Corridor, which was lined by a guard of honour of the Royal Guards, where a procession was again formed in the following order, viz.

Hugh Lindsay Antrobus, Esq. bearing the Book of the Statutes.

Frederick Foster, Esq. attached to Her Majesty's Legation at Dresden, bearing the Surcoat and Sword.

Captain Courtenay E. W. Boyle, R. N. bearing the Hat and Feathers and Star.

Lieutenanant-Colonel Lord Charles Wellesley, bearing the Hood and Collar.

Edward Howard Gibbon, Esq. York Herald, bearing the Garter and the Ribband and George.

James Pulman, Esq. Richmond Herald, Secretary of the Commission, bearing the Sovereign's Commission.

Richard-Charles Mellish, Esq. K. H. Secretary to Her Majesty's Special Mission, bearing the Mantle and Cordon.

Sir Charles-George Young, Knt., Garter Principal King of Arms, in his Mantle, Chain, and Badge, carrying his Sceptre, and bearing the Sovereign's Letters of Credence.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Wilton, G. C. H. Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, wearing the Collar of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

The Mission, passing through the ante-chamber to the first Parade Room, lined by the Infantry of the Guards; through the Tower Room, lined by the

the Cavalry of the Guards; and thence through the Banquet Room to the Throne Room, advanced into the Royal Presence with due reverences, and was received by His Majesty, surrounded by the Ministers of State and Great Officers of his Court.

The Gentlemen, bearing the Insignia, filed off to the right and left; the Secretary of the Commission advancing to a table, placed on the left hand of the King, in order to deliver the Insignia to the Plenipotentiaries.

The first Plenipotentiary, the Earl of Wilton, then made an address to His Majesty, declaratory of the object of the Mission, at the conclusion of which Garter delivered to His Lordship the Letters of Credence, which his Lordship presented to the King, who delivered them to M. de Zeschau, Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Statutes were then, in like manner, presented to the King, who, thereupon, delivered to his Lordship a certificate of His Majesty's acceptance of the Order, with the usual reservations, under the Royal Sign Manual and Great Seal of Saxony. The Commission was, in the same manner, presented to the King, who delivered it to M. de Lindenau, President of the Council, who, having read the same aloud, delivered it to Garter who gave it to the Secretary.

Garter then took the Garter and delivered it to the Earl of Wilton, who buckled the same around His Majesty's left leg; Garter reading the Admonition in Latin.

His Majesty was next invested with the Ribband and George appendant; Garter reading the Admonition.

The King then delivered his Sword, which Garter received and retained, as an ancient fee appertaining to his Office; and His Majesty, being then divested of the Ribband and George, was, there-

thereupon, invested with the Surcoat and the Sword of the Order.

Garter then presented to the Earl of Wilton the Mantle and Cordon, with which His Majesty was invested by the Plenipotentiaries; Garter reading the Admonition.

His Majesty was next invested with the Hood, and then with the Collar of the Order; Garter reading the Admonition.

Garter then delivered to the Earl of Wilton the Hat and Feathers, which were presented by his Lordship to the King, who placed them on his head, and his Lordship, immediately afterwards, delivered the Star of the Order to His Majesty.

The King then delivered to the Earl of Wilton His Majesty's nomination of a Proxy, under the Royal Signet and Sign Manual, in the event of an Installation in the Royal Chapel of Saint George, at Windsor.

His Majesty being thus Invested, Garter, making his reverences, proclaimed the style of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Sovereign of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, in French, which was followed by a flourish of trumpets and kettle drums: Garter, after a short pause, again making his reverences, proclaimed the style of His Majesty the King of Saxony, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, in French, which was also followed by a flourish of trumpets and kettle drums: where upon the ceremonies of Investiture being completed, the Plenipotentiaries, with their respective Suites, making their reverences, withdrew from the Royal Presence, and were reconducted, in the royal carriages, to the residence of the Earl of Wilton, in the same manner, and with the same state in which they were conveyed to the Palace.

The strictest observance was paid to the forms pre-

prescribed, as suitable to the splendour and dignity of the Most Noble Order; and there were present during the ceremony of Investiture, Her Majesty the Queen, their Royal Highnesses the Prince John of Saxony, and the Princess Amelia-Augusta, His Consort, their Royal Highnesses the Princesses Maria-Amelia, Maria-Augusta, and Eliza, with the Princes Albert, Ernest, and George; His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Meeklenburgh Schwerin, His Serene Highness Prince William of Meeklenburgh Schwerin, and His Serene Highness the Prince Woldemar de Lippe; and also the Honourable Francis Reginald Forbes, Her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary resident at this Court, M. de Gersdorff, Minister from the King of Saxony at the Court of Her Britannic Majesty, together with other persons of distinction.

The streets were lined with the Infantry from the residence of the Earl of Wilton to the Palace, presenting arms as the procession passed.

A splendid banquet, previously to which, the Earl of Wilton presented Garter, and the several Gentlemen in the Suite of the Mission to the King, and afterwards to Her Majesty the Queen, took place at the Palace on the same day; at which were present their Majesties the King and Queen, and the Princes and Princesses before-named; the Plenipotentiaries, with their Suites; the Ministers of State and Great Officers of the Court; the British resident Minister, and the Saxon Minister resident at the British Court; and other persons of distinction.

During the banquet, the King arose and drank to the health of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Sovereign of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, which was followed by a flourish of trumpets and kettle drums, and immediately

afterwards by a discharge of artillery of twenty-one guns.

The Earl of Wilton then drank to the health of His Majesty the King of Saxony, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, which was followed by a flourish of trumpets and kettle drums: the King then drank to the health of the Knights of the said Most Noble Order of the Garter; and afterwards the Earl of Wilton drank to the health of Her Majesty the Queen of Saxony.

A Grand Circle was held on the evening of the 10th instant, and a Concert given at the Royal Palace, previously to which the Earl of Wilton had an Audience of His Majesty to take leave, and afterwards Sir Charles-George Young, Garter, and the Gentlemen composing the Suite of the Plenipotentiaries, were introduced to His Majesty, and also took leave; they were then conducted to the apartments of the Queen, and took leave of Her Majesty.

The Mission, during its residence at Dresden, received most marked attention and condescension from His Majesty the King of Saxony, and from the whole of the Royal Family.

CHARLES-GEORGE YOUNG, Garter.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of OCTOBER 28, 1842.

Whitehall, October 26, 1842.

THE Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, constituting and appointing the Right Honourable Francis Blackburne, Keeper or Master of the Rolls and Records of the Court of Chancery in that part of the said United Kingdom called Ireland, in the room of Sir Michael O'Loghlin, Bart., deceased.

Whitehall, October 26, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to grant the office of Her Majesty's Advocate for Scotland to Duncan M'Neill, Esq. Her Majesty's Solicitor General for Scotland, in the room of Sir William Rae, Bart. deceased.

Foreign-Office, October 28, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of M. Dillon as Consul at Newcastle, for His Majesty the King of the French.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of M. Charles de Witte as Consul in New Zealand, for His Majesty the King of the Belgians.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 1, 1842.

IN pursuanee of the directions of an Act, passed in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Third, intituled "An "Aet to repeal so mueh of two Aets, made in "the tenth and fifteenth years of the reign of "His present Majesty, as authorizes the Speaker "of the House of Commons to issue his warrant "to the Clerk of the Crown for making out "writs for the eleetion of Members to serve in "Parliament, in the manner therein mentioned, "and for substituting other provisions for the like "purposes:"

I do hereby give notiee, that the death of the Right Honourable Sir William Rae, Bart. late a Member serving in this present Parliament as Commissioner for the eounty of Bute, hath been certified to me in writing, under the hands of two Members serving in this present Parliament; and that I shall issue my warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to make out a new writ for the eleeting of a Commissioner to serve in this present Parliament for the said county of Bute, at the end of fourteen days after the insertion of this notiee in the London Gazette.

Given under my hand, the 31st day of Oetober 1842,

CHARLES SHAW LEFEVRE, Speaker.

CIR-

CIRCUITS OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

SPRING CIRCUITS, 1843.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

H. R. Reynolds, Esq. Chief Commissioner.

Essex, at Chelmsford, Tuesday, March 14.
Essex, at Colchester, Wednesday, March 15.
Suffolk, at Ipswich, Thursday, March 16.
Norfolk, at Yarmouth, Saturday, March 18.
Norfolk, at Norwich, Monday, March 20.
At the City and County of the City of Norwich, the same day.
Norfolk, at Lynn, Thursday, March 23.
Suffolk, at Bury St. Edmunds, Saturday, March 25.
Cambridgeshire, at Cambridge, Monday, March 27.
Huntingdonshire, at Huntingdon, Wednesday, March 29.
Northamptonshire, at Peterborough, Thursday, March 30.
Rutlandshire, at Oakham, Friday, March 31.
Lincolnshire, at Lincoln, Monday, April 3.
At the City and County of the City of Lincoln, the same day.
Nottinghamshire, at Nottingham, Wednesday, April 5.
At the Town and County of the Town of Nottingham, the same day.
Derbyshire, at Derby, Saturday, April 8.
At the City and County of the City of Lichfield, Monday, April 10.
Staffordshire, at Stafford, Tuesday, April 11.
Shropshire, at Shrewsbury, Saturday, April 15.
Shropshire, at Oldbury, Tuesday, April 18.

War-

Warwickshire, at Birmingham, Wednesday, April 19.
Warwickshire, at Warwick, Saturday, April 22.
At the City and County of the City of Coventry, Wednesday, April 26.
Leicestershire, at Leicester, Thursday, April 27.
Northamptonshire, at Northampton, Saturday, April 29.
Bedfordshire, at Bedford, Monday, May 1.
Buckinghamshire, at Aylesbury, Tuesday, May 2.

SOUTHERN CIRCUIT.

J. G. Harris, Esq. Commissioner.

Berkshire, at Reading, Wednesday, February 22.
Oxfordshire, at Oxford and City, Friday, February 24.
Worcestershire, at Worcester, Tuesday, February 28.
At the City and County of the City of Worcester, the same day.
Herefordshire, at Hereford, Friday, March 3.
Radnorshire, at Presteigne, Monday, March 6.
Breconshire, at Brecon, Wednesday, March 8.
Carmarthenshire, at Carmarthen and Borough, Friday, March 10.
Cardiganshire, at Cardigan, Monday, March 13.
Pembrokeshire, at Haverfordwest and Town, Wednesday, March 15.
Glamorganshire, at Swansea, Friday, March 17.
Glamorganshire, at Cardiff, Monday, March 20.
Monmouthshire, at Monmouth, Wednesday, March 22.
Gloucestershire, at Gloucester, Friday, March 24.
At the City and County of the City of Gloucester, the same day.
At the City and County of the City of Bristol, Tuesday, March 28.

So-

Somersetshire, at Bath, Friday, March 31.
Somersetshire, at Taunton, Monday, April 3.
Devonshire, at Plymouth, Thursday, April 6.
Cornwall, at Bodmin, Friday, April 7.
Devonshire, at Exeter, Tuesday, April 11.
At the City and County of the City of Exeter, the same day.
Dorsetshire, at Dorchester, Saturday, April 15.
At the Town and County of the Town of Southampton, Tuesday, April 18.
Wiltshire, at Salisbury, Wednesday, April 19.
Southampton, at Winchester, Friday, April 21.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

, Esq. Commissioner.

Yorkshire, at Sheffield, Friday, February 10.
Yorkshire, at Wakefield, Monday, February 13.
At the Town and County of the Town of Kingston-upon-Hull, Monday, February 20.
Yorkshire, at York, Wednesday, February 22.
At the City and County of the City of York, the same day.
Yorkshire, at Richmond, Friday, February 24.
Durham, at Durham, Saturday, February 25.
Northumberland, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Tuesday, February 28.
At the Town and County of the Town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the same day.
Cumberland, at Carlisle, Friday, March 3.
Westmorland, at Appleby, Monday, March 6.
Westmorland, at Kendal, Tuesday, March 7.
Lancashire, at Lancaster, Wednesday, March 8.
Lancashire, at Preston, Saturday, March 18.
Lancashire, at Liverpool, Monday, March 20.
Cheshire, at Chester, Wednesday, March 22.
At the City and County of the City of Chester, the same day.

Mont-

Montgomeryshire, at Welsh Pool, Saturday, March 25.
Flintshire, at Mold, Monday, March 27.
Denbighshire, at Ruthin, Tuesday, March 28.
Merionethshire, at Dolgelly, Thursday, March 30.
Anglesey, at Beaumaris, Monday, April 3.
Carnarvonshire, at Carnarvon, Tuesday, April 4.

HOME CIRCUIT.

W. J. Law, Esq. Commissioner.

Kent, at Dover, Monday, March 6.
At the City and County of the City of Canterbury, Tuesday, March 7.
Kent, at Maidstone, Wednesday, March 8.
Sussex, at Horsham, Friday, March 24.
Hertfordshire, at Hertford, Friday, March 31.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 4, 1842.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 2d day of *November* 1842,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

IT is this day ordered by Her Majesty in Council, that the Parliament, which stands prorogued to Thursday the tenth day of November instant, be further prorogued to Tuesday the thirteenth day of December next.

C. C. Greville.

At

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 2d day of *November* 1842,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by a Statute, made at the Parliament holden in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act "for the amendment of the law of bankruptcy," it was enacted, amongst other things, that it should be lawful for Her Majesty, after the passing of that Act, by a Commission or Commissions under the Great Seal, to appoint as many persons as Her Majesty should think fit, not exceeding twelve persons, being Serjeants, or Barristers at Law of not less than seven years' standing at the Bar, to be Commissioners of the Court of Bankruptcy, in addition to the present Commissioners of the said Court, to act in the prosecution of fiats in bankruptcy in the country; and that any one or more of such additional Commissioners should and might form a District Court of Bankruptcy, for the purpose of the said Act; and that every such Court should be authorized to act in the prosecution of fiats in bankruptcy in the country, at such place, and in and for such district, as Her Majesty, with the advice of Her Privy Council, should be pleased to direct; and that it should be lawful for Her Majesty, with the advice aforesaid, to describe and, from time to time, to alter the limit and extent of every such district as to Her Majesty should seem fit: and whereas Her Majesty has appointed twelve additional Commissioners of the Court of Bankruptcy to act in the prosecution of fiats in bankruptcy in the country, and it is expedient to settle the districts in and for which such Commissioners shall so act, and to describe

the limit and extent of every such district ; Her Majesty is, therefore, pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order and direct, and it is hereby ordered and directed, that, for the purpose of the said recited Act, there shall be seven districts in the country, and that such several districts shall be called, respectively, by the names following, that is to say,

The Manchester District,
The Leeds District,
The Liverpool District,
The Birmingham District,
The Bristol District,
The Exeter District, and
The Newcastle-upon-Tyne District.

And it is hereby further ordered and directed, that district courts of bankruptcy shall be authorized to act in the prosecution of fiats in bankruptcy in the country, in and for such several districts, at the several places hereinafter in that behalf mentioned, that is to say,

In and for the Manchester District,
at Manchester.

In and for the Leeds District,
at Leeds.

In and for the Liverpool District,
at Liverpool.

In and for the Birmingham District,
at Birmingham.

In and for the Bristol District,
at Bristol.

In and for the Exeter District,
at Exeter.

In and for the Newcastle-upon-Tyne District,
at Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

And

And it is hereby further ordered and directed, that the limit and extent of such several districts, for the purpose of the said recited Act, shall be as hereinafter described, that is to say,

Manchester District.

The Manchester District shall comprehend all places included within, or to be considered as forming parts of, the northern division of the county of Chester, as the same is settled and described by a Statute made at the Parliament holden in the second and third years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act to settle and describe the "divisions of counties, and the limits of cities and "boroughs, in England and Wales, in so far as "respects the election of Members to serve in "Parliament;" and all places included within, or to be considered as forming parts of, the northern division of the county of Derby, as the same is settled and described by the said last-mentioned Act; and the following places, in the county of Lancaster, that is to say,

Blackburn,
Clitheroe,
Lancaster,
Preston,
Ashton-under-Lyne,
Bolton-le-Moors,
Bury,
Manchester,
Oldham,
Rochdale,
Salford,
Warrington, and
Wigan;

and also all other places locally situated in the

said county of Lancaster, and which are on the eastern side of any of the several railways hereinafter mentioned, and commonly understood by the following names, that is to say,

The Grand Junction Railway,
The North Union Railway, and
The Lancaster and Preston Junction Railway;

or which are northward, eastward, or westward of Lancaster aforesaid, or westward or northward of the river Lune.

And it is hereby further ordered and directed, that the several places, in the said county of Lancaster hereinbefore expressly named, shall include the place or places, respectively, which are comprehended within the boundaries of every such place, as such boundaries are settled and described by the said last-mentioned Act.

Leeds District.

The Leeds District shall comprehend all places locally situated in the county of York; and all places included within, or to be considered as forming parts of, the northern division of the county of Nottingham, as the same is settled and described by the said last-mentioned Act; and all places locally situated in the parts of Lindsey, in the county of Lincoln.

Liverpool District.

The Liverpool District shall comprehend all places included within, or to be considered as forming parts of, the southern division of the county of Chester, as the same is settled and described by the said last-mentioned Act; and all such places locally situated in the county of Lancaster, as will not be included in the Manchester District hereinbefore described; and all places lo-

locally situated in any of the several counties in Wales hereinafter next mentioned, that is to say,

The county of Anglesea,
The county of Carnarvon,
The county of Denbigh,
The county of Flint,
The county of Merioneth, and
The county of Montgomery.

Birmingham District.

The Birmingham District shall comprehend all places locally situated in any of the several counties hereinafter next mentioned, that is to say,

The county of Warwick,
The county of Worcester,
The county of Hereford,
The county of Salop,
The county of Stafford, and
The county of Leicester;

and all places locally situated in the parts of Kesteven and Holland, in the county of Lincoln; and all places included within, or to be considered as forming parts of, the southern division of th county of Nottingham, as the same is settled and described by the said last-mentioned Act; and the town and county of the town of Nottingham; and all places included within, or to be considered as forming parts of, the southern division of the county of Derby, as the same is settled and described by the same Act.

Bristol District.

The Bristol District shall comprehend all places locally situated in the county of Gloucester; and all places locally situated in the county of Monmouth; and all places included within, or to be considered as forming parts of, the northern di-

division of the county of Wilts, as the same is settled and described by the said last-mentioned Act; and all places included within, or to be considered as forming parts of, the eastern division of the county of Somerset, as the same is settled and described by the same Act; and the county of the city of Bristol, and all places within the limits of the city of Bristol, as the same are described in the said last-mentioned Act; and all places locally situated in any of the several counties in Wales hereinafter next mentioned, that is to say,

The county of Brecon,
The county of Cardigan,
The county of Carmarthen,
The county of Glamorgan,
The county of Pembroke, and
The county of Radnor.

Exeter District.

The Exeter District shall comprehend all places locally situated in the county of Devon; and all places locally situated in the county of Cornwall; and all places included within, or to be considered as forming parts of, the western division of the county of Somerset, as the same is settled and described by the said last-mentioned Act; and all places locally situated in the county of Dorset, excepting the several places in the same county hereinafter next mentioned, that is to say,

Poole,
Wimborn Minster,
Blandford,
Sturminster, and
Shaftesbury;

and excepting also all other places locally situated in the said county of Dorset, which are situated within the distance of one hundred miles from the Ge-

General Post Office, in the city of London; and the several places hereinbefore and hereinafter next mentioned, that is to say, Poole and Shaftesbury, shall include the place or places, respectively, which are comprehended within the boundaries of each such place, as such boundaries are settled and described by the said last-mentioned Act.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne District.

And the Newcastle-upon-Tyne District shall comprehend all places locally situated in any of the several counties hereinafter mentioned, that is to say,

The county of Northumberland,
The county of Durham,
The county of Cumberland, and
The county of Westmoreland;
And also the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Provided always, and it is hereby further ordered and directed, that if any part of any county hereinbefore mentioned, which is detached from the main body of such county, but for which no sufficient provision is hereinbefore made, shall be surrounded by two or more counties, or divisions, or ridings, or parts, then every such detached part shall be considered as forming part of that county or division, riding or parts, with which such detached part shall have the longest common boundary.

And the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. C. Greville.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 2d day of *November* 1842,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council

WHEREAS by an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled " An Act to regu- " late the trade of the British possessions abroad," after reciting that, by the Law of Navigation, foreign ships are permitted to import into any of the British possessions abroad, from the countries to which they belong, goods, the produce of those countries, and to export goods from such possessions, to be carried to any foreign country whatever; and that it is expedient that such permission should be subject to certain conditions, it is enacted, that the privileges thereby granted to foreign ships shall be limited to the ships of those countries which, having colonial possessions, shall grant the like privileges of trading with those possessions to British ships, or which, not having colonial possessions, shall place the commerce and navigation of this country, and of its possessions abroad, upon the footing of the most favoured nation, unless His Majesty, by His Order in Council, shall in any case deem it expedient to grant the whole or any of such privileges to the ships of any foreign country, although the conditions aforesaid shall not, in all respects, be fulfilled by such foreign country; and it is thereby provided, that no foreign country shall be deemed to have fulfilled the before-mentioned conditions, or to be entitled to the privileges aforesaid, unless and

and until His Majesty shall, by some Order or Orders to be by Him made, by the advice of His Privy Council, have declared that such foreign country hath so fulfilled the said conditions, and is entitled to the said privileges:

And whereas it hath been made to appear to the satisfaction of Her Majesty in Council, that the Government of Portugal hath fulfilled the conditions hereinbefore mentioned:

Now, therefore, in pursuance and exercise of the powers in Her Majesty in Council by the said recited Act of Parliament in that behalf vested, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, doth declare, and it is hereby declared accordingly, that the Government of Portugal hath fulfilled the conditions hereinbefore mentioned; and that Portuguese ships may import into any of the British possessions abroad, from the Portuguese dominions, goods, the produce of the Portuguese dominions, and may export goods from such possessions, to be carried to any foreign country whatever; provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent Portuguese ships from trading with any of the British possessions in Europe, to such extent and in such manner as they lawfully may under the Law of Navigation now in force:

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and the Right Honourable Lord Stanley, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly as to them may respectively appertain.

C. C. Greville.

Windsor-Castle, November 3, 1842.

THE following Addresses, upon the second attempt to assassinate Her Majesty, having been transmitted for presentation to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, were presented accordingly by the Marquess of Exeter to His Royal Highness, who was pleased to receive the same very graciously:

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the town and county of Southampton.

From the Inhabitants of the town of Southampton.

At the Court at Windsor-Castle, October 31, 1842.

The Queen, as Sovereign of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, hath been graciously pleased, by letters patent under Her royal sign manual and the Great Seal of the Order, bearing date this day, to dispense with all the statutes and regulations usually observed in regard to installation, and to grant unto His Majesty Frederick Augustus King of Saxony, Knight of the said Most Noble Order, and duly invested with the ensigns thereof, at Dresden, on the 8th October instant, full power and authority to exercise all rights and privileges belonging to a Knight Companion of the said Most Noble Order of the Garter, in as full and ample a manner as if His Majesty had been formally installed, any decree, rule, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

Whitehall, November 3, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto the Reverend George Butler, D. D. the deanry of Her Majesty's cathedral church of Peterborough, void by the resignation of the Reverend Doctor Thomas Turton.

Foreign-Office, November 4, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of M. Juan de Francisco Martin, as Consul in the island of Jamaica for the Republic of New Granada.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of M. Juan de Francisco Martin, as Consul in the island of Jamaica for the Republic of Venezuela.

Whitehall, November 1, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Charles-Fergusson Forbes, Doctor in Medicine, Deputy Inspector-General of Army Hospitals, Her royal licence and permission, that he may accept and wear the Commander's star of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order (in lieu of the cross of a Knight of that Order, formerly conferred upon him), which His Majesty the King of Hanover hath been pleased to confer upon him, in testimony of His Majesty's approbation of the distinguished professional military services rendered by that Officer with the British army in every quarter of the globe, and in connection with the Hanoverian troops of the German Legion em-

employed against the enemy in the Peninsula; and that he may enjoy all the rights and privileges thereunto annexed; provided, nevertheless, that Her Majesty's said licence and permission doth not authorize the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these realms:

And also to command, that the said royal concession and especial mark of Her Majesty's royal favour be registered, together with the relative documents, in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 8, 1842.

India Board, November 8, 1842.

THE following Notifications, issued by the Governor-General of India, have this day been received at the East India House:

NOTIFICATION.—SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Kurnaul, September 3, 1842.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General of India has directed the publication of the following copy of a dispatch from Major-General England, K. H. dated the 19th ultimo.

By order, &c.

T. H. MADDOCK, Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General.

From

From Major-General R. England, K.H.
To T. H. Maddock, Esq.

Camp, near Killa Abdoolla,
August 19, 1842.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, that the British force, at Candahar, having evaeuated that eity on the 7th and 8th, I moved from my encampment, near its walls, on the 10th, pursuant to instructions, with the detachment mentioned in the margin*, en route to Quetta, and that I arrived on this ground yesterday.

2. It was communicated to me on the 9th and subsequently, that the insurgents were preparing to attack the column and convoy under my charge in its passage, and especially that they would make efforts to intercept it in the strong country of the Kojuck range, at the northern extremity of which I arrived, with little molestation, on the morning of the 16th.

3. Whatever might have been the intention of the enemy, it was ascertained, by reconnoitering, that the highest points of the mountain were not yet occupied by them, and I thought it right, therefore, notwithstanding that the troops had just completed a night march of twenty-four miles, to push forward a light column to seize the summit at once.

4. This operation was perfected by three battalions, and the most important ridge, and all the

* 1 troop late Shah's H. A., 7 guns drawn by bullocks, 2 Russallahs Irregular Horse, 1 Russallah Poona Ditto, 25th Bombay Native Infantry, late Light Battalion Ditto, 1st, 2d, and 5th Regiments late Shah's Infantry.

peaks

peaks commanding the principal passes, were gained by the troops before dark.

5. On the following morning, the insurgents began to appear in small bodies on different hills, but, the route being flanked, they did little mischief, and the baggage, artillery, and immense retinue under the protection of this camp, including 9,000 or 10,000 beasts of burden, began the ascent, covered by a rear guard of two battalions and the cavalry; and I was soon made aware of our good fortune in having seized the heights on the previous evening, for the number of the enemy gradually increased, but all their efforts to capture the baggage, or indeed to interrupt us to any serious extent, were frustrated, and the passage across the Kojuck mountains may be said to have been perfected by noon on the 18th.

6. I have had the highest reason to be gratified with the exertions of all the officers and troops on this occasion, and it is entirely owing to their incessant efforts in duties of great fatigue, under a privation of water, both in climbing up the extreme points of the range to drive off the enemy whenever they appeared, and in dragging thirteen pieces of artillery over the ridge, that this service has been accomplished with so little loss, on our side, of life or of convoy.

7. I beg to enclose a list of the casualties in killed and wounded of this column which have occurred since I left the immediate vicinity of Candahar.

8. My last accounts of Major-General Nott were of the 13th, three marches north of Candahar.

9. His Highness Prince Timoor and his family are in my camp, and every possible attention is paid to his comfort and safety.

10. The Right Honourable the Governor-General will have been informed that the Chief Saloo

Saloo Khan, who had taken service with us after the affair with the enemy of the 28th of April, near Hykulzie, suddenly absconded from the military post held by us at this place on hearing of our abandonment of Candahar ; and it was presumed, therefore, that he was at the head of the insurgents in the Kojuck Hills, but I am not inclined to believe that he was thus employed, and I think it more probable that he may have proceeded to join Prince Suftur Jung, who had placed himself at the head of affairs at Candahar.

11. I have no information to warrant the expectation of any serious opposition between this and Quetta, especially as the Brahoe connexion with the Affghans seems severed for the present, and I hope to be enabled to report my arrival at Quetta to his Lordship on the 27th or 28th instant.

12. Pursuant to the instructions of Government of the 19th of March, I have assumed the political responsibilities as well as military command, vacated by the casualty therein contemplated in the departure from these countries of Major-General Nott. I have, &c.

R. ENGLAND, Major-General,
Commanding Sinde Force.

Return of Casualties among the Troops under the Command of Major-General R. England, K. H. since leaving Candahar up to this date inclusive.

Camp, at Killa Abdoolla, August 19, 1842.

1st Irregular Cavalry—1 private, 1 horse, killed; 1 private, 1 horse, wounded; 1 horse missing.
Poona Horse—1 bheestee wounded.
Detachment 12th Regt. N. I.—1 private killed.
25th Regt. N. I.—1 private wounded.

Light

Light Companies—1 havildar wounded; 1 private missing.

1st Irregular Infantry—1 havildar, 1 private, wounded.

5th Irregular Infantry—1 havildar, 1 private, wounded.

Total—2 privates, 1 horse, killed; 3 havildars, 4 privates, 1 bheestee, 1 horse, wounded; 1 private, 1 horse, missing.

W. WYLLIE, Major, Brigade Major, Sinde Force.

NOTIFICATION.–SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Kurnaul, September 4, 1842.

THE Right Honourable the Governor General of India is pleased to publish, for general information, the following dispatch and its inclosures from Major General Pollock, C. B. dated the 25th ultimo.

By order, &c.

T. H. MADDOCK.

From Major General Pollock, C. B. commanding in Affghanistan, to T. H. Maddock, Esq.

SIR, *Mammoo Khail, August* 25, 1842.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor General, a copy of a dispatch which I have this day forwarded to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, detailing the operations carried into execution yesterday, to dislodge the enemy from positions in this and the adjoining village of Kooclee Khail.

I have, &c.

GEO. POLLOCK, Major General, Commanding in Affghanistan.

From

From Major-General Pollock, commanding in Affghanistan, to Major-General Lumley, Adjutant-General of the Army.

Camp, Mammoo Khail,
SIR, *August* 25, 1842.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, that I reached Gundamuck on the morning of the 23d instant, with the troops as per margin*.

On approaching the ground, a few horsemen appeared, but retired as we advanced. I soon learnt that the enemy, under the Chiefs Hadji Ali and Khyroollah Khan, occupied the village and fort of Mammoo Khail, about two miles from Gundamuck, and I determined upon attacking them the following morning.

I ordered up a squadron of the 3d Dragoons and Captain Broadfoot's corps of Sappers from General Sale's camp, and they joined before day-light the following morning.

At four A. M. yesterday morning I moved towards the enemy with the troops as per margin†. On clearing the broken ground in front, I divided the infantry into two columns, with a wing of Her Majesty's 9th Foot at the head of each, and skirmishers in front. I directed Captain Broadfoot, with his corps, to go to the right. The cavalry also advanced on the right, to cut off the retreat of the enemy.

* One squad. 5th Light Cavalry, head quarters and one squad. 10th Light Cavalry, No. 6, Light Field Battery, 5th company Sappers and Miners, H. M. 9th Foot, 26th Native Infantry, 60th Native Infantry.

† One squadron 5th Light Cavalry, one squadron 10th Light Cavalry, No. 6, Light Field Battery, 5th company Sappers and Miners, H. M. 9th Foot, 26th Native Infantry, 60th Native Infantry, and Broadfoot's Sappers.

Captain Abbott's battery accompanied the columns, and, as we advanced, occasionally opened on the enemy, who continued in position so long we hoped they would oppose us with their whole force, but they retired on our approach, and we entered the village.

The fields in front of the village were purposely flooded to prevent our advance. The left column then went towards the fort of Mammoo Khail, and the right column proceeded to Kooclee Khail; the ground was impracticable for cavalry, nearly the whole distance, but on one or two occasions an opportunity did offer, and the enemy suffered accordingly. Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, with some companies of the 9th Foot and the 26th Native Infantry, occupied part of the heights in front of the village of Kooclee Khail, while Captain Broadfoot, and some of the 26th Native Infantry, cleared the hills to the left of Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor's position. As Kooclee Khail is about two miles from Mammoo Khail, and as a position there might have been attended with risk, unless very strongly supported, I directed Major-General M'Caskill to retire on Mammoo Khail. As I considered it of importance to hold Mammoo Khail, which was the enemy's position, I wrote for the whole camp to be brought here, and it arrived in safety yesterday afternoon.

I left the camp standing, and selected Major Davis, of Her Majesty's 9th Foot, to command the party as per margin* for its protection. The duty was one of considerable importance, as it was by no means improbable that the enemy would take advantage of our advance to send a party to the camp. The squadron of dragoons having ar-

* Three companies of the 26th Native Infantry, three companies of the 60th Native Infantry, and 50 sowars of the 3d Irregular Cavalry.

rived

rived just as I was starting, their horses would not have been equal to a day's hard work, which induced me to leave them in camp. The overthrow of this party of the enemy must, I conclude, have been very unexpected, as the whole of their camp equipage, with its carriage cattle, was captured by Captain Broadfoot's corps and the 3d Irregular Cavalry.

I have much gratification in reporting that the troops, both European and Native, of each branch and department, well supported the character of British soldiers.

Where all are equally zealous in the cause, and devoted to their duty, my thanks are equally due to all; but I may be permitted to mention the names of corps and departments employed. Major-General M'Caskill, K.H., commanding the right column; Brigadier Tulloch, commanding the left column; Captain Abbott, commanding light field battery; Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, K.H., commanding Her Majesty's 9th Foot; Major Huish, commanding the 26th Native Infantry; Captain Napleton, commanding the 60th Native Infantry; Major Blair, commanding the 10th Light Cavalry; Captain Oldfield, commanding a squadron of the 5th Light Cavalry; Captain Tait, commanding the 3d Irregular Cavalry; Captain Abbott, Field Engineer; Lieutenant Becher, commanding Sappers and Miners; and Superintending-Surgeon Steven, and Captain Nugent, officiating Sub-assistant Commissary-general. The officers of the staff who conveyed my orders to the different columns, and otherwise aided in the movements of the day, were Captain Havelock, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain Smith, Major of Brigade; Captain Ponsonby, Assistant Adjutant-general; Captain Lane, Commissary of Ordnance; Lieutenant Sir R. Shakespear, Military Secretary; Captain Codring-

ton, Assistant Quartermaster-General; Lieutenant Mayne, officiating Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, who was most active throughout the day; Lieutenant Tytler, Baggage-master; Lieutenant Pollock, Aide-de-Camp, and Captain Macgregor, Aide-de-Camp; to the last mentioned officer I am not only indebted for services in the field, but for valuable information, and for constant exertions to obtain supplies for the force, which his local knowledge and personal acquaintance with the Mullicks enabled him to do.

I have this morning heard from several quarters, that the two Chiefs Hadji Ali and Khyroollah Khan, have gone to Cabool, attended by about 60 men. If I had removed to camp at Gundamuck yesterday, there can be little doubt that the enemy would have reoccupied this place, and he would have announced to the Cabool authorities he had beaten us back. Kooclee Khail has been destroyed by fire; the fort and village of Mammoo Khail have been also destroyed by fire; and, before I quit this place, the trees, to which much value and importance are attached, will be cut down.

I have the honour to enclose a return of casualties. I regret I shall be deprived of the services of Major Huish, 26th Native Infantry, and Captain Edmonds, Her Majesty's 9th Foot, for some time, though I hope not long. Lieutenant Robertson, of the 37th regiment Native Infantry, doing duty with the 26th Native Infantry, is slightly wounded, and will, I trust, soon return to his duty.

I have the pleasure to enclose reports from Major-General M'Caskill, K. H., and Captain Broadfoot. I have, &c.

G. POLLOCK, Major-General,
Commanding in Affghanistan.

From

From Major-General John M'Caskill, K. H., Commanding Infantry Division, to Captain Ponsonby, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Camp, Mammoo Khail,
Aug. 25, 1842.

SIR,

I BEG to detail to you, for the information of Major-General Pollock, C.B., the operations of the right column in the affair of yesterday, after it had become separated from that of the left, on the complete success of the combined attack on the enemy's position in advance of Mammoo Khail.

You are aware that this force consisted of four companies of Her Majesty's 9th Foot, and six of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, under the immediate command of Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, K.H. of the former corps. The enemy had fled before our troops, and abandoned the village of Kooclee Khail, but reinforced strongly by the fugitives driven back by Brigadier Tulloch's column, he assumed a menacing attitude, and occupied in force a range of heights and detached summits in the Soofaid Koh. The most salient of these was a spur of the mountain within long musket range of the buildings of Kooclee Khail. From this and from other eminences of the most precipitous character the Ooloose were dislodged with the utmost spirit and gallantry by the details under Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, aided in the most effective manner by a party of Capt. Broadfoot's corps of Sappers and Miners. The enemy were reinforced from time to time, and made many bold attacks, and kept up a sharp fire of jezails from the loftiest peaks of the mountain, but our troops, though so much pressed as to be compelled to recede from ground which they had gained in one

di-

direction, maintained an advaneed position among the hills, until withdrawn by order of Major-General Polloek, first into the plateau in front of the village of Kooelee Khail, which they burnt down, and then baek upon the present site of eneampment. In retiring over the plain between the two prineipal villages the movement was covered by a squadron of the 5th, and another of the 10th light cavalry, but the attempts of the Ooloose to annoy were timid and feeble in the extreme, and our troops did not sustain a single easualty from their effeets. Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor speaks in high terms of the support whieh he received from Major Huish, eommanding the 26th regiment Native Infantry, who was wounded, and afterwards from Capt. Handseomb of the same corps, and from Capt. Ogle, eommanding Her Majesty's 9th Foot; and I beg to be permitted to bear my testimony to the merits of the Lieutenant-Colonel's own exertions on this oeeasion, as well as to express my sense of the gallantry of all the troops engaged, and to aeknowledge the able assistanee which I reeeived from Captain Havelock, Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, Lieutenant Mayne, 37th Regiment Native Infantry, Offieiating Deputy-Assistant Quarter-Master-General, and Lieutenant Bethune, Her Majesty's 9th Foot, my Aide-de-Camp. The intrepidity also with whieh Captain Broadfoot's Sappers and Miners aided in the attaek on one of the advaneed heights deserves my marked eommendation.

I have, &e.

JOHN M'CASKILL,
Major-General, Commanding Infantry Division.

From

From Captain G. Broadfoot, Sappers and Miners, commanding Right Column, to Captain G. Ponsonby, Assistant Adjutant General.

Camp Mammoo Khail,
SIR, *August* 25, 1842.

AGREEABLY to orders, I have the honour to report the proceedings of the column intrusted to me by the Major-General commanding, in the action of yesterday.

I moved, as directed, with the Sappers (about 220 men) and the 3d Irregular Cavalry (250 men), across the ravine on the right of the force. We found the enemy strongly posted in an orchard, with some enclosures; and the usual field works of loose stones in their front, were also occupied. This position flanked the approach of the main body.

Having formed an attacking party in front, I sent the rest of the Sappers in column under Lieutenant Orr, to turn the enemy's left flank, and Captain Tait's horse still more to the right, and in advance, to cut off their retreat. While we waited in this order the advance of the force, the enemy reinforced the orchard, and moved out to attack us. I was therefore obliged to advance before the force arrived. The enemy's positions were quickly carried in succession. One party was driven towards the 3d Irregular Cavalry, who pursued, and the remainder fled to the village of Mammoo Khail, into which the main body of the enemy were at this moment driven by the fire of our artillery; they opened a fire on us, ill directed, but so heavy that we were obliged to attack the village. They fled when we reached it, and the sappers pursued to the fort, but were so exhausted by the march from Futteabad and the previous operations, that the enemy was able to enter and barricade the gate.

Their

Their fire was kept down by one party of the sappers, while the rest climbed on each other's shoulders over a half-repaired bastion, about eight feet high, and covered with thorns. The enemy fled over the walls on the other side, leaving the rear gate barricaded. This, and descending from the walls, lost so much time that pursuit was nearly hopeless, so far as our now exhausted men were concerned. We pressed on with the least fatigue, however, and, keeping to the hills, forced the enemy into ground. Our cavalry were approaching, and we had the satisfaction of seeing the cavalry overtake and attack them.

Parties were directed to destroy the forts abandoned on the cavalry approaching, while with a few men I pushed on to the last village near the hills. There we surprised the enemy, whose head-quarters were there, driving them out of the village and adjoining camp, and obtaining their tents, cattle, and ammunition, and a good quantity of provisions. The enemy (who were evidently the Jezailchees from Cabool) fled to the hills, the fire of which swept the village.

I was now directed to take a party of Her Majesty's 9th Foot, the Sappers being now worn out, except about six men, and attack the hills; the first and second heights were carried at the point of the bayonet, and flanking parties having turned the shoulders of the high range, we were advancing up it when the main force arrived, and our further progress was stayed. My separate command now ceased, and I was soon after ordered with the Sappers to head-quarters.

The conduct of the troops, officers, and men, European and Native, was admirable; and it is due to the 26th Native Infantry to mention, that, in storming the second height with a party of her Majesty's 9th Foot, a party of the former corps joined

joined us, and behaved with the same spirit as the rest. I have, &c.

G. BROADFOOT, Captain,
Commanding Right Col m.

Return of Killed, Wouded, and Missing of Troops under the personal Command of Major-General Pollock, C. B. commanding in Affghanistan, on 24th August 1842.

Detachment 5th Cavalry—1 sepoy wounded; 1 horse missing.

3d Irregular Cavalry—1 sepoy, 1 camp follower, 3 horses, killed; 1 European officer, 1 sepoy, 1 camp follower, 5 horses, wounded.

No. 6 Lt. Field Battery—1 camp follower wounded.

H. M. 9th Foot—2 privates killed; 1 officer, 1 serjeant, 7 privates, wounded.

26th Regt. N. I.—1 sepoy killed; 2 European officers, 4 havildars, 4 naiks, 17 sepoys, wounded.

Capt. Broadfoot's Corps of Sappers and Miners—2 sepoys killed; 1 serjeant, 1 native officer, 1 drummer, 4 sepoys, wounded.

Total—2 privates, 4 sepoys, 1 camp follower, 3 horses, killed; 4 European officers, 2 serjeants, 7 privates, 1 native officer, 4 havildars, 4 naiks, 1 drummer, 24 sepoys, 2 camp followers, 5 horses, wounded; 1 horse missing.

Names of Officers wounded.

Captain Tait, commanding 3d Irregular Cavalry, slightly.

Captain R. S. Edmonds, H. M. 9th Foot, severely.

Major G. Huish, 26th Regt. N. I. severely.

Ensign G. Robertson, 37th Regt. N. I. slightly.

G. PONSONBY, Captain, Assistant-Adjutant-General.

St. James's-Palace, November 7, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Colonel Berkeley Drummond, of the Scots' Fusilier Guards, to be one of the Grooms in Waiting in Ordinary to Her Majesty, in the room of General the Honourable Sir William Lumley, G. C. B. resigned.

St. James's-Palace, November 7, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint General the Honourable Sir William Lumley, G. C. B. to be Extra Groom in Waiting to Her Majesty.

DUCHY OF CORNWALL.

The names of those who were nominated for Sheriff of the county of Cornwall, by the Council of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on the fifth of November, in the sixth year of the reign of Queen Victoria, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two:

William Marshall, of Treworgey, Esq.
Richard Spry, of Place, Esq.
William Henry Pole Carew, of East Antony, Esq.

Foreign-Office, November 8, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. John Wilkeson, as Consul at Turk's Island for the United States of America.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 11, 1842.

In Continuation of the Dispatches from India, published in the Gazette of the 8th instant.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, September 13, 1842.

THE Governor-General of India is pleased to direct the publication of the following copies of a letter from Major-General Pollock, C. B. dated August 26, and its inclosure, in continuation of his dispatch of the 25th ultimo, published in General Orders of 4th instant.

By order, &c.

T. H. MADDOCK, Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General.

From Major-General Pollock, C. B., Commanding in Affghanistan, to T. H. Maddock, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India.

Camp, Mammoo Khail, Aug. 26, 1842.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India, a copy of a letter from Major-Ge-

General J. M'Caskill, K.H., commanding the infantry division, transmitting a copy of a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, K.H., commanding Her Majesty's 9th foot, regarding the omission of the name of an Officer in the report yesterday forwarded to you. I shall feel gratified if this omission can be rectified.

I have, &c.
G. POLLOCK, Major-General,
Commanding in Affghanistan.

From Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Taylor, Her Majesty's 9th Foot, to Captain Havelock, Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General.

Camp, Mammoo Khail,
SIR, *Aug.* 26, 1842.

IN my report of yesterday's date to you, for the information of Major-General M'Caskill, K.H., commanding the troops engaged on the hills and in front of Koocliee Khail, on the 24th instant, with the enemy, I beg to observe, that I have inadvertently omitted to mention that Captain Taylor, of the 26th native infantry, was in command of that portion of the force, consisting of two companies of the 26th native infantry, half a company of Her Majesty's 9th foot, and about thirty or forty sappers, which were so warmly engaged during the day in defence of the left of our position, when much pressed by the enemy retiring before Brigadier Tulloch's column. Those troops behaved with great spirit and gallantry; and Captain Taylor deserves every praise for his zeal and exertions on the occasion. I have, &c.

A. B. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-Colonel 9th Foot.

Er-

ERRATUM in the Gazette of the 8th instant.

In the letter from Major-General Pollock, dated August 25, 1842, for Captain Ponsonby, Assistant-Adjutant-General; Captain Lane, Commissary of Ordnance; read, Captain Ponsonby, Assistant-Adjutant-General; *Captain Macadam, Deputy Judge Advocate General;* Captain Lane, Commissary of Ordnance.

St. James's-Palace, October 31, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased, on the nomination of Lord Forester, to appoint James Matthias Gilbertson, Esq. one of Her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, vice Walsh, retired.

Whitehall, November 8, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Seal appointed by the Treaty of Union to be made use of in place of the Great Seal of Scotland, granting the office of Her Majesty's Solicitor General for Scotland to Adam Anderson, Esq. Advocate.

War-Office, 27th October 1842.

MEMORANDUM.

The 72d Regiment of Foot was permitted, on 19th December 1823, by His late Majesty George the Fourth, to be called "*The 72d, or the Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders;*" and His Majesty was further pleased, on 21st June 1824, to approve of *His Royal Highness's Cypher and Coronet* being borne upon the colours of that Regiment.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 15, 1842.

THE names of those who were nominated for Sheriffs by the Lords of the Council, at the Exchequer, on the morrow of St. Martin, in the sixth year of the reign of Queen Victoria, and in the year of our Lord 1842.

Bedfordshire,	William Sutcliffe, of Great Bramingham, Esq. John Lee, of Sharnbrooke, Esq. Christopher Thomas Tower, of Houghton Regis, Esq.
Berkshire,	Sir Robert George Throckmorton, of Buckland-House, Bart. Edwin Martin Atkins, of Kingstone Lisle, Esq. Christopher Darby Griffith, of Padworth-House, Esq.
Buckinghamshire,	James Trevor Senior, of Boughton-House, Aylesbury, Esq. John Barnes, of Chorley-Wood, Esq. Edmund Dayrell, of Lellingstone Dayrell, Esq.

Camb. and Hunt.	Edward Humphreys Greene, of Hinxton, Esq. John Slack, of Soham, Esq. Samuel Newton, of Croxton-park, Esq.
Cumberland,	Robert Hodgson, of Salkeld-Hall, Esq. George Harrison, of Linethwaite, Esq. Timothy Featherstonehaugh, of the College, Kirkoswold, Esq.
Cheshire,	John Dixon, of Astle-park, Esq. George Wilbraham, of Delamere-House, Esq. James Walthall Hammond, of Wistaston, Esq.
Derbyshire,	William Munday, of Markeaton, Esq. Thomas Pares, of Hopwell, Esq. Edward Degge Sitwell, of Stainsby, Esq.
Devonshire,	William John Clarke, of Buckland, Esq. John Crocker Bulteel, of Fleet, Esq. John Were Clark, of Buckland Font Saints, Esq.
Dorsetshire,	John Mansel, of Smedmore, Esq. James Charles Dale, of Glanvill's Wootton, Esq. Robert Gordon, of Loweston, Esq.

Dur-

Durham,	Edward Shipperdson, of Durham, Esq.
	Henry Witham, of Lartrington, Esq.
	John Allan, of Blaekwell, Esq.
Essex,	Henry John Conyers, of Copt-Hall, Epping, Esq.
	Stanes Broeket Brocket, of Spainshall, in Willingale Spain, Esq.
	George Round, of Colchester, Esq.
Gloucestershire,	Robert Stanyers Holford, of Weston Birt, Esq.
	Edmund Hopkinson, of Edgeworth, Esq.
	Joseph Yorke, of Forthampton-Court, Esq.
Herefordshire,	Sir Edwin Franeis Scudamore Stanhope, of Holme Laey, Bart.
	Thomas George Symons, of Mynde-Park, Esq.
	Sir James Kyrle Money, of Hom-House, Bart.
Hertfordshire,	John Bennet Lawes, of Rothampsted, Esq.
	Thomas Plumer Halsey, of Temple Dinsley, Esq.
	Matthew Munt, of Cheshunt, Esq.
Kent,	Frederick Perkins, of Chipsted, Esq.
	The Honourable James William King, of Angley.
	Sir Joseph Henry Hawley, of Leybourne Grange, Bart.

Lei-

Leicestershire,	Sir Willoughby Woolstan Dixie, of Bosworth-Park, Bart.
	Archibald Henry Algernon St. Mawr, Esq. commonly called Lord Archibald Henry Algernon St. Mawr, of Burton-on-the-Wolds.
	Sir William Heygate, of Rowe Cliffe, Bart.
Lincolnshire,	George Hussey Packe, of Caythorpe, Esq.
	The Honourable Charles Thomas Clifford, of Irnham, Esq.
	Robert Craeroft, of Hackthorn, Esq.
Monmouthshire,	William Phillips, of Witston-House, Esq.
	Sir Digby Mackworth, of Glen Usk, Bart.
	The Honourable William Rodney, of Llanvihangel-Court.
Norfolk,	William George Tyssen Daniel Tyssen, of Foulden, Esq.
	Sir John Peter Boileau, of Ketteringham, Bart.
	Robert Fellowes, of Shottisham, Esq.
Northamptonshire,	Sir Henry Edward Leigh Dryden, of Canons Ashby, Bart.
	John Jackson Blencowe, of Marston St. Lawrence, Esq.
	Sir Arthur Broke de Capel Broke, of Great Oakley, Bart.

Northumberland, William Cuthbert, of Beaufront, Esq.
Thomas Anderson, of Little Harle-Town, Esq.
Edward John Collingwood, of Chirton Housdand, Lilburn Tower, Esq.

Nottinghamshire, Thomas Dickinson Hall, of Whatton, Esq.
Charles Paget, of Ruddington, Esq.
Richard Milward, of Hexgreave, Esq.

Oxfordshire, William Henry Vanderstegen, of Cane-End, Esq.
Walter Strickland, of Cokethorpe Park, Esq.
John Sydney North, of Wroxton, Esq.

Rutlandshire, George Fluyder, of Ayston, Esq.
The Honourable Richard Watson, of Caldicote.
The Honourable Charles George Noel Viscount Campden, of Flitter's-Park.

Shropshire, Sir Andrew Vincent Corbet, of Acton Reynold, Bart.
St. John Chiverton Charlton, of Apley Castle, Esq.
Richard Henry Kinchaut, of the Park, Esq.

Somersetshire, The Honourable Philip Pleydell Bouverie, of Brymore.
John Fownes Luttrell, of Dunster, Esq.
John Lee Lee, of Dillington-House, Esq.

Staf-

Staffordshire,	John Shaw Manley, of Manley-Hall, Esq.
	Charles Smith Forster, of Walsall, Esq.
	Henry Goodrich Willett, of the Lightwoods, Esq.
County of Southampton,	William Hughes Hughes, of Ryde, Isle of Wight, Esq.
	John Thomas Waddington, of Twyford-Lodge, Winchester, Esq.
	Sir Richard Godin Simeon, of St. John's, Isle of Wight, Bart.
Suffolk,	William Long, of Saxmundham, Esq.
	Sir Philip Broke, of Naxton, Bart.
	Henry Wilson, of Stowlangtoft, Esq.
Surrey,	Richard Sumner, of Puttenham Priory, Esq.
	William Strachan, of Ashurst, Esq.
	Joseph Bonsor, of Pollesden, Esq.
Sussex,	Musgrave Brisco, of Coghurst, Esq.
	Edward Hussey, of Scotney-Castle, Esq.
	Hales Hollist, of Lodsworth, Esq.
Warwickshire,	Arthur Francis Gregory, of Stivichall, Esq.
	Charles Newdigate Newdegate, of Arbury, Esq.
	Charles Thomas Ward, of Clopton-House, Esq.

Wiltshire,	Henry Stephens, Olivier, of Potterne, Esq. George Edward Eyre, of Warrens, Esq. William Heald Ludlow Bruges, of Scend, Esq.
Worcestershire,	Francis Rufford, of Prescott, Esq. William Robins, of Hagley, Esq. John Richards, of Wassell-Grove, Esq.
Yorkshire,	Sir Joseph William Copley, of Sprotborough, Bart. Sir William Bryan Cooke, of Wheatley, Bart. Thomas Wentworth Beaumont, of Brotton-Hall, Esq.

A List of Gentlemen qualified to serve the office of Sheriffs for the several counties in the principality of Wales, for the year 1843.

Anglesey,	Owen Roberts, of Tynewgdd, Esq. Richard Griffith, of Pencraig, Esq. Edmund Edward Meyrick, of Cefncock, Esq.
Breconshire,	Walter Maybery, of Brecknock, Esq. William Williams, of Aberpergwm, Esq. Joseph Henry Cooper, of Trebervedd, Esq.

Car-

Carnarvonshire,	John Finchett Maddock, of Caegwyn, Esq. David Jones, of Bodfan, Esq. Samuel Owen Priestley, of Trefan, Esq.
Carmarthenshire,	John Bankes Davies, of Myrtle-hill, Esq. John Picton, of Iscoed, Esq. Arthur Macnamara, of Wom, Esq.
Cardiganshire,	Francis Thomas Gibb, of Hendrefelen, Esq. James Davies, of Aberystwith, Esq. John Lloyd Davies, of Allty-rodin, Esq.
Denbighshire,	The Honourable Edward Mostyn Lloyd Mostyn, of Bodridis. John Townshend, of Trevallyn, Esq. Richard Jones, of Bellan-Place, Esq.
Flintshire,	Sir Pyers Mostyn, of Talacre, Bart. Sir William Massey Stanley, of Perth-y-Maen, Bart. Sir Richard Pulesten, of Emral, Bart.
Glamorganshire,	John Homfray, of Llandaff-House, Esq. Thomas William Booker, of Velindre, Esq. John Bruce Pryce, of Duffryn-House, Esq.
Montgomeryshire,	Sir John Conroy, of Plasyn-pennant, Bart.

Wil-

	William Cother, of Llandrinnis, Esq.
	John Owen, of Broadway, Esq.
Merionethshire,	Owen Jones Ellis Nanney, of Cefnddenddwr, Esq.
	George Casson, of Blaenyddol, Esq.
	Richard Watkin Price, of Rhewlas, Esq.
Pembrokeshire,	Charles Cook Wells, of Tenby, Esq.
	George Lort Phillips, of Lawrenny, Esq.
	William Charles Allen Philipps, of St. Bride's-Hill, Esq.
Radnorshire,	Edward David Thomas, of Wellfield-House, Esq.
	Thomas Lewis Lloyd, of Nantgwillt, Esq.
	Thomas Prickard, of Dderw, Esq.

Windsor-Castle, November 14, 1842.

AN Address of congratulation on the escape of Her Majesty from assassination, from the Corporation of Great Yarmouth, in the county of Norfolk, having been transmitted for presentation to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, has been presented by the Marquess of Exeter to His Royal Highness, who was pleased to receive the same very graciously.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 18, 1842.

Windsor-Castle, November 16, 1142.

THE following Addresses of congratulation, transmitted for presentation to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, on the occasion of the Birth of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and presented to His Royal Highness by the Right Honourable the Marquess of Exeter:

From the Legislative Council of Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled.
From the Commons of Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled.

Windsor-Castle, November 16, 1842.

AN Address of congratulation on the escape of Her Majesty from assassination, from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Newport, Monmouthshire, having been transmitted for presentation to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, has been presented by the Marquess of Exeter to His Royal Highness, who was pleased to receive the same very graciously.

White-

Whitehall, November 18, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to grant the place of one of the Lords of Session, in Scotland, to Alexander Wood, Esq. Dean of Faculty, in the room of Adam Gillies, Esq. resigned.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

Michaelmas Term, 1842.—*Sixth Victoria.*

15*th November* 1842.

This Court will, on Saturday the 26th and Monday the 28th days of November instant, also on Saturday the 3d day of December next, hold Sittings, and will proceed in disposing of the business in the New Trial Paper, Crown Paper, and Special Paper, and in giving judgment in cases that may then be pending.

By the Court.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 22, 1842.

Foreign-Office, November 22, 1842.

THE Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Alexander Paterson, as Consul at Leith for His Majesty the King of Hanover.

Downing-Street, November 22, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Louis Hypolite Lafontaine, Esq. to be Attorney-General of that part of the Province of Canada formerly called Lower Canada.

The Queen has also been pleased to appoint Thomas Cushing Aylwin, Esq. to be Solicitor-General of that part of the Province of Canada formerly called Lower Canada.

The Queen has also been pleased to appoint Robert Baldwin, Esq. to be Attorney-General of that part of the Province of Canada formerly called Upper Canada.

The Queen has also been pleased to appoint James Edward Small, Esq. to be Solicitor-General of that part of the Province of Canada formerly called Upper Canada.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

Michaelmas Term.—Sixth Victoria.

Tuesday the 22d day of November 1842.

This Court will, on Saturday the 3d day of December next, and on the following days, namely, on Monday the 5th, Tuesday the 6th, Wednesday the 7th, Thursday the 8th, and on Friday the 9th days of the same month, hold Sittings, and will proceed in disposing of the business pending in the Special and New Trial Papers.

By the Court.

Read in open Court, November 22, 1842,

Stepn. Richards, Master.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of NOVEMBER 23, 1842.

Foreign-Office, November 23, 1842.

DISPATCHES have been this morning received, at this Office, from Major-General Sir Henry Pottinger, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China, dated "Steam Frigate "Queen," Yangtsekeang River, off Nanking, August 30, 1842," reporting that, on the preceding day, he had signed, with certain Chinese Plenipotentiaries, on board Her Majesty's ship "Cornwallis," a Treaty of Peace and Friendship between Her Majesty and the Emperor of China.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of NOVEMBER 11, 1842.

Downing-Street, November 23, 1842.

COPIES of Dispatches, addressed by Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Gough, K. G. C. B., to Lord Stanley, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, of which the following are copies, have been this day received from the Governor General of India in Council :

(Copy.)

To the Right Honourable Lord Stanley, Principal Secretary of State, Colonial Department.

Head Quarters, Woosung, June 18, 1842.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to apprize your Lordship, that the fleet, from various naval causes, which I am persuaded were unavoidable, only reached the anchorage of Woosung, within the bar of the Yang-tse Kang, on the evening of the 13th instant.

The following morning I proceeded with his Excellency the Naval Commander in Chief to reconnoitre the long line of defences on both sides of the Woosung river, those on the left bank extending from five to six miles of the Yang-tse Keang, while the defences on the right bank consisted of a

tower, with flanking batteries on a tongue of land formed by a bend of the river, which here runs from two to three miles parallel to the course of the Yang-tse Keang. The main object, therefore, was the occupation of the left bank with its defences, at the southern extremity of which the village of Woosung is situated, while the walls of Paonshaw appear a short distance in rear of the embankments, on which the embrasures are constructed, about two miles from its termination to the north west.

We had failed to obtain satisfactory information as to the points of debarkation ; one of the principal objects, therefore, of this reconnoisance, was to establish the practicability of landing, so as to turn the defences ; one point alone seemed adapted for this purpose, about half way between Paonshaw and Woosung, unless we were to effect a landing some miles up the Yang-tse-Keang, in which case it would be necessary to take Paonshaw before we could co-operate with the navy. It was, therefore, determined that this supposed landing place should be examined during the night, and that if not found practicable, the ships of war should silence the batteries that covered the regular landing place near the village of Woosung, when the troops should land from the steamers, which, after towing in the ships of war, were to return for them to the transports.

During the night Commanders Kellett and Collinson sounded along the shore, and reported that the water shoaled to three feet, about 200 yards from the banks, and that boats could not approach to land troops anywhere near the spot proposed. It was then decided to resort to the alternative already mentioned.

The 15th was employed in examining and sounding the entrance into the Woosung river, and six o'clock

o'clock on the morning of the 16th, the ships of war were towed in shore by the steamers, under a heavy and, for the Chinese, well-directed fire, not returning a shot until each ship had taken her appointed station, when they opened a fire that must have appalled the enemy (though he was not entirely silenced for a considerable time). The details of this very animating scene will no doubt be fully reported by his Excellency Sir William Parker, together with the deviation from our preconcerted plan of operation, occasioned by the steamers having all grounded, except the small steamer Medusa. The troops were thus prevented from participating with their gallant comrades of the navy in occupying the river line of batteries, which were by half past seven o'clock in possession of the naval force.

The troops were not landed until twelve o'clock, when having understood that a portion of the enemy, said to be about 1500 men, had retreated on Paonshaw, I immediately moved on that town in two columns, having directed Major-General Schoedde to move his brigade in rear of the place, so as to intercept the governor of the province, who was reported to be in that town. Upon reaching it by the sea-line, I found it was in possession of Major-General Schoedde's brigade, who had entered it without opposition from the rear, the Chinese troops and the greater part of the population having fled when they found their retreat likely to be cut off, leaving every thing behind them, with about fifty guns, seventeen of which were brass.

The enemy's force consisted of 4000 to 5000 men, under Admiral Chin, who fell in the batteries, in which from forty to fifty dead bodies were found.

found. A portion of this force is stated to have fallen back upon a city within ten miles of Paonshaw, and disbanded themselves; the remainder with the Governor had fled to Soochoo. We have taken altogether, at Woosung and Paonshaw, about 250 guns, with quantities of powder, shot, gingals, and other munitions of war, all of which have been destroyed, with the exception of the brass guns.

Woosung is a wretched village, and Paonshaw, although surrounded by a wall and rampart in good repair, is a poor place, and the country around it by no means so populous or so fertile as we have hitherto found in China. The Yang-tse-Keang is a magnificent river.

Having arranged with the Admiral to proceed to Shanghae, a large commercial town, about sixteen miles up the Woosung river, Sir William Parker pushed on the light ships of war on the 17th instant. Captain Watson, who was in command, finding the batteries six miles up the river deserted, occupied them, destroying the iron and embarking the brass guns. I propose that one column shall move along the left bank of the Woosung, while I proceed myself in the steamers, with the remainder of the force.

The 2d Madras Native Infantry, and detachments of artillery and sappers and miners, from that presidency, joined the fleet on the 17th; they will accompany the force to Shanghae.

I am most thankful to be able to inform your Lordship that sixteen of our kidnapped men, seven of whom are Europeans, have been restored to us by Elepoo, of whose letter*, in reply to the one addressed to him by the Admiral and myself, I beg

* Enclosure not received.

to

to enclose a translation. This act of reciprocal good feeling portends well.

I have, &c.
H. GOUGH, Lieut.-General, Commanding Expeditionary Land Force.

Head Quarters, Woosung,
June 18, 1842.

(True Copy.)
H. GOUGH, Lieut.-General.

(Copy.)

From his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir H. Gough, K. G. C. B., Commanding Expeditionary Forces, to the Right Honourable Lord Stanley, Principal Secretary of State, Colonial Department, dated the 24th June 1842.

My Lord,

MY letter of the 18th June will have informed your Lordship of the entrance of the combined forces into the Yang-tse-keang, and of the capture of Woosung and Paonshau, together with the dismantling of the forts which command the entrance of the Woosung river leading to Shanghae, and opening a very extended water communication into the interior of this province (Kanguan).

2. On the 19th the troops were embarked on board the steamers, with the exception of one column, consisting of the details named in the margin*, which I was anxious should move, if found practicable, by a road that I understand to exist between Woosung and Shanghae, so as to reach at the same

* Detachment Madras H. A., Do. Royal Artillery, Do. Madras Do., 18th Royal Irish, 49th Regiment, Detachment Sappers and Miners, 4 Light Field Guns; about 1000 men.

time

time with the steamers this latter city, where I was informed that from 4 to 5000 troops were stationed for its defenee. By this movement I was in hopes to have intereepted their retreat, at all events to prevent the abduetion of the valuable property as well as the publie treasure. This eolumn I plaeed under Lieutenant Colonel Montgomerie, Madras Artillery, in whose sound judgment and praetieal resourees I had every confidenee.

3. At eight o'eloek the steamers got under weigh, and by two o'eloek reaehed two small batteries within half a mile of Shanghae; these opened upon the steamers and the smaller ships of war whieh they had in tow, and after a few shots were evaeuated, some of the retiring enemy falling in with a flanking party of the land eolumn were fired on, but from the eountry being one sheet of paddy eultivation or swamp, they eould not be eaptured. The steamers pushed on with the troops and landed them elose to the eity, but we found Lieutenant-Colonel Montgomerie in possession of the plaee. This Offieer hearing the firing, and eoneeiving it was from the eity on the shipping and troops, rapidly pushed forward with his advanee, and found himself unexpeetedly elose to the eity walls. No enemy shewing himself at this point he advaneed to the North-gate, whieh he entered unopposed, having got some men over the walls to open it. It appears that the Chinese authorities and troops evaeuated the eity the preeeeding evening exeept a few men who remained to fire off their guns in the batteries before mentioned. Shanghae appears a rieh eommereial eity with good walls in perfeet repair, on whieh but few guns were mounted, and these all at the gate-ways. The walls are three miles and a quarter in circumferanee; the population I understand to be from 60 to 70,000 souls. A very considerable trade is carried on at Shanghae.

hae—its position as a commercial city nothing can exceed, being situated within sixteen miles up the Woosung river, up which, for several miles above the city, ships of large burthen can be brought with great facility.

4. It afforded me great satisfaction to perceive the unusual degree of confidence manifested by the people; it is true a great proportion of the wealthiest inhabitants had left it, but the middling classes and the great body of the shopkeepers remained and freely brought in poultry and vegetables so that I was enabled to give the troops a good portion of these necessary comforts, after living for some time on salt provisions. I have done every thing in my power to prove that the confidence was not misplaced, and I am most happy to say the troops, by their orderly and forbearing conduct in the midst of that pernicious liquor sham-shee with large stores of which we were surrounded, conducted themselves to my entire satisfaction, and I re-embarked the whole force with its numerous followers, yesterday morning without a single instance of inebriety.

5. The only injury done at Shanghau was by the Chinese robbers, who had commenced their work of depredation before we entered it. I issued a very strong edict, which before we left, produced in a great measure, the desired effect, and I was enabled to induce many of the most respectable Chinese to take charge of large establishments (principally pawnbrokers,) the proprietors of which had fled, with a promise they would protect them from the rabble. We have of course destroyed all the iron and embarked the brass guns amounting altogether including those taken at Woosung and Paonshaw to 406, about 100 of which are brass. The powder and military stores of every description have been also destroyed.

By an extensive though necessarily rapid survey of the river Sir William Parker has nearly ascertained the practicability of moving on Laehoo by this route, but as I consider it an object of the most vital importance to reach the point of intersection of the Imperial Canal with the Yeang-tse-Keang as early as possible, and to take the strong fortress and important city of Chin-Kean-foo commanding that point we have deemed it right to forego all other operations for this most important one, after which I shall be anxious at once to move on Nankin. These commanding positions in our possession as I before stated to your Lordship, both Soochoo, and Hangeheo must fall.

6. On my return here yesterday, I found the Belleville, and I understood that the Appollo, with the greater part of the transport is at Chusan. Instructions will be sent for them immediately to follow us up the Yeang-tse-Kang. With these ample means at my disposal not only to take but to occupy whatever may be deemed most advisable, I hope to prove to the Chinese Government the extent of the power and resource of Great Britain, and the folly of persisting in rejection of the terms offered. I have the honour to be, &c.,

H. GOUGH, Lieutenant-General, Commanding Expeditionary Land Force.

P.S.—I omitted in the foregoing despatch to report to your Lordship that the same Chinese Mandarin who came to me at Chopo, brought me on the 20th instant, at Shanghae, a letter from Eleepoo, of which, together with Sir William Parker's and my joint answer, I beg to enclose a translation. (True Copy.)

H. GOUGH, Lieutenant-General, Colonel Madras, Commanding Expeditionary Land Force.

(Copy.)

(Copy.)

Elepoo, late Governor General of Keangnan and Keangse provinces, Assistant Minister of the Cabinet, and now Lieutenant General of Chapoo, sends the following communication :—

I find on examination that the English prisoners have been restored, and a letter having been sent with them, whilst however, making peace, by putting a stop to war, and entering upon arrangements respecting the trade, I all at once received a letter from Keangnan stating, that a large fleet of your honourable country had sailed to the entrance of Woosung River, without my knowing what was the object.

When I, the Minister and Governor, two years ago, carried on at Chinhai, a correspondence with all the Commanders-in-Chief, I was then fully aware that your honourable nation was highly prising justice and good faith.

Now, however, when the two countries are on the eve of concluding peace, then sails the whole fleet suddenly to the entrance of Shanghae River, firing guns and stirring up a quarrel, which is on one side carrying on a correspondence about peace, and on the other hand to give rise to rancour and to promote hostilities, what has thus become of good faith, and where is the justice? This I, the Minister and Governor, am not able to comprehend fully.

Our two Empires have now for three years been at war, the soldiers and people who have been killed are innumerable, and the misery entailed is unspeakable and grievous to recount. It is therefore requisite in accordance with celestial rule, to feel regret at those evils and to put down the war,

but if one proves disobedient to the dictates of Heaven, it is to be feared that Heaven will visit us with punishment, and who will be able to endure this ?

Your honourable country has hitherto laid strong upon commerce, and considered war as nefarious, with the hope of putting a stop to the misery of war, and enjoying the advantages of an open market. Now if this takes place, the people of your honourable country may all return home and enjoy their property, and the men of our own nation could also every one of them go back to their families, and gain a livelihood, enjoying the blessings of peace. Is this not far better than to fight for successive years, and filling the land with the bodies of the slain ?

I have sent this letter by an officer, who will wait for an answer, this is my communication to the Commander-in-Chief.

TAOU KWANG, 22d Year, 5th Month, June 1842.

(True Copy of Mr. Gutzlaff's Translation.)

ARMINE S. H. MOUNTAIN,
Lieut.-Colonel, Deputy Adjutant-General.

THE High Officers commanding the combined British forces, take the earliest opportunity of thanking Elepoo, late Governor-General of Keangnan, and Keangse, Assistant Minister of the Cabinet, and now Lieutenant-General of Chapoo, for the release of the British subjects, who were in the hands of the Chinese at Hang-Chow, and to assure him that they gladly recognise in this act that good feeling which should always subsist between civilized nations, and which his Excellency will

will find reciprocated by the liberation of the Chinese prisoners, which have since fallen into hands.

They learn with much gratification, his Excellency's appointment of Lieutenant-General of Chapoo, as it is always satisfactory to them to have to act with one whose conduct has impressed them with the highest respect.

The High Officers have now to acknowledge the receipt of his Excellency's letter of Taonkway, 22nd year, 5th month, by his Officer; and they can but refer him to their last communication, wherein they expressed their inability to cease hostilities, until the Chinese Government were disposed to negotiate on the terms offered by the British Government, through the medium of Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, who was then daily expected at Chusan, and is now probably on his way from that Island to Woosung.

The High British Officers beg to repeat that, with an undiminished desire to lessen the calamities of war, it is their duty to proceed with hostilities, until they are assured that a functionary, duly authorized by his Imperial Majesty, or the Chinese Government, is prepared to negotiate a peace, which may be honourable to both nations, and to meet those just demands, which have been repeatedly submitted to his Imperial Majesty.

Your Excellency must be aware that, with every respect for your exalted position, and acknowledged probity, the High British Officers have not to this hour been apprized, that your Excellency has been authorized to treat on the conditions promulgated by the British Government; and they beg to repeat that, until such assurance is given, they have no power to stop for one moment the operations of the combined forces, which have lately been greatly augmented; and further reinforcements, to a large ex-

extent, are hourly expected to arrive here. And, much as they may lament the necessity of prolonging the calamities of war, they have no alternative, until this desired communication is officially made, when your Excellency will find that the British Commanders-in-Chief are no less disposed than your Excellency to resume the blessings of amity and commerce.

H. GOUGH, Lieutenant-General, Commanding Expeditionary Land Force.
W. PAKKER, Vice-Admiral, Naval Commander in Chief.

(True Copy.)
J. HEATLY, Lieutenant-Genl. P. A. A.

Elepoo, late Assistant-Minister of the Cabinet, and Governor-General of Keangnan and Keangse, sends the following reply to your communication. On the 4th moon, 18th day, 27th May, he received your letter, and made himself fully acquainted with the contents thereof:—

SINCE I, the late Minister and Governor-General and you, Honourable General and Admiral, treat one another with sincerity, and there exists the utmost good faith on both sides, it will not be difficult to bring the negotiations to a satisfactory conclusion. It is necessary to wait until the main points of the question have been fully satisfied, and I shall then, in conjunction with the terror-spreading General and the Lieutenant-Governor Lew, distinctly report the same to the great Emperor, that he may confirm the arrangements to show their faithful observance.

All

All our men that were taken prisoners at Chapoo have already arrived ; and on inquiry I found that your Honourable General and Admiral, gave the hungry rice to eat, and allowed to the wounded medical attendance, and we feel obliged for your kindness and courtesy.

We also dispatched under an officer the men of your honourable country that were previously taken with a letter to Chapoo, but your vessels had all already sailed, and it was impossible to reach them. We therefore took back both the men as well as the letter. We have now again drawn up this document, and send the thirteen men that could not come up with three more from Shwonhing, that you may receive and examine them, and send us an answer, to enable us to negociate and make arrangements, in order to protect the lives of the people of both countries to enjoy conjointly peace, and to obtain the assistance of Heaven.

This, I think, is also the delight of your Honourable General and Admiral, that it may take place. Such is the most important object of this communication.

The above is addressed

To General Gough, Admiral Parker, Twonkwang, 22d year, 4th moon, 29th day.

June 7th, 1842.

(Without date.)

True Copy, from Mr. Gutzloff's Translation.

J. HEATLY, Lieutenant,
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

Re-

Return of Ordnance captured in the Batteries at Woosung, on the 16th June 1842, by the united Forces under the Command of their Excellencies Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, K. C. B. and Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B.

Woosung, June 18, 1842.

Main Battery along the Sea Force—2 brass twelve pounders, 11 brass ten pounders, 4 brass nine pounders, 1 brass seven pounder, 1 iron twenty-four pounder, 2 iron fifteen pounders, 23 iron twelve pounders, 16 iron ten pounders, 4 iron nine pounders, 4 iron seven pounders, 11 iron five pounders, 13 iron four pounders, 41 iron three pounders, 15 iron two pounders, 22 small calibres.—Total 170.

Battery West of Paoshan—8 brass nine pounder carronades, 1 iron twelve pounder, 7 iron two pounders.—Total 16.

Point Battery, left of the Creek—2 brass twenty-four pounders, 1 brass twenty-two pounder, 3 brass eighteen pounders, 4 brass seven pounders.—Total 10.

Four Batteries West of Paoshan—5 brass ten pounders, 1 brass nine pounder carronade, 4 iron nine pounders, 3 iron seven pounders, 18 iron four pounders.—Total 31.

Total—2 brass twenty-four pounders, 1 brass twenty-two pounder, 3 brass eighteen pounders, 2 brass twelve pounders, 16 brass ten pounders, 4 brass nine pounders, 9 brass nine pounder carronades, 5 brass seven pounders, 1 iron twenty-four pounder, 2 iron fifteen pounders, 24 iron twelve pounders, 16 iron ten pounders, 8 iron nine pounders, 7 iron seven pounders, 11 iron

iron five pounders, 31 iron four pounders, 41 iron three pounders, 22 iron two pounders, 22 small calibres.

Grand Total—227.

N. B. The above does not include the ordnance captured on the right bank, of which no account has been received.

Quantities of jingals, matchlocks, gunpowder, and military stores have been received.

P. MONTGOMERIE, Lieut. Col.
Commanding Artillery.

(True copy.)

ARMINE S. H. MOUNTAIN, Lieut. Col.
Dy. Adjt. Gen. Expy. Force.

Return of Ordnance captured at the Taking of Shanghae, on the 19*th June* 1842, *by the combined Forces under the Command of their Excellencies Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Gough, G.C.B. and Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, K. C. B.*

Shanghae, June 21, 1842.

Within the Town—12 brass twelve pounder carronades, 3 brass four and half pounder long guns, 2 brass English twelve pounder carronades, 30 iron five pounder long guns, 19 iron two pounder long swivel guns, 2 iron two pounder short swivel guns.—Total 68.

River Battery—17 brass six pounder long guns, 39 iron five pounder long guns.—Total 56.

Shanghae Creek Battery—17 brass four and half pounder long guns, 30 iron five pounder long guns.—Total 47.

Total—12 brass twelve pounder carronades, 17 brass six pounder long guns, 20 brass four and half pounder long guns, 2 brass English twelve pounder carronades, 99 iron five pounder long guns, 19 iron two pounder long swivel guns, 2 iron two pounder short swivel guns.

Grand Total—171.

The brass guns have been embarked, the iron guns, jingals, and other arms destroyed.

N. B. Three hundred and thirty tubs and jars of gunpowder, containing upwards of 18,000 lbs., have also been taken and destroyed, besides a large quantity of jingals, matchlocks, &c.

P. MONTGOMERIE, Lieut. Col.
Comg. Arty. East. Expedition.

(True copy.)
ARMINE S. H. MOUNTAIN, Lieut. Col.
Dy. Adj. Gen. Expy. Force.

Head-Quarters, Chin-keang-foo,
July 25, 1842.

My Lord,

IT affords me great gratification to announce to your Lordship, that our progress up the Yang-sze-keang has, under Divine Providence, been most propitious, and our first operations upon the shores of this mighty river most successful.

2. His Excellency Sir William Parker, who I will here beg leave to mention, accompanied me throughout all our operations before Chinkeang-foo until we entered the city, and from whom I have upon this, as upon all other occasions, experienced the most cordial and able support, will no doubt

doubt enter fully into detail upon all the subjects coming more particularly within the naval department; I shall therefore very slightly touch on them.

3. We sailed from the anchorage off Woosung on the 6th. Many unavoidable delays occurred in bringing a fleet of upwards seventy sail of men of war and transports up a river for the most part totally unknown, and we did not reach Suyshan, the first point where opposition, if it can be so termed, was offered, until the 14th. A few shots were fired here from some small batteries, recently erected, at the leading ships, which landed their marines, when the enemy fled. The fleet anchored at this point, and the batteries and guns were destroyed. Unfortunately the wind came more ahead the next morning, which, together with the strength of the current, and the further difficulty presented by a sudden bend of the river, prevented the ships from proceeding on the 15th. On the 16th, however, I accompanied Sir William Parker in the steam-frigate Vixen, and we made a very satisfactory and accurate reconnoissance of both Kin-shan and Chin-keang-foo. The steamer passed close to the shore within musket range of the Imperial Canal, which passes through the suburbs of the city, and without meeting the slightest opposition, hundreds of the inhabitants crowding the shore to gaze on her as she passed. This, as well as all our acconnts, led me to believe that little, if any resistance, would be made. Not a soldier appeared upon the city walls, nor could I perceive any encampments in the neighbourhood. We returned to the fleet that evening.

4. On the 17th some of the fast sailing ships of war were enabled to pass the bend, and procceded up the river. On the 19th the Cornwallis effected the passage, and a favourable change of wind en-

abled the whole fleet to reach Chinkeang-foo on the 20th.

5. This city, with its walls in excellent repair, stands within little more than half a mile from the river; the northern and the eastern face upon a range of steep hills; the west and southern faces on low ground, with the Imperial Canal serving in some measure as a wet ditch to these faces. To the westward, the suburb through which the canal passes extends to the river, and terminates under a precipitous hill, opposite to which and within 1000 yards is the island of Kin-shan, a mere rock, rising abruptly from the water; a small seven-storied pagoda crowns the summit, and a few temples and imperial pavilions, partly in ruins, and only occupied by Chinese priests, run round its base and up its sides, interspersed with trees.

The island is not more than a few hundred yards in circumference, and by no means calculated for a military position, being commanded completely by the hill on the right bank of the river.

6. About a mile and a half lower down the stream, there is a bluff height connected by a narrow ridge, with a smaller hill, both capped with joss houses, and both commanding the northern angle of the city wall. Here I determined to land one brigade. My first intention, when I reconnoitered this place on the 16th, was to land the other brigades near a range of low hills, about two or three miles further eastward, so as to act against the eastern face of the city; but the fleet having come to anchor on the 20th so far up the river, I was induced to alter my plan of attack, and the more readily, as I perceived from the top of the pagoda on Kin-shan, three encampments at some distance, on the slope of the hills south west of the city. It, therefore, appeared an object of importance to land a part of the force, so as to cut off these

these troops; and as I ascertained that there was a good landing place below the hill, nearly opposite to the Kin-shan, I determined to disembark there the two remaining brigades, with the brigade of artillery.

7. The necessary arrangements were immediately made for landing at daylight on the 21st. Major-General Schoedde's brigade (the 2d), consisting of the troops named in the margin,* was ordered to land at daylight, under the bluff height north of the city; and the Major-General was instructed to take and occupy the two hills that command the north and eastern faces, with directions to turn this diversion into a real attack, if he found it practicable without incurring much loss.

8. The first brigade, under Major-General Lord Saltoun, was directed to land at the same time below the hill, opposite Kin-shan, occupy this hill with two companies of the troops first landed,† and form on the first open space at its base, out of view of the city and encampments, so as to cover the landing of the brigade of guns under Lieutenant-Colonel Montgomerie, of the Madras Artillery, and of Major-General Bartley's brigade (the 3d).‡ The first brigade, under Lord Saltoun, I destined to attack the encampments, while with the third brigade, and the brigade of artillery, I proposed

* Royal Artillery, Captain Greenwood; 55th regiment, Major Warren; 6th Madras native infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Drever; Rifles, 36th Madras native infantry, Captain Simpson; 2d Madras native infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Luard; detachment Sappers, Lieutenant Johnstone.

† 26th Cameronians, Lieutenant-Colonel Pratt; Bengal Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd; Flank Companies, 41st Madras native infantry, Major Campbell; 98th regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell.

‡ 18th Royal Irish, Major Cowper; 14th Madras native infantry, Major Young; 49th regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Stephens.

to operate against the west gate, and the western face of the city, taking advantage of such ground and circumstances as might present themselves.

9. The brigades of Major-Generals Lord Saltoun and Schoedde commenced landing before daylight, but considerable delay took place in effecting the disembarkation from the rapidity of the current, the scattered state of the ships, some of which were aground, and from some mistake on the part of one of the new steamers. The guns were next landed, and Major-General Bartley's brigade followed. I accompanied Major-General Lord Saltoun's brigade in landing, and from the steep hill already mentioned, had a full view of the city and encampments. On the walls of the former, but few men appeared, but the encampments were still occupied, though not more than from twelve to fifteen hundred men showed themselves ; I therefore directed Lord Saltoun to move forward at once with the troops of his brigade first landed, the 98th regiment with some companies of the Bengal volunteers, and the flank companies of the 41st Madras native infantry to attack and destroy the encampments, and if possible cut off their communication with the city. I sent three guns under Major Anstruther with this brigade, and a detachment of sappers, in case difficulties should present themselves. Three companies of the Bengal volunteers under Major Kent, having landed sometime afterwards, I sent Major Gough, Deputy Quarter-Master-General, to accompany them, with directions to fall on the enemy's right flank, perceiving a path over some undulating ground which I thought might possibly lead them between the encampment and the city. These three companies first came in contact with the enemy, not having apparently been seen, until they came close to the position, when the Chinese very gallantly rushed on them, and were not repulsed until

until they almost came into actual contact. Lord Saltoun executed his orders most satisfactorily, driving the enemy before him over the hills and destroying the encampments.

10. The 26th having landed proceeded to cover the guns, which Lieutenant-Colonel Montgomerie had placed in a strong position on a low hill to the west of and commanding the walls, of which we could take a considerable portion in reverse ; I could perceive that no strong body was in reserve at this point, although the embrasures and loop-holes were all manned evidently by Tartar troops prepared to defend their post. Here I determined to make the assault so soon as Major-General Bartley's brigade should join me, as I felt assured that my guns would soon clear the ramparts of the Tartars, and I was given to understand that the canal was fordable, a ridge of earth evidently thrown up on the original excavation giving me perfect cover to within fifty paces of the walls.

11. As soon as the 18th and greater part of the 49th joined me, the 26th being for the time attached to this brigade, everything was prepared for the assault ; I directed, however, the Deputy Quarter-Master-General, Major Gough, to ascertain the correctness of my information as to the canal. Three officers rushed down the bank with him, and I think it but right here to mention their names : Captain Loch, Royal Navy, who being an amateur in this expedition, has acted most zealously as my extra Aid-de-Camp ; Lieutenant Hodgson, of the Cornwallis ; and Lieutenant Heatly, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, who has ever been forward where he could be useful. These four officers swam the canal, thus ascertaining its impracticability and the incorrectness of my information.

12. I

12. I was now equally distant from the west and south gates, but perceiving that the suburbs would give me cover, I decided on forcing the former; we soon reached this point, and covering parties were pushed on close to the banks of the canal. Major Malcolm, of the 3d dragoons, who acted throughout the day as my extra Aide-de-Camp, and Brevet Captain Balfour, Brigade Major of artillery, were very active in discovering the approaches to the gate. Two guns, under Lieutenant Molesworth, of the Madras artillery, were also judiciously placed, so as to take the works in flank.

13. Under this cover, Captain Pears, the commanding Engineer, with great spirit and judgment, placed the powder bags, and effectually blew in the gate, giving the troops a clear entrance through a long archway, not, as it proved, into the body of the place, but into an out-work of considerable extent. In this out-work, we met Captain Richards, of the Cornwallis, who had most promptly landed the marines of that ship, on hearing that two gun boats, with artillery, in proceeding up the canal, had unexpectedly approached the walls, and were severely pressed; finding, however, the attention of the enemy diverted, he escaladed this work in the re-entering angle near a sallyport. All further difficulties at this point were cleared, as we found Major-General Schoedde in possession of the inner gateway.

14. This Officer, with his wonted decision, taking advantage of his discretionary power, converted his diversion into a real attack, escaladed the city walls at the north angle, cleared the whole line of rampart to the westward, and carried the inner gateway, which was obstinately defended. I cannot too strongly express my approval of the spirited and judicious way in which Major-General Schoedde

Schoedde fulfilled my orders; nor can I better convey to your Lordship the operations of his brigade, than by forwarding his report.

15. By these combined movements, a body of Tartars was driven into one division of the western outwork without a possibility of retreat; and as they would not surrender, most of them were either shot or destroyed in the burning houses, several of which had been set on fire by the Tartar troops themselves or by our guns. As soon as I could collect a sufficient body of the 3rd brigade, I directed Major-General Bartley to proceed with it along the west face, and occupy the several gates to the south and east of the city. The sun at this time being nearly overpowering, I was anxious to keep as many of the men as possible under cover until towards evening when I proposed moving into the Tartar city, and occupying the principal positions; but the troops under Major-General Bartley, consisting of the 18th, and part of the 49th regiment, were soon hotly engaged with a body of from 800 to 1000 Tartars, who, under cover of some enclosures, opened a destructive fire upon our men, as they were filing round the walls. The leading division of the 49th dashing down the rampart on their left, while the 18th pushed forward to turn their right; they were soon dispersed, although some of them fought with great desperation. It afforded me much satisfaction to witness the spirited manner in which Major-General Bartley performed this duty, with a small force of exhausted men. The Admiral, who was moving with the Marines of the Cornwallis along the line of wall which had been cleared by the 55th, hearing the heavy firing, with his usual anxiety to afford asistance, attempted to move across the city, and was strongly opposed at several points in the streets where the Tartars had collected.

16. The sun now became so overpowering that it was impossible to move with men already fatigued by their exertions, and I regret to say that several died from the intense heat. We remained therefore in occupation of the gates until six o'clock, when several parties were pushed into the Tartar city and to the public offices. The Tartar General's house was burnt; that of the Lieutenant-General (Hai) it appears had been set on fire by his own orders, and he was destroyed in it; his secretary, who was found the next morning by Mr. Morrison, principal Chinese interpreter, related this event, and pointed out the body of the unfortunate chief. Finding dead bodies of Tartars in every house we entered, principally women and children, thrown into wells or otherwise murdered by their own people, I was glad to withdaaw the troops from this frightful scene of destruction, and placed them in a commanding position at the principal public offices in the northern quarter of the city. The following morning search was made for arms, ammunition, and treasure, about 60,000 dollars worth of Syce silver was found in public offices, and all the arms and arsenals discovered were destroyed.

17. It would appear that the Tartar soldiers did not calculate on the rapidity of our movements, and considered the city impregnable; a great number of those who escaped our fire committed suicide, after destroying their families; the loss of life has been therefore appalling, and it may be said that the Mantchoo race in this city is extinct. As in all other places we have taken, the respectable inhabitants have fled, as well as the local authorities. The suburbs are larger than the city, which is about four miles in circumference; plunderers flocking in by hundreds from the country have joined the populace, and such is their systematic mode of proceed-

ceeding, that in one instance which came to my knowledge, they set fire to both ends of a street in the western suburb, where there was a large pawnbroker's shop (uniformly the first object of pillage) in order to check all interruption, while they carried off their booty by the side lanes. I was most anxious to put a stop to these scenes of devastation, but it would not have been practicable in so wide a labyrinth of streets and lanes, without constant harassing exposures to the troops, during the hottest seasons of the year. Cholera has made its appearance; Ensign Weir, of the 49th regiment, died this evening, and several men of the same corps have been attacked by the disease.

18. I propose to leave Major-General Schoedde with his brigade here. Two regiments and a detachment of artillery will occupy the bluff height and a smaller hill, which command the north angle of the city walls, in which I have directed extensive breaches to be made, and the whole line of parapet will be demolished. Another regiment will occupy the hill above the mouth of the canal, and opposite to the island of Kinshan; Sir William Parker, leaving a proportionate number of ships, with the remainder of the force, we shall advance on Nankin.

19. The Mandarin, who has so frequently visited us, has again brought a joint despatch from Keying, maternal uncle to the Emperor, and Elepoo, which, together with his answer, will no doubt be submitted by Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary. It only now remains for me to express my warmest approval of the conduct of the troops of all arms, as well Native as European; all were animated with one common feeling of devotion, and the anxiety of all ranks to meet my wishes has been most cheering. Major-Generals Lord Saltoun and Bartley, and Lieutenant-Colonel Montgomerie re-

port most favourably of the assistance they derived from the several commanding officers under them, and from their respective Brigade Staff.

To the officers commanding brigades and corps, as to all the General and my Personal Staff, I am much indebted, and it affords me great satisfaction to add that Lieutenant-Colonel Mountain, the Deputy Adjutant-General, was sufficiently recovered from the severe wounds he received at Chapoo to take his usual prominent share in every active operation.

I regret to say that our loss has been considerable, but not more than was to be expected, from the desperation with which the Tartars fought for their homes, and from the strength of their positions. I enclose a return of killed and wounded, with a sketch of the town and the operations before it.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. GOUGH, Lieut-General, Commanding Expeditionary Land Force.

(True Copy.)

H. GOUGH, Lieutenant-General.

P. S. 29th July.—I am sorry to report that since the foregoing despatch was written, Lieutenant Colonel Stephens, commanding the 49th regiment, has died in consequence I fear of the great fatigue, and exposure to the sun which he underwent on the 21st instant.

(Copy.)

(Copy.)

SIR, *Chin Keang Foo, July* 21, 1842.

PURSUANT to the instructions of His Excellency's Sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B. &c. &c. &c. directing me to land my brigade at the Bluff point, overlooking the town, for the purpose of creating a diversion, but leaving it to my discretion to convert it into a real attack if I should deem it advisable to do so. I have the honour to inform you, that as soon as sufficient number of men had landed, I took possession of the Joss houses on the hill, detaching the Rifle Company to a small wooded hill in my front, and after having reconnoitred the ground, I made my arrangements for the escalade of the town at the north east angle. Whilst waiting the arrival of the remainder of the 2d and 6th regiments M.N.I. the enemy opened a very heavy fire upon us from guns, gingalls and matchlocks; this was immediately returned by the rockets of the Royal Artillery with considerable effect; and as soon as I could assemble such portion of the Brigade as had been landed, I directed the assault of the place in the following manner; half of the Rifle Company, under the command of Captain Simpson, rushed from the hill across the valley, and crept up under cover close to the walls, keeping up a well directed fire against the embrasures of the place. The Grenadier Company H. M. 55th Foot, and two companies of the 6th Regiment, M. N. I., with the Sappers carrying the ladders, under the command of Brevet Major Maclean, 55th Foot, advanced against the north east angle. The Sappers commanded by Lieutenant Johnstone, with the greatest steadiness and gallantry reared their ladders against the wall, and in a few minutes the Grenadiers of the

the 55th had mounted, and dividing into two parties, proceeded to clear the ramparts, one party turning to the right under Brevet Major Maclean, and another to the left under Lieutenant Cuddy, 55th.

As we had only three ladders, reinforcements could not follow very quickly; and the enemy defended himself with the greatest gallantry, disputing every inch of ground, and fighting hand to hand with our men. Major Warren, commanding 55th Foot, after he was wounded himself, cut down two of the enemy, and was personally engaged with a third, whilst the 55th and Rifle Company 36th M. N. I. were obliged to carry every angle and embrasure at the point of the bayonet.

In the course of about an hour and a half we arrived at the west gate, where I shortly afterwards had the honour to meet His Excellency. In the mean time, part of the 2d and 6th Regiment, M. N. I., and the Royal Artillery, having mounted the ramparts, followed that portion of the Grenadiers which had turned to the left; and after a severe struggle, cleared the walls on their side until they met the third Brigade. I am particularly indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel Drever of the 6th N. I. whose death from fatigue and exposure to the sun, I am very sorry to report; to Captain Reid, 6th Regiment, who succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Drever, in the command of his Regiment; to Lieutenant-Colonel Luard, commanding 2d N. I.; to Major Warren, 55th Foot, for the manner in which he led his regiment, and who was severely wounded; to Brevet Major Maclean, 55th foot, who commanded the storming party; to Captain Greenwood, commanding the Royal Artillery; to Captain Simpson, commanding the Rifles, who I regret to say was severely wounded under the walls at the commencement of the attack; to Lieutenant Cuddy,

Cuddy, H. M. 55th foot, the first man to mount the walls, and who was shortly afterwards severely wounded; and to Lieutenant Johnstone, commanding the sappers; Lieutenant Elphinstone, of the Commissariat, afforded me most able assistance, as did also Captain Sheriff, of the 2d N. I., and Assistant-Adjutant-General, to whom I am likewise greatly indebted; to my Major of Brigade, Captain C. B. Daubeney, 55th foot, my thanks are particularly due for the zeal, intelligence, and attention with which the duties of the brigade were discharged.

I must also beg to express my best thanks to Captain the Honourable F. W. Grey, commanding Her Majesty's ship "Endymion," who superintended the disembarkation of the brigade, and who volunteered to accompany me throughout the day, for his able assistance, and prompt and kind attention to every request I made him regarding the landing of the men.

I enclose a casualty return of the Brigade.

I have, &c.

J. H. SCHOEDDE, Major-General, Commanding 2d (centre) Brigade.

(True Copy.)

A. H. S. MOUNTAIN, Lieut.-Colonel, Deputy-Assistant-General Expeditionary Force.

Re-

Return of Ordnance mounted on the Walls of Chin-kiang-foo, captured on the 21st July 1842.

Camp, Chin-kiang-foo, July 26, 1842.

Iron Guns—2 twelve pounders, 1 nine pounder, 2 eight pounders, 2 five pounders, 4 four pounders, 7 three pounders, 2 two pounders.
Total—20.

The whole of these guns have been destroyed.

N. B. In addition to the above, a large number of jingals, matchlocks, spears, bows, and arrows, about 3000lbs. of gunpowder, and a variety of military appointments were destroyed in the different magazines and store-rooms in the city.

P. MONTGOMERIE, Lieut. Col.
Comg. Arty. Brig. East. Exp.

(True copy.)

ARMINE S. H. MOUNTAIN, Lieut. Col.
Depy. Adj. Gen. Expy. Force.

Expeditionary Land Force.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the above Force, under the Command of his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B. at the Attack on the Enemy's entrenched Camp, Storm and Capture of the City of Chinkeangfoo, on the 21st of July 1842.

Head Quarters, Chinkeangfoo, July 24, 1842.

Artillery—2 rank and filed killed; 4 officers, 1 serjeant, 7 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

H. M.

H. M. 18th Royal Irish—1 officer, 2 rank and file, killed; 1 officer, 2 serjeants, 14 rank and file, wounded.

H. M. 26th Cameronians—1 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 6 rank and file, wounded.

H. M. 49th Regiment—1 officer, 1 serjeant, 3 rank and filed, killed; 2 officers, 13 rank and file, wounded.

H. M. 55th Regiment—1 serjeant, 4 rank and file, killed; 2 officers, 1 warrant officer, 1 drummer, 19 rank and file, 1 follower, wounded.

H. M. 98th Regiment—13 rank and file killed.

Bengal Volunteer Regiment—1 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file wounded.

2d Regiment Madras N. I.—1 rank and file killed; 3 officers, 8 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

6th Regiment Madras N. I.—1 officer, 1 rank and file, killed; 11 rank and file wounded; 1 drummer missing.

36th Regiment Madras N. I. Rifle Company—1 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 1 serjeant, 6 rank and file, wounded.

Recapitulation.

Killed—3 officers, 2 serjeants, 29 rank and file.—Total 34.

Wounded—14 officers, 1 warrant officer, 4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 86 rank and file, 1 follower.—Total 107.

Missing—1 drummer, 2 rank and file.—Total 3.

Killed, Wounded, and Missing—17 officers, 1 warrant officer, 6 serjeants, 2 drummers, 117 rank and file, 1 follower.

Grand Total 144.

Of the numbers above returned killed, 1 gunner royal artillery, 2 rank and file H. M. 49th regi-

 ment,

ment, and 13 rank and file H. M. 98th regiment, were killed by a stroke of the sun.

ARMINE S. H. MOUNTAIN, Lieut. Col.
Dy. Adjt. Gen. Expy. Force.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

H. M. 49th Regiment—Lieutenant T. P. Gibbons, Sub-Assistant-Commissary-General, killed.

6th Regiment M. N. I.—Lieutenant-Colonel Drever (fell dead on the rampart from a stroke of the sun).

18th Royal Irish—Captain Collinson, killed.

Royal Artillery—Lieutenant J. N. A. Freese, slightly wounded.

Madras Artillery—Lieutenant C. D. Waddell, severely wounded; Assistant-Surgeon C. Timmins, severely wounded; Subadar Major Ramasawny, slightly wounded.

18th Royal Irish—Lieutenant Bernard, slightly wounded.

26th Cameronians—Ensign Duperier, slightly wounded.

49th Regiment—Lieutenant Baddely, dangerously wounded; Lieutenant Grant, slightly wounded.

55th Regiment—Major Warren, severely wounded; Lieutenant Cuddy, severely wounded.

2d Regiment M. N. I.—Lieutenant Carr, Adjutant, slightly wounded; Ensign Travers, slightly wounded; Jemadar Mundah, slightly wounded.

36th Regiment M. N. I. Rifles—Captain Simpson, severely wounded.

Downing-Street, November 23, 1842.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies or extracts, addressed by Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Gough, K. G. C. B., to Lord Stanley, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, have been this day received:

British Cantonment before Nankin,
My Lord, *August* 21, 1842.

IT has pleased Almighty God to crown Her Majesty's arms with complete success, and compel the Emperor of China to recognise the claims of Great Britain, and, by accredited Commissioners, to enter into a treaty of Peace, dictated by the long lightly esteemed foreigner, whose power is henceforth acknowledged.

The display of our military and naval force in the heart of the country, the interruption of all commercial intercourse by the imperial canal, the fall within a few hours after our landing of Chin Keang-foo, one of the strongest, and, from its position, one of the most important cities in China; and the investment by a victorious force of the ancient capital of this vast empire have, under Divine Providence, been the happy means of effecting this great change in the Tartar councils, and are, I have no doubt, destined to produce results of no less importance to the civilized world than to our own country.

2. The movement up the Yangszekiang, suggested by the British Government, strenuously advocated by the Governor General of India, and which was fortunately undertaken by Sir William Parker and myself, previous to the receipt of the instructions, has thus led to an earlier adjustment of the differences between England and China, than could

probably have been effected by any other line of operation.

3. I will not enter into much detail of our movements, since my last dispatch of the 25th ultimo.

On the 29th I embarked the force intended to act against Nankin, leaving Major General Schoedde with Her Majesty's 55th, and one company of the 98th, the 2d and 6th regiments Madras native infantry, and a proportion of artillery and sappers to occupy Chin Keang Foo, or rather the heights commanding it, and the mouth of the Imperial canal. The city had become uninhabitable from the number of dead bodies in the houses that were occupied by the Tartar troops near the several gates, and in the whole of the Tartar town. From the decomposed and scattered state of these bodies, it would have been impracticable to bury them without much risk to the health of the troops employed, and without breaking into numerous houses, which might have led to consequences scarcely less objectionable. I regret to say, that notwithstanding every precaution, I have lost several officers and men by cholera.

4. From the prevalence of contrary winds, the fleet could not stem the current of the Yangsze-Keang until the morning of the 4th instant, when the transports, with Lord Saltoun's brigade, were enabled to proceed. The Honourable Company's steam frigate Queen, having Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary on board, towed up the Marion head quarter ship, and on the 5th we anchored off Nankin; the Cornwallis having effected the passage on the preceding day. The whole of the ships did not reach the anchorage off this city until the 9th instant.

5. Previous to our leaving Chin Keang Foo, anxious to avert the calamities consequent upon an assault, and a repetition of the scenes of Tartar self-de-

struction, and universal plunder by a Chinese rabble, which we had witnessed with so much horror at that city, the Admiral and myself had forwarded by the Secretary of the Tartar General who fell there, a summons to New Kein, Viceroy of the two Keang provinces. Had the terms been accepted, the fleet and army would have been disposable for the immediate prosecution of active operations, the army against Soochoo and Hangchow, while a portion of the fleet might have proceeded to blockade the Peiho, and stop the trade in the Gulph of Pe-che-le.

6. Finding it unlikely that we should gain our object, unless some strong demonstration were made, and having carefully reconnoitred the river line of defences in one of the small steamers the Admiral and I made our arrangements accordingly for such demonstration and for the assault, should neither our terms be accepted, nor a negotiation commenced, which we had some reason to expect from the announcement of the approach of the Imperial Commissioners. I shall here beg leave to give some particulars of this demonstration, as I conceive that the alarm, to which it gave rise, hastened the event that we most desired.

7th. It would not be easy to give your Lordship a clear description of this vast city, or rather of the vast space encompassed within its walls. I shall therefore only observe that the northern angle reaches to within about 700 paces of the river, and that the western face runs for some miles along the base of wooded heights, rising immediately behind it, and is then continued for a great distance upon low ground, having before it a deep canal, which also extends along the southern face, serving as a wet ditch to both. There is a very large suburb on the low ground in front of the west and south faces, and at the south-east

angle

angle is the Tartar city, which is a separate fortress, divided from the Chinese town by high walls. The eastern face extends in an irregular line for many miles, running towards the south over a spur of Chungshan, a precipitous mountain overlooking the whole country, the base of which commands the rampart. In this face are three gates; the most northerly (the Teshing) is approachable by a paved road, running between wooded hills to within 500 paces of the walls, whence it is carried along a cultivated flat; the next (the Taiping) is within a few hundred yards of the base of Chungshan, and that to the south (the Chanyang) enters the Tartar city. There is a long line of unbroken wall between the Teshing gate and the river, hardly approachable from swamps and low paddy land, and the space between the Teshing and Taiping gates is occupied by rather an extensive lake. The neighbourhood of these last-mentioned gates was very closely and judiciously reconnoitered by Lieutenant-Colonel Montgomerie and Captain Pears.

8th. The reports as to the amount of troops in the city, which is acknowledged to contain a million of inhabitants, have varied exceedingly. I am informed, however, that the fugitives from Chinkeangfoo have reached this place, increasing the Tartar garrison to about 6000, including the adults of that nation resident in the city, who are all trained to arms, and perhaps the most formidable opponents, as they fight for their families and their homes. The Chinese regulars amount, I have reason to believe, to about 9000, besides the militia. From the great extent of the walls, said to be twenty miles in circumference, although generally too high to escalade (from about 70 to 28 feet in the lowest part), and from the canals, suburbs, swamps, and lake, in most places difficult

cult to approach, it was evident that I could take the city whenever I pleased, by threatening it at such distant points, as to prevent the concentration of a large opposing force, the very difficulties of approach affording the means of detaching small parties with impunity to create diversions ; but I was well aware that the stand would be made in the Tartar city. My force consisted of 4500 effective fighting men ; most of the Europeans had been with me since the commencement of operations in China, and would, I was well assured, at once place their colours unaided on the walls, whenever I gave the order, while all the new corps eagerly looked for a second opportunity of emulating their brother soldiers ; but it was a great object to avoid a repetition of the horrors of Chapo and Chin Keang-foo, and Sir William Parker and myself were therefore anxious to try the effect of a demonstration.

9th. Had active measures been called for, the north angle was the only point against which the ships could act, and I determined to approach or threaten the east face in its whole extent, and the south east angle. The Cornwallis, Blonde, and heavy steamers, were accordingly placed in position, the first within 1000 paces of the Ifung gate, with her broadside bearing upon a sort of demi-bastion, which it was proposed to breach ; the Blonde, so as to take the defences of that gate and bastion in flank ; and the steamers, so as to destroy the parapet of the wall on either side the point to be breached. I instructed Major-General Bartley to enter the city at this point with his brigade, consisting of Her Majesty's 18th, and 49th, and the 14th Madras native infantry, amounting to 1800 men, supported by 300 royal marines.

10th. On the 11th, and following days, the re-

remainder of the force, consisting of Lord Saltoun's brigade, the flank companies of the corps at Chin Keang-foo, and the rifle company 36th Madras native infantry, together with one troop of horse, and three companies of foot artillery, with the whole of the light field train and sappers, were landed at a village about five miles down a creek, from whence a good paved road leads to the Taiping and Teshing gates. I established the force in and about a large village, equi-distant from these two gates, and decided upon my line of proceeding, in case we should be driven to active operations—this was to threaten the two flank gates, making the real attack to the right of the Taiping gate, covered by the concentrated fire of the guns from the commanding slope of the Chungshan hills. This point forced, the Tartar city would virtually be taken, as my guns introduced by the Taiping gate, could immediately be placed upon an eminence perfectly commanding the inner wall and town, at a distance of a few hundred yards, whilst the bulk of my force, by a rapid advance on the Drum-tower in the centre of the Chinese city, might cut off the troops defending the north and east faces from the Tartar garrison.

11th. I have been thus circumstantial, my Lord, in regard to my dispositions, in order to show what I could readily have done, ably supported as I am, had not my country's interests, and I trust my country's honour been equally maintained by a mere demonstration. On the 17th I received the accompanying letter for the suspension of hostilities, from Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, who will no doubt fully report upon the various circumstances and communications that preceded the final happy result. I understand that full powers were sent to the Commissioners upon the Emperor's hearing of the

fall

fall of Chin Keang-foo, and from their anxiety to pay the first instalment, there can be little apprehension of the Emperor's refusing to ratify a peace, which is called for by the general voice of the country. In the meantime, until the whole of the first instalment shall be paid, nothing shall be relaxed in our state of preparation and precaution.

12th. To his Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, I am much indebted for his friendly readiness to aid me with every information in his power, and for his uniform forbearance from all interference in the slightest degree with military operations and movements. But it is not for me to enlarge upon the able public services of this high functionary.

To Sir William Parker I must be permitted to say, that I cannot too strongly express my sense of obligation. We have worked together for the common cause, and I have ever found him, and the powerful arm over which he presides, desirous to meet my wishes, and prompt and cordial in every conjoint undertaking.

13th. It is now my pleasing duty to bring to your Lordship's notice those gallant officers and troops who throughout the active operations in China, in a warfare new to the british arms, exposed in various instances to temptations of no ordinary kind, assailed by sickness which in some cases left but few effective men in strong corps, and often subjected to great fatigue, under a burning sun, have never in any instance met a check, not because their foes were few in number, devoid of courage, or slow to hazard life in personal contact, but because their own science, discipline, and devotion made them irresistible.

From the Officers commanding brigades and corps, as from the General and my Personal staff, I have uniformly received the most ready and energetic

assistance, and I shall beg hereafter to submit their names, with those of the several officers whom I have, on different occasions, felt myself called upon to mention. It will be a subject of no ordinary gratification to me in after life, if I am permitted to feel that I have been the happy means of bringing to the notice of my Sovereign conduct so much redounding to the maintenance of the high character of Her Majesty's arms.

I have, &c.

H. GOUGH, Lieutenant-General Commanding Expeditionary Land Force.

The Right Honourable Lord Stanley, Principal Secretary of State, Colonial Department, Downing-street, London.

P. S. August 29.—I have the satisfaction to add, that I have this day witnessed the signature of the treaty by Sir Henry Pottinger on the part of Her Majesty, and by the Commissioners Keyng, Eleepoo, and Newkein, on that of the Emperor; and that the ratification of peace is no longer doubtful, the Emperor's assent to the terms having been previously received, as will be seen by the accompanying copy of a letter from Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, to the address of Sir William Parker and myself, with its enclosure.

Under these circumstances, the Admiral has determined to send off a steamer direct to Bombay, and I take the opportunity to forward this dispatch by my Aide-de-Camp, Captain Whittingham, who has been with me during the late operations, and is well acquainted with my views in regard to China, and whom I beg leave to bring to your Lordship's notice. H. GOUGH, Lieutenant-General.

(True Copy.)

H. GOUGH, Lieutenant-General.

Their

Their Excellencies Vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker, K.C.B., and Lieut.-General Sir Hugh Gough, G.C.B., Commanders in Chief.

GENTLEMEN,

IT affords me great satisfaction to have it in my power to inform you, that my negotiations with the Chinese high officers who have been appointed by the Emperor to treat for peace, have advanced to that stage that authorizes me to beg that you will consider hostilities suspended.

I had hoped to have been able some days earlier to make this communication to your Excellencies, but the necessity for carefully translating the already voluminous correspondence which I have had with the Chinese Commissioners, as well as for replying in Chinese (translations) to all their memoranda and messages, together with the distance which we are from the city, and which precludes more than one daily communication back and forward, have combined to unavoidably prolong my proceedings.

The treaty is now, however, drafted in English and Chinese, and will this day be sent to the High Imperial Commissioners. After they have finally acceded to its tenor and forms (which latter are difficult to convey in a Chinese translation), it is to be signed by those high officers and myself, and then dispatched to Peking for the Emperor's assent, which it is estimated will be received back here in about twelve or fourteen days from the date of its dispatch, so that we cannot at the soonest reckon on a final reply in less than three weeks from this date.

The High Commissioners would be very glad to persuade me to act at once on the provisions of the treaty, by requesting your Excellencies to

withdraw the ships and troops, but I have distinctly informed them that that cannot be done; and it is almost needless for me to say, that in the (I trust most improbable) event of the Emperor declining to confirm the acts of his Commissioners, it will then become necessary to renew hostilities with increased vigour.

I have, &c.

H. POTTINGER,
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

(True Copy.)

A. H. S. MOUNTAIN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant-General Expeditionary Force.

Steam Frigate Queen, off Nanking,
17th *August* 1842.

Commissioner C. F. Simonin.

Their Excellencies Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, K.C.B. and Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Gough, G.C.B. &c. &c.

Steam Frigate Queen, off Nanking,
GENTLEMEN, 29*th August* 1842.

THE Treaty of Peace having now been happily signed, and the Emperor's assent to its provisions having likewise been intimated through an Imperial Edict, addressed to the High Commissioners and Governor General, of which I enclose a translation, I feel anxious to relieve the people from the great distress and inconvenience which the present embargo on this river causes, and should your Excellencies concur in these sentiments, I beg that his Excellency the Admiral will issue the necessary orders, and also send instructions by the steamers under

under despatch to Her Majesty's ships at Chinhae and Amoy, not to interfere further with the trade of those places.

I have, &c.

HENRY POTTINGER, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

(True Copy.)

A. S. H. MOUNTAIN, Licutenant-Colonel, Deputy Adjutant-General Expeditionary Force.

N.B.—The enclosure to this letter is not forwarded, as it will of course be sent by Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and being long, there was no time to copy it.

New-Kien, His Imperial Majesty's Governor-General of the provinces of Keangnan and Keangse, &c. &c. makes this communication.

ON the return of the Officers whom he had sent, Keen Yangan and Lieshine, the Governor-General learns that the honourable Envoy desires to arrange a conference with himself and the late Minister "Elepoo." It is with great joy and pleasure that the Governor-General has heard it.

From this time forward, the feelings and wishes of the two countries will become known each to to each, and peace and amity may be forever established.

But the Minister Elepoo is now residing at Wrisa, at a distance from Nankin of 500 le, so that, he certainly can never arrive here so quickly as in one or two days.

The Governor-General finds on the bank of the river a temple named Zoinghhai-tze suitable for a con-

conference, and he would arrange to start at about ten A.M. of the 6th of August, so as to be on the spot about noon. He will not take with him more than from ten to twenty followers, and he would request the honourable Plenipotentiary, and the honourable Commanders-in-Chief, there to meet and confer with him.

To the High Officers Commanding the British Naval and Land Forces,

Sir W. PARKER and Sir H. GOUGH.

Twan Kwang, 22d year, 6th month 29th day, August 5, 1842.

(True Translation.)

J. R. MORRISON, Chinese Secretary and Interpreter.

A copy, addressed to Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, Sir H. Pottinger, Bart., is in precisely the same words, with the difference of the address.

(True Copy.)

A. S. H. MOUNTAIN, Lieut.-Colonel, Deputy Adjutant-General Expeditionary Force.

Extract.—(Translation.)

New-Kien, Viceroy of the two Keang provinces, hereby makes the following distinct communication in reply:

I HAVE further received an answer from his Excellency the Plenipotentiary, dated the 6th day of the moon (11th August), in which he wishes reparation for the past, and security for the future. I am perfectly acquainted with the circumstances of

of your affairs, and people residing at Canton having been exposed to insults and extortions for a series of years, and assuredly the High Commissioner, Keying and Elepoo will most minutely investigate the matter, and take measures that in future the people of your honourable nation carry on their commerce to advantage, and not receive injury thereby.

Besides sending a reply to his Excellency the Plenipotentiary, it is proper that I likewise transmit this to convey the assurances of my sincerity.

A most important communication.

To Parker and Gough, Naval and Military Commanders in Chief of the great English nation.

Taoukwang, 22*d year*, 7*th moon*, 9*th day*, i.e. 14*th August* 1842.

(A true translation.)

R. THOM, Assistant Translator and Interpreter to Her Majesty's Commission in China.

(True copy.)

A. S. H. MOUNTAIN, Lieut. Colonel, Deputy Adjutant-General Expeditionary Force.

(Intercepted—Copy.)

MEMORIAL from the General, commanding the Tartar Garrison at Nanking, to the Emperor :

HIS Majesty's slave, Tecúpeé, kneeling, reports the circumstances of a portion of the force leaving after the loss of Chinkeang, fought their way out, and of the men, women, and your children of that gar-

garrison, leaving many of them, successively escape from it, and repaired for shelter to Nanking and Tanyang, as well as of the measures that are now being adopted for their temporary shelter and relief, having respectfully prepared a Memorial on this subject, he humbly prays the sacred glance to be cast thereon.

He has already, in concert with his Majesty's servant Newkeen, Governor-General of the two Kwang provinces, respectfully reported the loss of Chinkeang on the 21st July, and his ignorance at that time as to the fate of the Licutenant-General Haeling, and his companions in arms; since that, however, he received, on the 29th and 30th of July, successive communications from the Imperial High Commissioner, whereby he learned that the Lieutenant-General Haeling, shortly after the loss of the city, died constant to his charge, leaving only a son and a daughter, who are now concealed in the house of one of his domestics, of the name of Keseang; also, that many of the men, women, and young children, escaped from the garrison, have fled for shelter to Tan Yang,* where there numbers now amount to upwards of a thousand, to whose shelter and relief the Prefects of Cheang Chou and Serechan have been commanded to attend, distributing to them daily food. The High Commissioner, at the same time, called on His Majesty's slave, to send Officers to collect them together; but His Majesty's slave being just at present engaged in the watchful defence of Nanking itself, did not deem it right, at this moment of pressing emergency, hastily to collect them together at this capital. While, therefore, he made arrangements for the shelter of those who had fled

* Tany Yang is the nearest district town south west from Chinkeang.

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directly hither, he sent an officer with money to Tanyang to make arrangements for the relief and protection of the rest there.

On the 1st of August the officer whom he had sent to Tang-yung, Kemugu, a Tscoling of the Tsing-chow Brigade, but long stationed at Nanking, as a Ktteakeaeas, reported to him, that of the battalion of 400 officers and men of the Tsingchow Brigade, aiding in the defence of Chinkeang, 111 officers and men had fought their way out, bearing wounds about them, and are now in the retinue of the High Commissioner Keying, who has proceeded to Changchow ; that the number of persons escaped from the garrison, who are now taking shelter at Tang-yung, is about 1600 adults, and more than 400 children, for whose temporary shelter and support provision had already been made by the High Commissioner Keying, who commanded the two Prefects of Soochow and Changchow to attend to them, and to supply them with daily provision. His Majesty's slave has, under these circumstances, desired of these Prefects to continue carefully to attend to and provide for their comfort.

With regard to the soldiers of the Tsingchow brigade, aiding in the defence of Chinkeang, who, wounded and mutilated, fought their way out, and have come hither for shelter, their number at this moment is fifty-eight officers and men, in addition to upwards of eighty men, women, and children of the proper garrison of the place. In the shelter and care of these due orders have been given, and as soon as the storm of barbarian invasion shall be a little overpast, other arrangements shall be made for receiving into Nanking the refugees, men, women, and children, now in the departments of Soochow and Changchow, and here making proper provision for them.

When Chingkeang fell, his Majesty's slave, owing to the urgent need of defence at Nanking, and the small force there was to defend it, was unable to afford that garrison relief, shame and regret leave him on this account without place where he may stand. He requests that it may be the imperial pleasure to subject him to the severe censure of the Board of War.

The particulars of the action, in which the soldiers of the Tsingchow brigade were engaged, and the number of those wounded and slain, as well as the full number of the men, women, and children escaped from the garrison of Chinkeang, shall be duly reported as soon as his Majesty's slave shall be able to ascertain the details with accuracy.

With respect is this report now made, regarding the collecting together of the refugees and the measures taken for their relief and succour, and with humility is the august Sovereign implored to cast his sacred glance thereon. A respectful memorial.

(Posteript.)

The scattered and wounded remnants of Chingkaeng garrison, and of the portion of the Tsingchow brigade co-operating with it, have many of them successively fled to Nanking, and his Majesty's slave has carefully interrogated them. The soldiers say, that when the rebellious barbarians attacked the city, both those of the garrison itself and those of the brigade confederation, with it, resisted with all their strength and courage, and killed very many of the foreigners and that had the reinforcements from other provinces, at that time outside the city walls come up to their aid, they would certainly have inflicted a very severe chastisement on them.

At the present moment the provincial capital of Nanking, is in the utmost emergency of pressing danger,

danger, and the forces sent to it by the terror spreading General (Yeking), are for the most, the remnants of such as have already been defeated and scattered, while all the best and fresh troops are now engaged following in the train and guard of the same General, who has gone to establish his headquarter at Changchow, and now while the steamers of the rebellious barbarians are actually pressing upon the capital his Majesty's slave received a communication from the terror spreading General stating that he will establish his head quarters at Changchow, to be ready to act in such way as circumstances shall point out. But Changchow is more than 500 le distant from Nanking, and his position there leaves it not at all in his power to afford relief in this emergency. The vexing thoughts which night and day occupy the mind of his Majesty's slave, fill his whole soul as it were with a perpetual fire.

Besides writing, with all express, to the terror-spreading General that he in obedience to the already announced pleasure of the Emperor repair with all speed, and with his most effective officers and bravest troops, to relieve this place. His Majesty's slave also has thus respectfully to lay this further representation before his august Majesty, humbly praying the sacred perusal thereof the slave Tíchúpe respectfully report.

(There is a second postscript, which as it contains only a recommendation of a particular officer whom the General has called into employment has not been translated).

Tao Kwong, twenty-second year, six month, twenty-ninth day.—5th August 1842.

(True Copy.)
A. D. H. MOUNTAIN, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant-General Expeditionary Force.

(Copies.)

From Lieut.-General Sir Hugh Gough, Commanding Madras Expeditionary Land Force, to the Right Honourable Lord Ellenborough, Governor General of India, &c.

My Lord, *Calcutta, August* 29, 1842.

IT affords me the most sincere gratification to announce to your Lordship, that the preliminaries of a Treaty of Peace between Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and the Emperor of China, has this day been signed, on the part of Her Majesty, by his Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, British Plenipotentiary, and on that of the Emperor, by the Commissioners Keying, of the Imperial kindred, and Eleepoo, of the Imperial household.

This happy result has, under Divine Providence, been effected by the irresistible power of Her Majesty's arms, by land and sea, and I trust its durability will in no small degree be ensured, not alone by the manifestation which has been made of that power, but by the high respect entertained by a conquered foe, for our forbearance, our justice, and our humanity.

I beg to enclose to your Lordship the copy of a despatch I have this day forwarded to Lord Stanley by my Aid-de-Camp, Captain Whittingham, who is well calculated to give his Lordship every information.

I feel most thankful that I am enabled, at so early a period, to communicate an event mainly resulting from the prosecution of our operations on

on this vital point, so happily advocated by your Lordship. I have, &c.

H. GOUGH, Lieut.-General,
Commander in Chief Madras, Commanding
Expeditionary Land Force.

British Cantonment before Nankin,
August 29, 1842.

Admiralty, November 23, 1842.

DISPATCHES have this day been received at this Office from Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, K.C.B., addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, of which the following are copies or extracts:

Cornwallis, Woosung Harbour,
SIR, 17*th June* 1842.

I DID myself the honour of apprising the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, on the 26th ult., from Chapoo, that his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir H. Gough and myself had it in contemplation to make our next descent at Woosung, situated at the entrance of a large river of that name, branching from the Yang-tse-Kiang; and I have now the gratification of reporting to their Lordships, that, after a severe cannonading yesterday from Her Majesty's squadron and the steam vessels of the Indian navy, under my command, and a spirited resistance on the part of the Chinese, the whole of their numerous and heavy batteries, defended by several thousand men, were carried with little comparative loss by the seamen and marines, and, a practicable place for disembarking the troops having been thus secured, the combined forces under Sir H. Gough took possession of Pa-

Paoushan, a city of the third class, at the northern extremity of the sea-line batteries, without further resistance.

In detailing these operations, I beg to inform their Lordships, that, as soon as the guns, arms, and military stores of every description taken at Chapoo were effectually destroyed, not a moment was lost in re-embarking the troops.

The fleet sailed from thence on the 28th of May, and on the following day reached the Rugged Islands, lying fourteen leagues distant to the eastward, where Commanders Kellett and Collinson had recently discovered a safe and extensive sound, conveniently situated as an anchorage for the expedition, pending the further examination of those officers, assisted by Lieutenant Maitland, of the Algerine, to ascertain a safe channel for the large ships into the Yang-tse-Kiang; but it was not until the 4th instant that they were able to rejoin us with a satisfactory report of their investigation.

The fleet proceeded to the northward on the following day; but from the strength of the tides, calms, fogs, and the necessity of anchoring during the nights, we did not arrive at the appointed rendezvous off the Amherst Rocks before the 8th, when the Modeste, with the Nemesis and Pluto steam vessels, were immediately detached off Woosung, to intercept any communication with that place; and six of the small vessels were at the same time placed as beacons at the edge of the shoals on the north side of the channel leading into the Yang-tse-Kiang; this highly important duty was executed most skilfully by Commanders Kellett and Collinson, as no landmarks are visible on the low banks of the river by which the dangers can be defined, and the Ariadne iron steam vessel very narrowly escaped foundering, by striking on the point

point of a rock before unknown, near the position taken up by the Algerine. This rock is a wash at low water, and had not more than four or five feet on it at the time; the bottom of the steam vessel was completely perforated, and the compartment which contains the engine instantaneously filled with water; but by prompt assistance from the squadron, and a sail being got under her bottom, the leak was sufficiently absorbed to enable her, with the assistance of the Sesostris, to reach Chusan, where, I trust, her damages will be made good in a few weeks.

The weather continued too thick for the ships again to break ground before the 13th, when I am happy to say the Cornwallis, conducted by Commander Kellett, and accompanied by the squadron, viz., the Blonde, Columbine, Jupiter troop ship, Phlegethon, Tenasserim, Medusa steam vessels, and twelve transports, succeeded in reaching the anchorage off Woosung under sail without a single accident, though running for a distance of thirty miles in water, which only exceeded by three feet the draught of this ship.

I found that Commander Watson, with Mr. Forster, the master of the Modeste, had been indefatigable since their arrival in making observations, and sounding the narrow channel, by which alone the Woosung river can be approached. The banks at the entrance were lined with strong batteries, the western side presenting for three miles an uninterrupted fortified embankment, mounting 134 guns between the city of Paoushan and the village of Woosung. This village is bounded by a creek, on the opposite bank of which a semicircular battery, mounting ten 24-pounders, was erected to flank the entrance of the river. A strong fort, mounting twenty-one guns, at the eastern entrance of the Woosung, completed the sea defences, making

ing a total of 175 guns, which were all placed in judicious positions.

The distance between the last-mentioned fort on the east side and the main battery on the west line is scarcely a mile, and the channel which runs between them on the west side, in a curved direction, is not more than 320 yards wide.

A close reconnoissance was made by Sir Hugh Gough and myself in the Medusa steam vessel on the 14th; but we were unable to discover any spot where the troops could be landed, except under the guns of the ships; and I could not entertain a doubt of soon effecting this object, if they could be placed in good positions for cannonading the works.

Although the weather was unfavourable, every difficulty was overcome by the zeal and perseverance of Commanders Kellett and Collinson, assisted by the Masters of Her Majesty's ships, viz., the Cornwallis, Mr. Jonas Coaker; the Blonde, Mr. Henry N. Thomas; the Modeste, Mr. John T. Forster; the Columbine, Mr. Richard G. Wills, who during the nights sounded and buoyed the channel with admirable accuracy. The Medusa was then advanced as near the batteries as we could venture to anchor her, supported by guard-boats, to prevent the Chinese removing the buoys, and, by the vigilance of Lieutenant Hewitt, none of them were disturbed.

The Sesostris returned from Chusan on the 15th, and the wind being adverse for the ships taking up their positions under sail, I determined on placing them against the batteries by the aid of the steam vessels, and the following morning, being from the state of the weather and tide favourable for our purpose, they were lashed alongside Her Majesty's ships at dawn of day, and at six o'clock the whole proceeded to the attack in the following order :—

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the Blonde, towed by the Tenasserim; the Cornwallis, towed by the Sesostris; the Modeste, towed by the Nemesis; the Columbine, towed by the Phlegethon; the Clio, towed by the Pluto; the Algerine to get in as far as possible under sail; the Medusa being reserved to meet any unexpected contingency.

The Blonde and Cornwallis were directed to anchor against the heaviest batteries at the entrance on the western side, and when placed, the sloops were to proceed higher up under the cover of their fire, to attack those adjoining the village of Woosung and the flanking battery immediately opposite to it, which it was evident could be passed and enfiladed if the depth of water marked on the charts in our possession proved correct.

The Blonde was kept ahead of the Cornwallis, to be ready to support the sloops should they require it, the narrowness of the channel in which we were to anchor making it doubtful in that event whether there would be space for her to pass this ship.

Captain Bourchier led in with his accustomed gallantry and ability, closely followed by the Cornwallis, bearing my flag, under a heavy fire from the batteries on both sides, which we were obliged to approach end on. Commanders Kellett and Collinson handsomely volunteered their assistance as pilots; and about half past six o'clock the two ships were anchored by the stern, in excellent positions, within 500 yards of the batteries, the sloops passing in successively to their stations.

The Algerine was obliged to bring up astern of the Cornwallis, and the Sesostris, after casting off from this ship, in proceeding to take a station to enfilade the fort on the eastern side, unfortunately took the ground, but in a position which enabled

Commander Ormsby to render very essential serviee, of whieh he ably availed himself.

Before the Tenasserim eould take up her assigned station, the North Star was observed outside endeavouring to enter the ehannel; the former vessel was therefore despatehed to tow her into position, and under the guidanee of Commander Kellett she was plaeed in a good berth, ahead of the Blonde, in time to partieipate in our operation. The Tenasserim then attempted to elose the eastern battery, with whieh the Sesostris and some of the larboard guns of the Cornwallis were engaged, but in doing so she likewise took the ground, although in a situation to render very effeetive serviee.

It is but justiee to say, that the Chinese evineed mueh firmness at their guns, and kept up a smart fire for a considerable time, although it gradually slackened after the ships opened on them.

The gun praetiee of the squadron equalled the most sanguine expeetations, and by eight o'eloek our opponents were all driven from their batteries, those opposite to the ships being redueed to a ruinous state. Large bodies of troops, however, were still observed from our mast-heads eolleeted in different direetions to oppose our landing, but they were at length dispersed by shells, whieh were thrown with exeellent preeision by the gunnery offieers of the Cornwallis and Blonde, with the addition of some roekets from the former ship.

During these proeeedings at the entranee of the river, the Modeste, Columbine, and Clio, led on with great spirit by Commander Watson, and skilfully eonduеted by the steam vessels respeetively attaehed to them, gallantly and eompletely aehieved the serviee assigned them. The Modeste pushed at onee into the ereek at the village at Woosung, while the Columbine and Clio approaehed the opposite flank of the semicircular battery, whieh was im-

immediately abandoned, and, the guns adjoining the village being soon silenced, the three Commanders landed at the head of their men about eight o'clock, and took possession of it, but not without some resistance from the Chinese troops in that quarter. On perceiving this movement, the main body of the seamen and marines, who were already in the boats, immediately disembarked opposite the Cornwallis and Blonde, under Captain Bourchier, supported by Captains Peter Richards and Sir Jas. E. Home, and, forming a junction with Commander Watson's party, the whole line of the western batteries were completely in our hands.

The Chinese in the eastern battery, which also suffered considerably, retired shortly afterwards, when Commander Ormsby promptly landed with a party of men from the Sesostris and Tenasserim, and destroyed the guns and works.

The smaller steam vessels equally contributed to the success which attended Commander Watson's division, and when the Nemesis and Phlegethon were disengaged from the Modeste and Columbine, Lieutenants Hall and M'Cleverty proceeded with their usual activity in chase of thirteen war junks which had fired on them in their advance; these were totally destroyed, each mounting about three guns besides small arms, but the crews after sustaining much loss made their escape. Three small junks, newly constructed with paddle-wheels to work by hand, were also taken. In performing this service the Nemesis took the ground and remained some hours on shore, but got off without injury; and I must not omit to notice the exertions of the Medusa and Pluto with similar approbation.

No time was lost in despatching the available steam vessels for the troops, and before one o'clock I had the satisfaction of seeing the whole of the

land forces disembarked without accident under their gallant General opposite to the Cornwallis, and in the afternoon the combined forces entered Paoushan without resistance.

I now gladly acquit myself of a very gratifying part of my duty, in bearing testimony to the gallantry and satisfactory conduct of the Captains, Commanders, Officers, and men of all ranks in the Royal and Indian navy, and royal marines under my command.

It would be almost invidious to particularize where all have displayed the same emulative spirit of enterprize and zeal, the whole being entitled to my unqualified commendation; but from the special position of my Flag Captain, I may be allowed, without prejudice to these sentiments, to express my acknowledgments for the valuable assistance which I at all times derive from the unwearied exertions and good judgment of Captain P. Richards; and I may add that my Secretary, Mr. Benjamin Chimmo, and Flag Lieutenant Charles E. Tennant, have invariably attended me on every occasion of service with most praiseworthy zeal.

I transmit herewith, for their Lordships' information, lists of the killed and wounded, the damages sustained in the respective ships, the names of the Officers who were attached to the landing parties on the 16th, and an account of the guns which have been taken.

It is impossible to state accurately either the force or loss of the Chinese, as they are quick in removing those who have suffered; but, from the number of bodies found in different directions, I cannot estimate their killed at less than 100, and a proportionate number of wounded; and, from various accounts, they must have lost from 5000 to 10,000 men for the defence of Woosung and Paoushan.

Many

Many additional guns have fallen into our hands at and to the northward of the city; a considerable number of those taken are of copper, which we are now embarking in the ships of war and transports, and as soon as the destruction of the Chinese military stores is completed, the General and myself propose to advance on the city of Shanghae. I have, &c.

W. PARKER, Vice-Admiral.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty.

A Return of Killed and Wounded on board Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels, and those of the Indian Navy, in the Attack on the Batteries of Woosung, the 16th June 1842.

Blonde,	Killed, First Lieutenant C. C. Hewitt, R.M.; 1 seaman. Wounded, Mr. Richard Purvis, Midshipman, slightly; Mr. G. T. Day, interpreter, slightly; 1 seaman severely.
Modeste,	Wounded, 2 seamen slightly; 3 private marines severely.
Columbine,	Wounded, 1 private marine severely.
Clio,	Wounded, 1 seaman severely.
Algerine,	Wounded, 2 seamen severely; 1 private marine dangerously; 1 corporal, R.M. slightly.
Sesostris,	Wounded, Mr. E. Roberts, Master, slightly; Mr. A. J. Smith, Mate, slightly; 3 seamen slightly.
Nemesis,	Wounded, 1 seaman slightly; 1 Bombay artilleryman dangerously.

Pluto,

Pluto, Wounded, 1 seaman dangerously.
Phlegethon, Wounded, 3 seamen severely.
Total, Killed 2, wounded 25.

Account of Ordnance captured at Woosung.

79 guns, varying from 24 to 6-pounders.
86 guns, varying from 6 to 1-pounders.

165 guns total.

List of Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels, and those of the Indian Navy, engaged in the Operations against Woosung, on the 16th of June 1842.

Cornwallis, Captain Peter Richards.
Blonde, Captain Thomas Bourchier, C.B.
North Star, Captain Sir J. E. Home, Bart.
Modeste, Commander R. B. Watson.
Columbine, Commander W. H. A. Morshead.
Clio, Commander E. N. Troubridge.
Algerine, Lieutenant W. H. Maitland.
Jupiter, Mr. G. B. Hoffmeister, Master commanding.
Sesostris, Commander H. A. Ormsby, Indian Navy.
Pluto, Lieutenant J. Tudor, R.N.
Phlegethon, Lieutenant J. J. M'Cleverty, R.N.
Nemesis, Lieutenant W. H. Hall, R.N.
Medusa, Lieutenant H. H. Hewitt, Indian Navy.
Tenasserim, Mr. A. P. Wall, Acting Master, R.N.

List

List of Officers belonging to Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels, and those of the Indian Navy, employed on Shore under the Command of Captain Thomas Bourchier, C.B., of Her Majesty's Ship Blonde, at the Capture of the Batteries of Woosung, 16th day of June 1842.

Her Majesty's Ship Blonde.

Captain Thomas Bourchier, C.B.
Lieutenant Samuel B. Dolling.
Mr. Alexander Anderson (Mate).
Mr. T. F. C. Hamilton, ditto.
Mr. John Simpson, Assistant-Surgeon.
Hon. O. W. M. Lambart, Midshipman.
Mr. Robert Jenkins, ditto.
Mr. Henry J. Lyon, ditto.

Her Majesty's Ship Cornwallis.

Captain Peter Richards.
Commander Charles Richards.
Lieutenant Grey Skipwith.
" James Fitzjames.
" James Stoddart.
" Charles R. Carter.
Mr. E. W. Vansittart, Mate.
Mr. Augustus P. Greene, ditto.
Mr. George H. Hodgson, ditto.
Mr. Nich. Vansittart, ditto.
Mr. Henry O. Hollingworth, ditto.
Mr. Stephen Stanley, Assistant-Surgeon.
Mr. Charles P. Blake, M.D. ditto.
Mr. William Bowden, Volunteer First Class.

Royal Marines.

Brevet Major James Uniacke.
Captain Fras. S. Hamilton.
First Lieutenant George Elliot.

First

First Lieutenant W. S. L. Atcherly.
" Henry Timpson.
" F. J. White.

Her Majesty's Ship North Star.

Captain Sir J. E. Home, Bart.
Lieutenant Francis Woodgate (Senior Lieut.)
" John Elliot.
Mr. Henry Clarke, Mate.
Mr. Henry F. N. Rolfe, ditto.

Her Majesty's Sloop Modeste.

Commander R. B. Watson.
Lieutenant J. F. Birch (Senior).
Mr. H. R. Crofton, Mate.
Mr. H. S. Wilmot, Assistant-Surgeon.
Mr. W. F. Nott, Midshipman Indian Navy.

Her Majesty's Sloop Columbine.

Lieutenant P. A. Helpman (Senior).
Mr. Sherrard Osborne, Midshipman.

Her Majesty's Sloop Clio.

Commander E. N. Troubridge.
Lieutenant John H. Crang.
Mr. Archibald Little, M. D. Assistant-Surgeon.
Mr. P. G. Hiekley, Midshipman.
Mr. F. S. Grey (Supernumerary Midshipman).

Her Majesty's Brig Algerine.

Lieutenant W. H. Maitland.
Mr. Augustus Butler, Midshipman.

Hon. Company's Steam Vessel Sesostris.

Commander H. A. Ormsby.
Lieutenant James Rennie.

Mr.

Mr. Patrick Cruikshanks, Assistant-Surgeon.
Mr. Charles Nixon, Mate.
Mr. Rowland Jermyn, Midshipman.

Hon. Company's Steam Vessel Tenasserim.

Mr. W. Hume, Second Officer.
Mr. J. Vaughan, Senior Midshipman.
Lieutenant Charles E. Tennant, Flag-Lieutenant.

Cornwallis, at Woosung,
SIR, *24th June* 1842.

IN anticipation of our advance on Shanghae, communicated in my letter of the 17th instant, I beg to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the Phlegethon and Medusa were despatched up the river on that day with Commander Kellett, to ascertain if any obstruction might be expected, either from the Chinese forces or want of water for the steam vessels in their passage with the troops; but they returned in a few hours, having been stopped by two strong batteries on each side of the river, about six miles above Woosung, that on the left bank mounting forty-six, and on the opposite fourteen guns; the latter opened a distant but ineffectual fire on the steam vessels.

The Modeste, Columbine, and Clio, towed by the Nemesis, Phlegethon, and Pluto, were, therefore, immediately sent in advance, with directions to Commander Watson to take up a position as near as possible to these batteries, without drawing their fire, but to destroy the guns and stores in them, if the panic caused by the attack of the 16th should induce the Chinese to quit them without much resistance; and I now transmit a copy of Commander Watson's report of his having taken possession of both those works without opposition.

The expeditionary forces were joined on the 16th by the Dido, with eight transports, containing the 2d Madras Native Infantry and other reinforcements from India, and, the destruction of the guns and military stores at Paoushan and Woosung being completed, the troops were embarked on the morning of the 19th in the Tenasserim, Nemesis, Phlegethon, and Pluto, which respectively took the North Star, Modeste, Columbine, and Clio in tow, and proceeded up the river, the marines of the squadron being put on board the Medusa, in which the General and his Staff did me the honour to accompany me, together with Captains Bourchier, Richards, and Keppel, and a few boats from their respective ships to assist in landing the troops. A force of about 500 men, including some horse artillery, were also despatched by the General by land towards Shanghae, which is about twelve miles above Woosung.

With the exception of one or two narrow channels, we found no difficulty in navigating this splendid river, and by half past one o'clock had approached within sight of the city, when the North Star, which was leading, observed a range of batteries at the north end of it, which soon afterwards opened a distant fire without doing any mischief; the squadron were then directed by signal to cast off the steamers and engage, when the ships promptly shot in to close positions, and on the discharge of two well-directed broadsides from the North Star and Modeste (by which four guns were dismounted), and a few guns from the steam vessels, the Chinese fled with precipitation, and Captain Bourchier immediately landed with the seamen and marines and took possession of the batteries, on which forty-nine guns (seventeen of brass) were mounted, and a considerable quantity of arms of different descriptions, the whole of which,

which, with the exception of the brass guns, were destroyed.

The troops disembarked in the city from the steam vessels nearly at the same time, when they were joined by the party that marched from Woosung, which had previously entered on the west side, but the Mandarin authorities had all fled, and the principal inhabitants were departing as fast as possible in every direction.

The Columbine and Medusa were sent to the southward of the city to endeavour to check this depopulation; but although the river at Shanghae is not less than 650 yards wide, it was literally covered with junks and boats of all sizes, carrying off furniture and goods. The respectable inhabitants, however, who did remain, appeared to regard us with less apprehension than I had anywhere before seen, and they freely produced the supplies of provisions, &c. that were required. We were informed, that the day before our arrival a serious affray had occurred between the inhabitants and the Mandarin party, and several lives lost in consequence of the heavy exactions of the latter, for the avowed purpose of defending the place, and their hasty abandonment of it on our approach.

A large quantity of guns, arms, and other munitions of war, as well as an abundant store of rice, were found in the arsenal and magazines at Shanghae; and while the land forces were occupied in examining and destroying them, and the ships in getting off the brass guns, &c., feeling it very desirable to ascertain, as far as it was practicable, the navigable course of the river and other water communications of the interior, Captain Bourchier and Commander Kellett proceeded on the 20th with the Phlegethon and Medusa, the barge, and some marines of the Cornwallis, and a boat of the

Columbine, for thirty miles without interruption, when two batteries of five guns each were observed on the left bank, in the supposed vicinity of Sungkeang; they were, however, abandoned on the approach of the steam vessels, and Lieutenant Wise, with the boats and marines of the Cornwallis, landed and destroyed them without resistance, although a considerable body of troops had assembled within a short distance.

Captain Bourchier's report of this progress was so satisfactory, that I determined to prosecute the examination still further, and accordingly proceeded, on the following day, with the addition of the Nemesis, and we succeeded in ascending thirty-seven miles in a direct line, and forty-seven miles including the sinuosities of the river, above Shanghae, where we were stopped by the shallowness of the water at the entrance of a large lagoon; but having spoken with some small junks loaded with coal, which left Suchanfu only on the preceding day, we satisfactorily ascertained that there is a water communication from the Woosung river with that rich and populous city, and that we had actually reached within twenty-five miles of it, with encouraging hopes that the smaller steamers may convey troops within a short distance of it, should it be desirable.

Commander Kellett's zeal on this service, and on every other in which he is engaged, exceeds all praise; and I have the satisfaction of herewith transmitting, for their Lordships' information, a sketch, which he has drawn with much ability, of the course of Woosung, from its entrance as far as we have proceeded. It will convey to their Lordships the best idea of the locality in which we have been operating, and, I trust, prove a satisfactory addition to our present geographical knowledge of these parts.

The

The troops were all re-embarked at Shanghae early on the morning of the 23d, when the squadron dropped down the river, and they were in the course of the afternoon transferred to their respective transports at the anchorage off Woosung.

The surveying vessels and light ships of the squadron will now proceed up the Yang-tse-Kiang, and their Lordships may depend that no time will be lost in proceeding with the expeditionary forces in prosecution of further operations.

I have, &c.

W. PARKER, Vice-Admiral.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty.

Modeste, Woosung River,

SIR, *June* 18, *half past* 1.

IN pursuance of your Excellency's order of yesterday's date, I have placed the ships under my command (except the Clio, which unfortunately got aground on her way up, and has not as yet been got afloat) out of gunshot of the batteries.

Finding this morning that the batteries on the starboard and larboard sides above us had been deserted by the enemy, I dropped the Modeste nearer, and landed and took possession of them with the marines and small arm men of the Modeste and Columbine.

I found the guns, viz., on the larboard side, eight copper guns, thirty-three iron ditto; on the starboard side, eight copper guns, six iron ditto, had been dismounted, tents destroyed, and carriages most of them taken away. Above the batteries I found eight war junks, all of which were burnt, except a small one, in which I hope this evening to have all the copper guns embarked.

I have

I have also the honour to enclose to your Excelleney a copy of Mr. Forster's remarks, who has been sounding about a mile above the batteries in our boats.

I have also to inform your Excelleney, that the chop intrusted to me was forwarded to the city of Shanghae by a Chinaman, who undertook to deliver it there on the payment of a few dollars.

I have, &c.
R. B. WATSON,
Commander, Her Majesty's ship Modeste.

To Vice-Admiral Sir Wm. Parker,
K.C.B. &c. &c. &c.

No less than 135 guns of different ealibre were destroyed in the batteries between Woosung and Shanghae, at Shanghae itself, and above the town.

Cornwallis, off the City of Chin-Keang-foo, at the Entrance of the South Grand Canal, in the Yang-tse-Keang.

SIR, *July* 26, 1842.

IT is with great satisfaction that I announce to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the safe arrival of the China expeditionary force off the island of Kinshan, at the entrance of the Grand Canal, in the Yang-tse-Keang; and that the city of Chin-Keang-foo was taken possession of by Her Majesty's combined forces, on the 21st instant, after vigorous assaults on three points, and a determined resistance by the Tartar troops, who lined the walls for its defence on every part, comprising a circumference of four miles and a quarter.

The squadron and transports, amounting altogether to seventy-three sail, left Woosung on the 6th

6th instant, ascending this noble river in five divisions, preceded by the surveying vessels, small steamers, sloops, and my flag ship.

The intricate parts of the channel, delineated in Captain Bethune's chart, having been previously buoyed by the surveying officers, the fleet succeeded in reaching the extent of that officer's valuable researches within two days and a half, and every subsequent difficulty has been most commendably overcome by the unremitting exertions of Commanders Kellett and Collinson, assisted by other surveying officers, and the masters of the squadron, supported by the sloops which were sent in advance.

It was not to be expected that a distance of 170 miles in a river, of which the dangers in the greater portion were altogether unknown, and with rapid tides, would be navigated without some mishaps, and I believe that every ship of the squadron, as well as many of the transports, have been on shore, but the bottom was every where of soft mud, and fortunately no damage resulted. We were favoured with fine breezes and met with comparatively few impediments from shoals, and none (that deserve the term) from any of the Chinese works of defence in our progress to this anchorage.

At Fushan and Keang-yin, on the right bank, two batteries of twelve and seven guns each were erected, but the guns were removed on our approach. At Seshan, however, about five leagues below the intersection of the Grand Canal, and where the river narrows considerably for some distance, the surveying vessels were fired at from three batteries mounting twenty guns, which were also discharged ineffectually at the advanced squadron, as they arrived off the spot three days afterwards, but they were abandoned on a few guns being opened on them by the Modeste, and the whole,

whole, together with the barracks and magazines, were completely destroyed by a party of seamen and marines, which were landed for that purpose from the Cornwallis and advanced squadron, under Commander Charles Richards, of this ship.

The fleet was detained some days off Seshan by scant winds; and at this point we lost the advantage of any run of flood tide, the stream constantly setting down at a rate varying from two and a half to three and a half miles an hour, with a rise and fall of water averaging two feet.

On the 15th, Commander Kellett, in prosecuting his examination of the river with the Phlegethon and Medusa, was opposed at the entrance of the narrow channel, between the island of Tseaoushan and a commanding promontory on its south side, by a battery of twelve guns, which were soon silenced by the steam vessels, with much credit to Lieutenants M'Cleverty and Hewitt; and the same afternoon, Sir Hugh Gough and myself proceeded with the Vixen and Medusa to reconnoitre the approaches to Chin-Keang, when we not only found the battery and adjoining village deserted, but passed on without the slightest opposition close to the suburbs of the city and above the island of Kni-shan, carrying the whole way an ample depth of water.

On the 17th, Captain Bourchier was dispatched with the Blonde, Modeste, Queen, and Nemesis, followed by the Dido, Calliope, Childers, Plover, and Starling, to blockade the entrances of the Grand Canal, and with the aid of the steamers he gained admirable position for this object above Kinshan, by which it is estimated that the traffic of not less than 700 junks have been intercepted. A party was also landed from the Blonde, and destroyed the guns which had fired at the Phlegethon and Medusa.

On

On the 19th, the Cornwallis, towed by the Vixen, succeeded in reaching our present anchorage, when the island of Kinshan was immediately taken possession of by a small party of marines, but it is entirely covered with buildings of a religious character, and altogether too insignificant for military occupation. The wind in the course of the day veered to a more favourable point, and I had the satisfaction of being joined the same evening, and on the 20th, by the remainder of the fleet. The Jupiter, and some of the transports, however, got aground a few miles below us, which obliged me to detach the large steamers to their assistance.

The grand canal on the south side of the river runs through the suburbs of Chin Keang, and no time was lost in making the preparatory arrangements for taking possession of that city. It was ascertained that a body of about fifteen hundred Chinese troops were posted in an entrenched camp, about a mile and a half to the south west of the town, and on the hills beyond. The General, therefore, made his arrangements for landing the first and third brigades of the army to the westward of the city, opposite the island of Kinshan; and the second brigade at a commanding position to the eastward, within seven hundred yards of the north east angle of the walls; and so little was resistance expected against such a combination of force, that it was not deemed necessary to add the seamen and marines from the squadron.

The disembarkation, which commenced on the 21st at break of day, was judiciously conducted by Commander Richards, of the Cornwallis, covered by the Auckland, the small steam vessels, and armed boats, without opposition.

The first brigade, under Major-General Lord Saltoun, as soon as it was formed, moved forward

to attack the entrenched camp, which was gallantly carried about nine o'clock, after a short resistance; the Chinese precipitately retiring over the hills.

Major-General Schoedde, with the second brigade, about the same time ascended the heights assigned him on the river side, and after discharging some rockets into the city, and supported by a well directed fire of shot and shells from the Auckland steam vessel, he gallantly pushed forward under a smart fire of cannon, gingalls, and musketry from the walls, and entered that point of the city by escalade about ten o'clock.

Captain Grey, of the Endymion, accompanied this brigade; Captain Bourchier and other naval officers attached themselves to the forces which attacked on the land side, and I had the pleasure of accompanying my gallant friend, Sir Hugh Gough, during a great part of the operations of the day.

The city gates were all strongly barricaded, and as it was Sir Hugh Gough's intention to escalade the walls in the direction of the south gate, some guns were advanced on a height to dislodge the troops, with which it was now observed the ramparts were lined, but the canal was found to run close under its walls, which rendered an assault at this point impracticable; it was therefore determined to blow open the west gate with powder bags, and enter the city by the bridge at that point as soon as the third brigade, under Major-General Bartley (which was the last landed), could assemble.

During these proceedings, the boats of the Blonde, in an anxious desire to land the artillery guns as near as possible to the west gate, unfortunately advanced by the canal, under the city walls, which were much obscured by buildings, before they were aware of the force to which they became exposed; and thus fell under a very severe fire, by which sixteen men out of twenty-four, which formed

formed the crews of the Blonde's barge and flat boat, and two officers and eight men of the Madras artillery, were wounded; and it was only by great presenee of mind that Lieutenant Crouch, of that ship, after receiving three wounds, succeeded in getting the men from those boats landed in the suburbs on the opposite side, and removed the other boats from a position in which it was impossible to use their guns.

Not a moment was lost in eommunicating this casualty to the flag-ship, when Captain Richards, with excellent judgment and promptitude, immediately landed with 200 marines at the entrance of the canal, where he was joined by a detachment of 300 of the 6th Madras native infantry, under Captain Maclean of that corps, and pushed through the suburbs to the city walls, while the whole of the boats of the Cornwallis, with their guns, under the command of Lieutenant Stoddart, advanced by the eanal on his right flank. This little flotilla having joined the boats of the Blonde, took up an excellent position and opened their fire with good effeet in cheeking that of the Chinese at the west gate.

Captain Riehards had determined if possible to scale the walls, in the hope of forming a junction with General Shoedde's brigade in the city; and having fortunately diseovered a heap of rubbish, from which his ladders eould reaeh the parapet (about thirty feet high), he was in the act of rearing them, when Commander Watson and Mr. Forster, master, with a boat's erew and a small eseort of marines, joined him from the Modeste, whieh was stationed some miles higher up the river.

Lieutenant Baker, of the Madras artillery, Commander Watson, Captain Richards, and a private marine of the Modeste, were the first who ascended. The two former were wounded, and the latter killed by the fire from the west gate,

in this intrepid achievement ; the remainder of the gallant band, including part of the 6th Madras native infantry, happily followed, without further loss, thus effecting an important lodgment in the suburbs of the city, between the outer and inner west gates, where they shortly afterwards communicated with the advance of Major-General Schoedde's brigade.

About noon, the arrangements for forcing the west outer gate being completed, it was most effectually blown in, when the third brigade, under Major-General Bartley, accompanied by the Commander in Chief of the forces, gallantly rushed in, sweeping all before them. The buildings above the gate, in which the Tartar troops had been posted, were at the same time completely enveloped in flames. The Tartars, however, within the city, were still unsubdued, and having collected in a large body, the 18th and 49th regiments, in advancing by the ramparts, about half an hour after the explosion of the gate, were suddenly fired upon, and unfortunately sustained a severe loss of officers and men, although their opponents suffered in a ten-fold degree.

The seamen and marines under Captain Richards were at this time halted for temporary rest, on another part of the ramparts, but immediately advanced in the direction of the firing, and in passing along a narrow street in the Tartar city, received a volley from a considerable body of those troops, who had posted themselves at a gateway, where they seemed inclined to make a determined stand ; but on the advance of our men, and the discharge of a few rockets, they retired, leaving several men dead ; and many others, who had the temerity to fire from the houses as our men passed along the streets, shared the same fate. In this movement, I regret to say, that Lieutenant Fitz-

james, one seaman, and one marine of the Cornwallis were severely wounded.

The operations of this day were executed under a burning sun, with the thermometer above 90, and the loss of life in consequence has been serious; in addition to those killed and wounded in action, I have to lament the loss of Brevet Major Uniacke, an old and distinguished Officer of the royal marines, and one private of the Plover, who died from the effect of the sun; and I fear the army did not lose less than sixteen from the same cause.

The movements were so entirely military, that I can but express my admiration of the energy and ability with which they were conducted by my gallant colleague, the General; and it is with renewed pleasure, that I again report the zeal and gallantry evinced by every officer and man of the Royal and Indian Navy and Royal Marines under my command, which has been equally manifested in bringing the fleet up this river, as in the subsequent operations on shore, in which they have been engaged.

I enclose a list of the ships present in the Yang-tse-Keang, of the killed and wounded; and also of the names of the officers of the squadron, who were from circumstances most conspicuously engaged on the 21st.

It is unnecessary to speak further on the share which Captain Richards and his companions had in the assault on the outworks of the city; they will no doubt be properly appreciated by their Lordships. Lieutenant Tennant, my Flag-Lieutenant, took a prominent part in the attack of the Tartar troops in the city.

Lieutenant Fitzjames (severely wounded), a highly deserving Officer, has already distinguished himself on different occasions.

Lieutenant Stoddart shewed excellent judgment and

and good conduct in command of the flotilla of armed boats.

Lieutenant Crouch, of the Blonde, I have already noticed, and the steadiness of Messrs. Jenkins and Lyon, Midshipmen of that ship, who were in the advanced boats, is spoken of as highly creditable to them.

Captains Loch and Napier, R. N. who accompanied the expedition as volunteers, also participated in the active operations of the day.

The loss of the land forces, I fear, is not less than 19 killed, and 107 wounded in action, 3 missing, and 16 who died from the effects of the sun; that of the Chinese must be immense, as, independently of those who fell in action, incredible numbers of the Tartars (in some cases including whole families) have unhappily died by their own hands; their force within the city is supposed to have amounted to three or four thousand.

Twenty guns were mounted on the walls, which with numerous gingalls, matchlocks, and other arms, and a considerable quantity of powder, have all been destroyed. About 50,000 dollars' worth of Sycee silver was also found in the Treasury, which has been embarked.

The troops, intended for the operations higher up the river, will be re-embarked as soon as possible, and as the report of the navigation upwards is favourable, I trust the expeditionary forces will soon renew operations at Nanking, if not arrested by overtures for peace from the Chinese Government, which may be consistent with the terms intimated by Her Majesty's Government.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. PARKER, Vice-Admiral.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty.

Re-

Return of Killed and Wounded in the Squadron under the Command of Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, K.C.B. at the Attack on the City of Chin-Keang-Foo, on the 21st July, 1842.

Cornwallis—Brevet Major James Uniacke, R. M., killed, who died from the effects of the sun and fatigue ; Lieutenant James Fitzjames, badly wounded ; 1 seaman dangerously wounded ; 1 private marine slightly wounded.

Blonde—Lieutenant Edward Crouch, severely wounded ; Mr. Henry T. Lyon, midshipman, slightly wounded ; 3 seamen dangerously wounded ; 6 seamen severely wounded ; 5 seamen slightly wounded.

Modeste—1 private marine, killed ; Commander R. B. Watson, slightly wounded ; 1 private marine slightly wounded.

Plover—1 private marine killed.

List of Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels, and those of the Indian Navy, in the Yang-tse-Keang, on the 21st day of July 1842.

Cornwallis—Peter Richards, Captain, off Chin Keang-foo.

Endymion—Honourable Fredk. W. Grey, Captain, off Chin Keang-foo.

Belleisle—John Kingcome, Captain, off Chin Keang-foo.

Vixen, steam vessel—Henry Boyes, Commander, off Chin Keang-foo.

Apollo—Charles Frederick, Commander, off Chin Keang-foo.

Rattlesnake—James Sprent, Master Commanding, off Chin Keang-foo.

Ju-

Jupiter—G. B. Hoffmeister, Master Commanding, off Chin Keang-foo.

Blonde—Thomas Bourchier, C. B., Captain, off entrance of Grand Canal, three miles above Kinshan.

North Star—Sir James Everard Home, Bart., Captain, blockading the river of Woosung.

Dido—Honourable Henry Keppel, Captain, off Eehing, fourteen miles above Kinshan.

Calliope—Augustus L. Kuper, Captain, off Quatchoo, at the northern entrance off Grand Canal.

Childers—Edward Halsted, Commander, six miles below Dido.

Starling—Henry Kellett, Commander, within seven miles of Nankin.

Modeste—Rundle B. Watson, Commander, blockading an entrance to Grand Canal on south side.

Columbine—W. H. A. Morshead, Commander, blockading the river Lewha.

Plover—Richard Collinson, Commander, within seven miles of Nankin.

Clio—Edward N. Troubridge, Commander, blockading the Muntok river.

Algerine—W. H. Maitland, Lieutenant Commanding, off the Amherst Rocks.

Honourable Company's Steam Vessels.

Auckland—R. Ethersey, Commander Indian Navy, off Chin Keang-foo.

Sesostris—H. A. Ormsby, Commander Indian Navy, off Chin Keang-foo.

Pluto—John Tudor, Lieutenant Royal Navy, off Chin Keang-foo.

Phlegethon—J. J. M‘ Cleverty, Lieutenant Royal Navy, off Chin Keang-foo.

Medusa—H. H. Hewitt, Lieutenant Indian Navy, off Chin Keang-foo.

Queen—Walter Warden, Acting Master Royal Navy, off Chin Keang-foo.

Tenasserim—A. P. Wall, Acting Master Royal Navy, off Chin Keang-foo.

Proserpine—John J. Hough, Commander Royal Navy, blockading an entrance to Grand Canal, South Side.

Nemesis—W. H. Hall, Lieutenant Royal Navy, with Dido at Eching, a north entrance of Grand Canal.

List of Officers belonging to the Squadron, under the Command of Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, K.C.B., Commander in Chief, employed in the Assault by the Seamen and Marines on the Out-works of the City of Ching-Keang, on the 21st of July 1842.

Her Majesty's ship Cornwallis.

Captain Peter Richards, in the assault near the West-gate, and attack of the Tartar troops within the city.

Lieutenant James Fitzjames, in the assault near the West-gate, and attack of the Tartar troops within the city.

Brevet Major James Uniacke, Royal Marines, in the assault near the West-gate, and attack of the Tartar troops within the city.

Captain F. S. Hamilton, Royal Marines, in the assault near the West-gate, and attack of the Tartar troops within the city.

First Lieutenant Henry Timpson, Royal Marines, in the assault near the West-gate, and attack of the Tartar troops within the city.

First Lieutenant F. J. White, Royal Marines, in the assault near the West-gate, and attack of the Tartar troops within the city.

Mr. Stephen Stanley, Assistant-Surgeon, in the assault near the West-gate, and attack of the Tartar troops within the city.

Mr. Archibald Little, M.D. Assistant-Surgeon, in the assault near the West-gate, and attack of the Tartar troops within the city.

Mr. William Bowden, Volunteer 1st Class, in the assault near the West-gate, and attack of the Tartar troops within the city.

Commander Charles Richards, with Lieut.-General Sir Hugh Gough.

Lieutenant James Stoddart, commanding the boats employed covering the assault.

Mr. Henry Phelps, Mate, in the boats covering the assault.

Mr. C. R. Jackson, Mate, in the boats covering the assault.

Mr. Henry Hollinworth, Mate, in the boats covering the assault.

Mr. John J. Palmer, Mate, in the boats covering the assault.

Her Majesty's ship Blonde.

Lieutenant Edward Crouch, employed in barge.

Honourable O. W. Lambart, Midshipman, employed in pinnace.

Mr. Robert Jenkins, Midshipman, emyloyed in flat boat.

Mr. Henry T. Lyon, Midshipman, employed in first cutter.

Her Majesty's sloop Modeste.

Commander R. B. Watson.

Mr. J. Forster, Master.

With Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker.

Lieutenant Charles Tennant, Flag-Lieutenant.

Mr. George Hodgson, Mate of the Cornwallis.

Corn-

Cornwallis, off Nanking,
SIR, 30*th August* 1842.

I TRANSMIT herewith the copy of a letter which I yesterday received from Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, and of an Order which I have in consequence issued for the entire discontinuance of any interruption to the Chinese trade, and the renewal of friendly intercourse with them.

I have, &c.

W. PARKER, Vice-Admiral.

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

Steam Frigate Queen, off Nanking,
GENTLEMEN, *August* 29, 1842.

THE Treaty of Peace having now been happily signed, and the Emperor's assent to its provisions having likewise been intimated through an Imperial Edict addressed to the High Commissioners and Governor-General, of which I enclose a translation, I feel anxious to relieve the people from the great distress and inconvenience which the present embargo on this river causes; and should your Excellencies concur in these sentiments, I beg that His Excellency the Admiral will issue the necessary orders, and also send instructions by the steamers under dispatch to Her Majesty's ships at Chinhae and Amoy, not to interfere further with the trade of these places.

HENRY POTTINGER, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

Their Excellencies Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, K. C. B., and Lieutenant-General Sir H. Gough, K. C. B.

Cornwallis, off Nanking, August 29, 1842.

GENERAL MEMORANDUM.

THE Commander in Chief has the high gratification of announcing to the squadron and transports under his orders, that the Treaty of Peace between Great Britain and China has now been happily signed, and the Emperor's assent to its provisions being likewise received, the blockade and interruption of the Chinese trade and communications are to be immediately discontinued within the rivers and on any part of the coast of China.

The Officers are expected to exert themselves to prevent the slightest cause of offence or disagreement to or with the natives, with whom it is hoped the most friendly intercourse will be hereafter observed during the continuance of the British forces in this country.

W. PARKER, Vice-Admiral.

To the respective Captains, Commanders, and Commanding Officers of Her Majesty's ships and vessels, those of the Indian Navy, and to the Agents and Masters of transports.

India Board, November 23, 1842.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been this day received at the East India House, from the Governor-General of India:

HON. SIRS, *Simla, October* 5, 1842.

THE dispatches from Major-Generals Pollock and Nott, which accompany this letter will inform you that, on the 30th of August, Major-General Nott defeated Shumsoodeen Khan, about thirty-eight

eight miles from Ghuznee; and on the 5th again, on the heights, on the north east of Ghuznee; against which place batteries were prepared, on the night of the 5th, but the enemy evacuated the town and citadel during that night, and they were taken possession of by Major-General Nott's troops at day-light on the 6th.

The work of demolition was carried on during the 7th and 8th; and, on the 9th, Major-General Nott's army left Ghuznee, leaving the gates and principal buildings on fire, and having totally destroyed the citadel, and made breaches in the walls, which, without immediate repair, must fall during the winter.

On the 8th of September, Major-General Pollock defeated the Ghilzaees and Jezailchees of Mahomed Akbar; and, on the 13th, the Major-General entirely defeated Mahomed Akbar, at the head of 16,000 men, at Tezeen.

On the 16th, Cabool and the Bala Hissar were occupied by the British troops.

On the 17th, the army of Major-General Nott arrived within five miles of Cabool.

Such of the prisoners, taken by the Affghans on the retreat from Cabool, as were near Cabool, came into the British camp on the 15th: 700 Kuzzilbashes, with Sir Richmond Shakespear, left Cabool for the Bamian road, on which the remaining prisoners had been carried; and it was expected on the 17th that, on the following day, they might be delivered up to Sir Richmond Shakespear.

The feelings with which I have regarded these successful operations will be seen on a perusal of the general orders prefixed to the dispatches published on the 21st and 30th ultimo.

It appears by a letter (private) from Major Outram of the 20th ultimo, that, on the preceding day,

day, Colonel Reid, with the first column of Major-General England's army, arrived safely at Dadur. The second column will have left Quetta on the 21st; and the last was to move about the 1st of this month. I have, &c.

ELLENBOROUGH.

The Secret Committee of the East India Company.

Head-Quarters, Simla, September 21, 1842.

THE Governor-General has this day received the reports of three victories obtained, on the 30th of August, by Major-General Nott, over twelve thousand Affghans, thirty-eight miles south west of Ghuznee; on the 8th of September, by Major General Pollock, over the troops of Mahomed Akbar Khan and the Ghilzie chiefs at Jugdulluck; and on the 16th of June, by the expedition on the coast of China, within the mouth of the river Yang-tse-Kiang, at the city of Woosung.

In this last operation, and those immediately succeeding it, Vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker and Licutenant-General Sir Hugh Gough took 364 guns from the Chinese.

On the 3d of September, Major-General Nott had advanced to Nanee, within a short march of Ghuznee.

On the 9th of September, Major-General Pollock had advanced to Kutta Sung, and had experienced no opposition.

Formed as the troops under Major-General Nott have mostly been, by four years of constant service, and habituated as they have been to victory under their able Commander, the Governor-General had anticipated their success against any force which could be brought against them. It is

to

to the Governor-General a subject of sincere satisfaction, that the events of this campaign should have opened a more extensive field to that brave army on which it may make manifest to the world the high qualities he has long known it to possess.

Major-General Pollock has, through the prudence of his arrangements, and the correctness of the movements directed by him, had the gratification of affording to his troops the opportunity of proving their superiority to the Affghans, on the very scene of the last disaster on the retreat from Cabool: and Major-General Sir R. Sale, at the head of the garrison of Jellalabad, worthily supported by the reinforcements from India, has had the glory of leading the army on its triumphant return to the capital of Affghanistan.

The Governor-General regards with the highest admiration the noble ardour which has, in these several operations, been manifested, equally by the officers and soldiers of both nations and of all arms. He sees in the successes already obtained the certain promise of other more decisive victories, calculated to impress upon all the enemies of the British Government a conviction of the futility of resistance to the forces under his direction, and tending, under the continued favour of Providence, to effect the first object of his desire, the restoration of peace to Asia.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India,

T. H. MADDOCK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
with the Governor-General.

From

From Major-General Pollock, C. B. Commanding in Affghanistan, to T. H. Maddock, Esq.

Camp, Kutta Sung,
SIR, *September* 9, 1842.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, a copy of a letter which I have this day addressed to the Adjutant-General of the Army, detailing the operations against the enemy near Jugdulluck yesterday. I have, &c.

GEORGE POLLOCK, Major-General,
Commanding in Affghanistan.

P. S. I have this moment received two letters from Major-General Nott to your address, which I have read, thinking they might contain information which would regulate my movements.

From Major-General G. Pollock, C. B. Commanding the Troops in Affghanistan, to Major-General Lumley, Adjutant-General of the Army.

SIR, *Camp, Kutta Sung, Sept.* 9, 1842.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, that I left Soork-ab on the morning of the 8th instant, in progress to Jugdulluck, with the troops detailed in the margin.*

* 1st division, under the command of Major-General Sir R. Sale, G. C. B. 2 guns 3d troop 1st brigade horse artillery, 6 ditto No. 6 light field battery, 3 ditto mountain train, Her Majesty's 3d light dragoons, 1 squadron 1st light cavalry, 3 ressallahs 3d irregular cavalry, Her Majesty's 9th foot, Her Majesty's 13th light infantry, 26th regiment native infantry, 35th regiment light infantry, 5th company sappers, Broadfoot's sappers, Mackeson's bildars.

On

On approaching the hills which command the road through the pass, I perceived their summits were occupied by a considerable number of men; and a nearer view enabled me to ascertain the nature of their position, which was one of singular strength and difficulty of approach. The enemy were assembled in bodies apparently under different Chieftains, each having a distinguishing standard.

The hills they occupied formed an amphitheatre inclining towards the left of the road on which the troops were halted while the guns opened, and the enemy were thus enabled on this point to fire into the column, a deep ravine preventing any contact with them. The practice of the guns was excellent, yet the enemy appeared so determined on making a stand, that the bursting of the shells among them on the right hill, which was of a conical shape and difficult ascent, had not the effect of making them relinquish it, or of slackening their fire, which now became heavy from all parts of their position, causing several casualties.

It is with the deepest feeling of regret I have to deplore the loss of Captain Nugent, officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, who was shot here, and died almost immediately. I had lately received the most important and valuable assistance from him; the service has lost a promising Officer, and the department to which he belonged a most efficient member.

As the guns appeared to have little effect in forcing the enemy to quit the heights, I resolved upon attacking them. For this purpose Captain Broadfoot was detached to the extreme left of the enemy's position, and his sappers commenced ascending a steep hill, on the top of which the enemy were entrenched in a sungah. Her Majesty's 9th foot, under Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, were directed to cross a deep ravine and assault the hills

on the opposite side, where the enemy held a ruined fort, and were with their Chiefs and cavalry in considerable numbers. Her Majesty's 13th light infantry, led by Captain Wilkinson, commanding the regiment, attacked the hill which may be considered the key of the position. The 9th, accompanied by two companies of the 35th native infantry, under Lieutenants Boileau and Trench; the 13th by 130 men of the 26th, led by Captain Gahan (Major Huish, although present in the field, was prevented by his wound, received at Mamoo Kheil, from assuming the command), rushed up the height simultaneously, and the animated and enthusiastic cheer they gave seemed to strike a panic in the enemy, for they dared not wait the collision, but fled down the hills, and were enabled to escape chastisement by the nature of the ground which was so well calculated to favour their retreat. At this moment, Major Lockwood, with Her Majesty's 3d light dragoons, galloped up, and had very nearly succeeded in overtaking the enemy's cavalry, but I am sorry to say they also effected their safety by flight.

Captain Broadfoot had completely succeeded in the attack he made, and the enemy were dispersed in every direction, a large body of them retiring to the summit of a high mountain. On this apparently inaccessible height they planted their standards, and showed every demonstration of maintaining it. As the achievements of the day would have been incomplete were they suffered to remain, I decided upon dislodging them. The troops named in the margin* advanced under cover of Captain Abbott's guns and those of Captain Backhouse's mountain train. Seldom have soldiers had

* H. M.'s 13th light infantry, one company 26th native infantry, one ditto 35th light infantry, 5th company sappers under Lieutenant Becher, Broadfoot's sappers.

a more

a more arduous task to perform, and never was an undertaking of the kind surpassed in execution; these lofty heights were assaulted in two columns, led by Captains Wilkinson and Broadfoot; the discomfited Ghilzies not relishing an encounter, betook themselves to flight, carrying away their standards, and leaving our troops in quiet possession of their last and least assailable stronghold.

It gratifies me to be enabled to state, that we have thus signally defeated with one division of the troops the most powerful tribes and the most inveterate of our enemies, the original instigators and principal actors in those disturbances which entailed such disasters on our troops last winter. The following are the Chiefs who were present in the action:

Uzcez Khan, Gool Mahomed Khan, Saadut Meen Khan—Jubber Kheil Ghilzies.

Khodah Buksh Khan, Azul Khan, and Khojeh Mahomed Shah Khan.—Chiefs of Tezeen, Babukkur Kheil Ghilzies.

Sirdar Khyroolla Khan, Barukzye, Shah Ghazee Khan, Gool Ghilzie, Hajee Ali Tajick.—Sent by Mahomed Akbar Khan from Cabool, to co-operate with the Ghilzies.

Ibrahim Khan, and Mullick Suddoo.—Lughman Chiefs.

The petty Chiefs of Hissaruck were also engaged, and indeed the whole strength of the Ghilzie force may be considered to have been brought against us, numbering on this occasion from four to five thousand men.

Let me now express how much I owe to the brave Officers and soldiers who have thus gallantly asserted their superiority in arms; were I to name all who merit eulogy, I should feel obliged to enumerate every Officer who was present.

I feel considerable diffidence in mentioning the name of Major-General Sir R. Sale, G. C. B., whose heroic conduct in the field stands so little in need of my commendation. On this occasion I was an eye-witness to the personal intrepidity of this highly distinguished Officer, as he led up the heights in advance of his own regiment under a very hot fire.

To the Officers in command of regiments and detachments, and to the heads of departments, also to the Officers of my Personal and the General Staff, I feel especially indebted for the zealous and efficient manner in which they performed their respective duties; and I trust his Excellency the Commander in Chief will bring to the notice of his Lordship the Governor-General, that every individual engaged has exerted himself to the utmost to serve his country.

I have the honour to enclose a rough sketch of the scene of operations, and a return of the killed and wounded. I have, &c.

GEORGE POLLOCK, Major-General,
Commanding in Affghanistan.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Troops of the 1*st Division of the Advance under the Command of Major-General Sir R. Sale, G. C. B. at the Storming of the Heights of Jugdulluck, on the* 8*th of September* 1842.

General Staff—1 officer killed; 1 officer wounded.
No. 6, Light Field Battery—1 native officer, 2 privates, wounded.
Mountain Train—1 sergeant, 1 private, 1 driver, wounded; 1 mule killed.
Her Majesty's 3d Light Dragoons—2 troopers wounded.

Squadron

Squadron 1st Light Cavalry—1 horse killed.
Head Quarters and Detachment 3d Irregular Cavalry—1 trooper, 1 horse killed; 2 troopers, 3 horses, wounded.
5th Company Sappers—1 private wounded.
Her Majesty's 9th Regiment—1 sergeant, 2 privates, killed; 1 sergeant, 16 privates, wounded.
Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry—1 private killed; 2 sergeants, 12 privates, wounded.
26th Regiment of Native Infantry—1 naick, 4 sepoys, wounded.
35th Light Infantry—4 privates wounded.
Captain Broadfoot's Sappers—1 sergeant, 5 privates, wounded.

Total—1 officer, 1 sergeant, 4 privates, 2 horses, 1 mule, killed; 1 officer, 1 native officer, 5 sergeants, 1 naick, 50 privates, 3 horses, wounded.

Total of all ranks killed and wounded, 64.

Remarks.

Captain Nugent, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, killed; and Major-General Sir R. Sale, G. C. B. slightly wounded.

One dooly bearer killed, and one wounded.
One camp follower wounded.

G. PONSONBY, Captain, Assistant-Adjutant-General, British Troops in Affghanistan.

From

From Major-General W. Nott, Commanding Field Force, Affghanistan, to T. H. Maddock, Esq.

Camp, Kareez Oosman Khan,
August 29, 1842.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that on the morning of the 28th instant, a body of the enemy attacked our rear guard. I directed the Officer in command of the cavalry to detach a party to assist in dispersing it.

The accompanying letter from Captain Christie details the result.

I have, &c.

W. NOTT, Major-General,
Commanding Field Force, Affghanistan.

From Captain J. Christie, Commanding the Detachment, to Captain Delamain, Senior Officer of Cavalry.

Camp, Kareez Oosman Khan,
August 28, 1842.

SIR,

AGREEABLY to the instructions conveyed to me through Lieutenant Forbes, Adjutant, 3d light cavalry, I proceeded to the rear with two ressellahs of the 1st Bengal irregular cavalry and three ressellahs of my own regiment, and now do myself the honour to report the result as follows, for the information of Major-General Nott:

I proceeded at a trot for about a mile and a half, when we were closing well with the enemy; all of a sudden we came on a ravine with steep sides, which for a time completely brought us up; however we managed to file down and form again on the opposite side. This delay allowed the enemy to move a long way a-head, but getting the de-

detachment into a smart gallop, we succeeded in coming up with them just as the foremost of them had reached the bottom of the hills. We cut up about fifty of them; Lieutenant Chamberlain's party from the other flank destroyed twelve more.

The enemy, I should think, amounted to about 300 horse and foot.

Every man did his duty; so it is impossible to offer any remark on individuals, and I shall only add that I was quite satisfied with the conduct of all.

I beg to return lists of the killed and wounded.

I have, &c.

J. CHRISTIE, Captain,
Commanding the Detachment.

From Major-General W. Nott, Commanding Field Force, Affghanistan, to T. H. Maddock, Esq.

Camp, Gonine, 38 miles S.W. of Ghuznee,
SIR, *31st August* 1842.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India, that Shumshoodeen, the Affghan Governor of the fortress of Ghuznee, brought nearly the whole of his army, about 12,000 men, into the vicinity of my camp yesterday, at three o'clock P.M.

I moved out with one half of my force: the enemy advanced in the most bold and gallant manner, each division cheering as they came into position, their left being upon a hill of some elevation, their centre and right along a low ridge, until their flank rested on a fort filled with men: they opened a fire of small arms, supported by two

two six-pounder horse artillery guns, which were admirably served: our columns advanced upon the different points with great regularity and steadiness, and, after a short and spirited contest, completely defeated the enemy, capturing their guns, tents, ammunition, &c. &c., and dispersing them in every direction. One hour's more daylight would have enabled me to destroy the whole of their infantry.

Shumshooden fled in the direction of Ghuznee, accompanied by about thirty horsemen.

I enclose a list of killed and wounded on the 28th and 30th instant; also a return of ordnance, ammunition, &c. &c., taken from the enemy.

The behaviour of the troops, both European and Native, was such as I anticipated, and afforded me complete satisfaction.

I beg leave to bring to the favourable notice of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India the undermentioned Officers: many of them have served under my command for the last three years, and have been conspicuous for their zeal and gallantry in the various affairs which have occurred with the enemy during that period, and especially in the action of the 12th of January last, and have invariably upheld the reputation of our arms, and the honour of our country:

Brigadier Wymer, commanding the 1st infantry brigade; Lieutenant-Colonel M'Laren, commanding 16th regiment native infantry; Major Hibbert, commanding Her Majesty's 40th regiment; Captain Burney, commanding 38th regiment native infantry; Captains Christie and Haldane, commanding corps of Bengal irregular cavalry; Major Sotheby, commanding the artillery; Captain Blood, commanding Bombay foot artillery; Major Sanders, Bengal engineers; Lieutenants North and Studdert, Bombay engineers. Majors Leech and Raw-

Rawlinson, of the Political Department, attended me in the field, and rendered me great assistance in conveying my orders.

My best thanks are due to my Staff, Captain Polwhele, Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General; Captain Waterfield, Aide-de-Camp; Lieutenant Tytler, Deputy Assistant-Quarter-Master-General.

Annexed is a letter from Brigadier Wymer, speaking in the highest terms of his Brigade-Major, Captain T. H. Scott, of the 38th regiment native infantry. I fully appreciate this excellent Officer's merits; he has been with me in four actions. I trust I shall not be thought presumptuous in expressing a hope that he will receive some mark of the favour of Government, by Brevet or otherwise.

I cannot close this dispatch without expressing my admiration of the dashing and gallant conduct, rapid movement, and correct practice of Captain Anderson's troop of Bengal horse artillery; nothing could exceed it; and I beg leave to bring this Officer, and Lieutenant Turner, attached to the same troop, to the particular notice of his Lordship, as Officers who have on many occasions rendered me most essential service. I have, &c.

W. NOTT, Major-General,
Commanding Field Force, Affghanistan.

From Brigadier G. P. Wymer, Commanding 1st Infantry Brigade, to Major-General Nott, Commanding Field Force.

Camp, Chuppakhana,
SIR, *Sept.* 1, 1842.

ADVERTING to division orders of yesterday, expressive of your praise and thanks to the troops employed under your command in action with the

enemy, on the afternoon of the 30th instant, I hope you will not consider it ill-judged on my part, bringing to your favourable notice the valuable assistance I derived from the active services of Captain Scott, Major of Brigade to the 1st infantry brigade, under my command, whose exertions during the fight on that day, demand and merit my best praise and acknowledgments. This being the second time of the display of Captain Scott's abilities when in action with the enemy as my Personal Staff, will, I hope, plead my apology for recommending him to your notice, and the favourable consideration of Government, in any way you may have it in your power to mention him as a meritorious and deserving Officer. I have, &c.

G. P. WYMER, Brigadier,
Commanding 1st Infantry Brigade.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Field Force under the Command of Major-General William Nott, in the Engagements with the Enemy on the 28th and 30th of August 1842.

2d Troop Bengal Irregular Horse Artillery—1 syee, 1 horse, wounded.

3d Company 1st Battalion Bombay Artillery—1 bearer killed; 1 gunner, 1 trumpeter, 1 private, 1 driver, 2 horses, wounded.

3d Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 jemadar, 4 havildars, 1 farrier, 10 privates, 6 horses, killed; 2 lieutenants, 1 jemadar, 1 trumpeter, 5 privates, 4 horses, wounded.

1st Regiment Bengal Irregular Cavalry—1 havildar, 11 privates, killed; 1 jemadar, 2 havildars, 12 privates, 16 horses, wounded; 9 horses missing.

Christie's Horse—2 havildars, 5 privates, 19 horses, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 jemadar, 13 privates, 17 horses, wounded; 4 horses missing.

Her Majesty's 40th Regiment of Foot—1 lieutenant, 2 corporals, 10 privates, wounded.

Her Majesty's 41st Regiment of Foot—1 corporal, 3 privates, 1 tent lascar, 1 bheestie, wounded.

16th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry—2 privates wounded.

42d Regiment Bengal Native Infantry—1 private wounded.

Total—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 jemadar, 7 havildars, 1 farrier, 26 privates, 1 bearer, 25 horses, killed; 4 lieutenants, 3 jemadars, 2 havildars, 3 corporals, 1 gunner, 2 trumpeters, 47 privates, 1 tent lascar, 1 bheestie, 1 syce, 1 driver, 40 horses, wounded; 13 horses missing.

Grand Total—104 officers and men, 65 horses, killed and wounded; 13 horses missing.

Officers killed.

Captain H. Berry, 3d regiment Bombay light cavalry.

Brevet Captain G. O. Reeves, 3d regiment Bombay light cavalry.

Officers wounded.

Brevet Captain G. S. Ravenscroft, 3d regiment Bombay light cavalry.

Lieutenant T. A. Mackenzie, 3d regiment Bombay light cavalry.

Lieutenant Meason, H. M. 40th regiment of foot.

Lieutenant N. B. Chamberlain, Christie's horse.

W. NOTT, Major-General, Commanding Field Force.

Return of Ordnance, Ammunition, &c. captured in Action with the Enemy, by the Field Force under the Command of Major-General Nott, on the 30th August 1842.

Camp, Gonine, August 31, 1842.

2 field carriages with limbers (one broken by our shot and left on the field), 40,000 musket ball cartridges (as originally packed in the H. C.'s magazines, destroyed on the enemy's encamping ground), 132 filled six-pounder cartridges (destroyed on the enemy's encamping ground), 4 sets of unserviceable harness, 4 horses, 2 brass six-pounders, 9 unserviceable six-pounder common case shot, 24 unserviceable six-pounder hammered round shot.

F. S. SOTHEBY, Major,
Commanding Artillery.

General Orders by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India.

Simla, September 30, 1842.

THE Governor-General announces to the army and to the people of India, the occupation of Ghuznee by Major-General Nott, on the 6th of September, and its entire destruction by the Candahar division of the army.

Major-General Nott had the satisfaction of releasing in the neighbourhood of Ghuznee three hundred and twenty-seven sepoys of the 27th native infantry, from the slavery to which they had been reduced by the Affghans.

The Governor-General likewise announces the complete defeat of Mahomed Akbar Khan at the head

head of sixteen thousand men at Tezeen, on the 13th of September, by Major-General Pollock, and the occupation of Cabool by the troops under that General, on the 16th of September.

The British flag waves in triumph from the highest point of the Bala Hissar.

Thus have all past disasters been retrieved and avenged on every scene on which they were sustained; and repeated victories in the field, and the capture of the cities and citadels of Ghuznee and Cabool, have advanced the glory, and established the accustomed superiority, of the British arms.

The Governor-General has derived much satisfaction from the report made by Major-General Pollock, of the admirable conduct of the troops of His Highness the Maharajah Shere Sing acting in co-operation with the British army.

The Governor General rejoices in this new proof of the cordial good understanding which prevails between the British Government and that of Lahore.

The report of Major-General Pollock leads the Governor-General to expect that, long before this day, all the British prisoners taken by the Affghans will have been brought into the General's camp. Those who had been left near Cabool were already at liberty.

The Governor-General, in the name of the Government and of all the People of India, offers to Major-General Pollock and Major-General Nott, and all the Officers and troops under their respective commands, his grateful and heartfelt acknowledgments of the important services they have performed.

The Governor-General directs that the recent successes obtained by the armies in Affghanistan be fully made known to all the troops at all stations of the army, and that at all those stations a salute

of

of 21 guns be fired for the capture of Ghuznee, and a similar salute for the capture of Cabool.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India,

T. H. MADDOCK.

From Major-General W. Nott to T. H. Maddock, Esq.

SIR, *Camp, Ghuznee, September* 8, 1842.

MY dispatch of the 31st ultimo will have informed you of my having defeated the Affghan army commanded by Shumshoodeen.

On the morning of the 5th instant, I moved on Ghuznee. I found the city full of men, and a range of mountains running north east of the fortress covered by heavy bodies of cavalry and infantry; the gardens and ravines near the town were also occupied. The enemy had received a considerable reinforcement from Cabool, under Sultan Jan.

I directed Major Sanders, of the Bengal engineers, to reconnoitre the works, under escort of the 16th regiment native infantry, and a party of irregular cavalry. This brought on some smart skirmishing, in which our sepoys behaved to admiration. Captain White, of Her Majesty's 40th regiment, commanding the light companies of the army, was pushed forward, accompanied by Anderson's troop of horse artillery, to support the reconnoitring party, and I at once determined on carrying the enemy's mountain positions before encamping my force. The troops ascended the heights in gallant style, driving the enemy before them until every point was gained.

The village of Bullal is situated about 600 yards from the walls of Ghuznee, upon the spur of the moun-

mountain to the north east, and observing it to be a desirable spot for preparing a heavy battery to be placed 300 paces in advance, I ordered it to be occupied by two regiments of infantry and some light guns, and retired the columns into camp.

The engineer officers, sappers and miners, and infantry working parties were employed under the directions of Major Sanders, during the night of the 5th, in erecting a battery for four 18-pounders; these guns were moved from camp before daylight on the morning of the 6th; but, before they had reached the position assigned them, it was ascertained that the enemy had evacuated the fortress.

I directed the city of Ghuznee, with its citadel and the whole of its works, to be destroyed. I forward the engineer's report.

In these operations our loss has been much less than might have been expected from the numbers and positions of the enemy, and the fact of the troops having been necessitated to move under the range of the guns of the fortress.

I enclose a list of the killed and wounded.

The exertions of Major Sanders of the engineers, were as usual most zealous, and my thanks are due to him and the department under his charge.

I beg to notice the following Officers: Brigadier Wymer; Major Hibbert, commanding Her Majesty's 40th regiment; Captain Evans, in temporary charge of the 16th regiment native infantry; Captain White, Her Majesty's 40th regiment, commanding the light companies of the force; Major Sotheby and Officers of the artillery.

I have every reason to be satisfied with my Staff, Captain Polwhele, Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General; Captain Waterfield, Aide-de-Camp; Captain Ripley; and Lieutenant Kay, Deputy Judge Advocate General.

I con-

I continue to receive the greatest assistance from Major Leech. I have, &c.

W. NOTT, Major-General,
Commanding Field Force Affghanistan.

P. S. I have recovered about three hundred and twenty-seven of the sepoys of the 27th regiment Bengal native infantry, who had been sold into slavery, and dispersed in villages thirty and forty miles round Ghuznee.

W. NOTT.

Camp, Rozeh, near Ghuznee,
September 9, 1842.

MEMORANDUM.

ON the morning of the 5th September 1842, General Nott moved his camp to take up a position before Ghuznee. An advanced party was ordered to protect a reconnoissance of the works undertaken by the engineer department. On the approach of this party to the hills north of the city, it was opposed in force, but was immediately supported by the General, and, thus reinforced, cleared the hills of the enemy, and took possession of the village of Bullal, within 400 yards of the city.

The General immediately directed this important point with the heights near the village to be maintained, and they were occupied by two regiments of native infantry and two 9-pounder guns.

While these operations were going on, the camp was established at Rozeh, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the city. The guards required for the protection and general duties of the camp absorbed so many men that but few were available for the duties of a siege. The General therefore determined not to invest the place in form, and directed the Engineer to concen-

centrate the resources at his disposal in one spot, where protection might be most conveniently afforded to the siege operations.

With advertence to these instructions, the Engineer proposed to establish a battery on the ridge of the hill north of the town, in advance of the village of Bullal, and distant about 350 yards from the nearest point of the walls. From this battery it was expected that the four 18-pounder guns would lay open the thin flank wall connecting the citadel on the west with the town wall, in a few hours. The defences of the citadel could be swept from the same point by the light artillery; and the lines of loop-holed wall which would bear on the advance of the storming party were all viewed in enfilade from the site selected for the battery. The advance of the party to the assault would have been greatly facilitated by the existence of a thick dam of earth across the ditch, immediately opposite the point marked out for the breach.

It was further proposed that the principal assault should be supported by two other attacks; one an attempt to blow in the water gate (both the others having been strongly built up, and the causeways in front of them cut through) another to escalade a weak point near the Cabool gate, which would have been greatly aided by the fire of the artillery from the hill.

This project met the General's approval; and at dusk on the evening of the 5th September, a working party composed of the sappers, and of 160 men from the regiments occupying the hill, commenced work on the battery. By 4 A.M. on the 6th September, cover for the party had been secured across the ridge of the hill, and so much progress made in the execution of the work as to lead to reasonable expectation that the four 18-

pounder guns and two 24-pounder howitzers would be established in position, and ready to open their fire during the day.

Early on the evening of the 5th, a brisk matchlock fire was kept up from the citadel on the hill, but this gradually slackened, and at 10 P.M. had entirely ceased. The enemy's infantry had been observed at dusk crossing the river near the water gate, with the intention, it was supposed, of attacking the working party during the night; but, towards the morning of the 6th, there were grounds for believing the fort was evacuated. At daylight this was ascertained to be the case by Lieutenant North, of the engineers, who took possession at that hour of the water gate without opposition, leaving Ensign Newton and 20 sepoys of the 16th native infantry in charge of the gateway, and returning to the battery for further assistance. The whole of the working party was immediately moved into the town, of which and of the citadel of Ghuznee, they were in possession before sunrise.

EDWARD SANDERS, Major, Engineers.

From Major E. Sanders to Major-General W. Nott.

Camp, Rozeh, near Ghuznee, September 9, 1842.

SIR,

ON the occupation of the fortress of Ghuznee by the troops under your command, I received orders from you to take measures for the destruction of the citadel, to as great an extent as the means at command, and the time afforded by a halt of two days, would permit.

2. I have now the honour to report, that the engineer department attached to your force has been

been employed during the 7th and 8th instant, on the work of demolition, and to state the progress effected.

3. Fourteen mines have been sprung in the walls of the citadel, all with good effect. The upper fort has been completely destroyed ; the second line of works extensively breached in two places ; and the outer and lower walls have their revêtements blown down and greatly injured in three places.

4. In several spots remote from the mines, the walls, though they have not fallen, are so seriously shaken by the explosions that, unless immediate and energetic measures are adopted, on the departure of your force, for their repair and security, they must crumble down during the ensuing winter.

5. The gateways of the town and citadel, and the roofs of the principal buildings, have been fired and are still burning. I have, &c.

E. SANDERS, Major, Engineers.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Field Force under the Command of Major-General William Nott, in the Engagement with the Enemy before Ghuznee, on the 5th September 1842.

2d Troop Bengal Irregular Horse Artillery—1 horse killed; 1 private, 1 syce, 5 horses, wounded.

1st Troop Bombay Horse Artillery — 1 syce wounded.

3d Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry—1 horse killed; 1 horse wounded.

1st Regiment Bengal Irregular Cavalry—1 private, 1 horse, killed; 1 jemadar, 5 privates, 7 horses, wounded.

Her Majesty's 40th Regiment of Foot—1 private killed; 3 privates wounded.

Her Majesty's 41st Regiment of Foot—3 privates wounded.

2d Regiment Bengal Native Infantry—4 privates wounded.

16th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry—1 private killed; 1 ensign, 1 havildar, 4 naicks, 11 privates, wounded.

27th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, doing duty with 16th Native Infantry—1 private wounded.

42d Regiment Bengal Native Infantry—2 privates wounded.

43d Regiment Bengal Native Infantry—4 privates wounded.

Total—3 privates, 3 horses, killed; 1 ensign, 1 jemadar, 1 havildar, 4 naicks, 34 privates, 2 syces, 13 horses, wounded.

Grand Total—46 officers and men, and 16 horses.

Officer wounded.

Ensign Stannus, 16th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry.

W. NOTT, Major-General, Commanding Field Force.

Return of Ordnance Ammunition captured in the Fortress of Ghuznee, by the Force under the Command of Major-General Nott, on the 6th of September 1842.

Camp, Ghuznee, September 6, 1842.

40 dungaree bag cartridges, 300 blue lights, 15 boxes filled with musket ammunition, 25 boxes filled with gun ammunition, 15 empty ammunition boxes, 20 empty treasure boxes with straps,

straps, 25,000 musket ball cartridges (15,000 of these unserviceable), about 2000 gun and jingal ball cartridges, 6 field piece carriages, 1 garrison carriage, 6 maunds of charcoal, 5 buff hides, 7 jingals or wall pieces, 9 unserviceable tin lanterns, 8 pigs of lead, 30 muskets without locks, 3 mounted brass light field pieces (three, six, and eight pounders), 1 mounted heavy sixty-eight pounder, 3 mounted and 1 dismounted iron light field pieces (two, six, and eight pounders), 10 jars of country ordnance powder (about 150lbs. each), 1 piece of cotton rope, 1 bag of saltpetre, 60 six pounder English round shot, 550 round shot of sorts, 300 one and two pounder jingal round shot, 12 gun sponges of sorts, 5 jezails.

F. S. SOTHEBY, Major, Commanding Artillery.

From Major-General G. Pollock, C.B., to T. H. Maddock, Esq.

Camp, near Cabool,
Sept. 17, 1842.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, a copy of my dispatch of date the 14th instant, to the address of Major-General Lumley, Adjutant-General of the army. I have, &c.,

G. POLLOCK, Major-General.
Commanding in Affghanistan.

From

From Major-General George Pollock, C.B., to Major-General J. R. Lumley, Adjutant-General of the Army.

SIR, *Camp, Bootkhak, Sept.* 14, 1842.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, that I marched from Seh Baba on the 11th instant, and arrived at Tezeen the same day, where I was joined by Major-General M'Caskill, with the 2d division. On the 12th I halted, in consequence of the cattle of the 2d division having suffered from the effects of fatigue caused by their forced march: this halt the enemy imagined to be the result of hesitation, and, in the afternoon, attacked the picquets on the left flank, and became so daring, that I considered it necessary to send Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, with 240 men of Her Majesty's 9th foot, to drive them back; some sharp fighting took place, and the enemy was driven up the neighbouring hills, from the crests of which they kept up a heavy fire. Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, however, with a small party, crept up one end of the hill, unperceived by the enemy, who were hotly engaged in their front, and lay concealed until joined by a few more of his men, when, rushing up on the flank of the astounded Affghans, he inflicted a severe lesson, pouring in a destructive fire upon them as they fled down the hill. A Chieftain was found among the slain, who, it is supposed, was the brother of Khodabux Khan. The enemy remained inoffensive on our left flank, in consequence of this very well planned and gallant affair of Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor's, and withdrew to the right, where they commenced a furious attack upon a picquet, consisting of eighty men of the 60th regiment of native infantry, commanded by Lieu-

Lieutenant Montgomery, who sustained the assault with great resolution until reinforcements reached him, when the enemy were beaten off; in this attack the picquet had four killed; Lieutenant Montgomery and seventeen men were wounded. The enemy came so close that frequent recourse was had to the bayonet. Their attempts on the picquets continued through the night, but were invariably unsuccessful.

The valley of Tezeen, where we were encamped, is completely encircled by lofty hills, and, on the morning of the 13th, it was perceived that the Affghans had occupied in great force every height not already crowned by our troops: I commenced my march towards the mouth of the Tezeen pass, where I left two guns, two squadrons of Her Majesty's 3d dragoons, a party of the 1st light cavalry and 3d irregular cavalry. The enemy's horse appeared in the valley, with the intention of falling upon the baggage; but it gives me very great pleasure to state, that the dragoons and native cavalry (regular and irregular) made a most brilliant charge, and with such effect that the whole body of the enemy's force was completely routed, and a number of them cut up.

The pass of Tezeen affords great advantages to an enemy occupying the heights, and, on the present occasion, Mahomed Akbar neglected nothing to render its natural difficulties as formidable as numbers could make it. Our troops mounted the heights, and the Affghans, contrary to their general custom, advanced to meet them, and a desperate struggle ensued; indeed, their defence was so obstinate that the British bayonet, in many instances, alone decided the contest. The light company of Her Majesty's 9th foot, led by Captain Lushington, who, I regret to say, was wounded in the head, ascending the hills on the left of the pass under

under a heavy cross fire, charged and overthrew their opponents, leaving several horses and their riders, supposed to be Chiefs, dead on the hill; the slaughter was considerable, and the fight continued during the greater part of the day, the enemy appearing resolved that we should not ascend the Huft Kotul: one spirit seemed to pervade all, and a determination to conquer overcame the obstinate resistance of the enemy, who were at length forced from their numerous and strong positions, and our troops mounted the Huft Kotul, giving three cheers when they reached the summit. Here, Lieutenant Cunningham, with a party of sappers, pressed the enemy so hard, that they left in their precipitation a twenty-four pounder howitzer and limber, carrying off the draft bullocks. Having heard that another gun had been seen, and concluding that it could not have gone very far, I detached a squadron of dragoons under Captain Tritton, and two horse artillery guns under Major Delafosse, in pursuit: the gun (a twelve pounder howitzer) with bullocks sufficient for the two guns, was soon captured. The dragoons again got among the enemy, and succeeded in cutting up many of them. Captain Broadfoot, with the sappers, advanced, and, with the dragoons, happened to fall in with another party of the enemy, of whom upwards of twenty were killed. I have ascertained, there were about 16,000 men in the field opposed to me, a considerable portion of whom was cavalry, Mahomed Akbar Khan, Mahomed Shah Khan, Ameen Oolla, and many other Chiefs with their followers were present, all of whom I have reason to believe have taken to flight. We have gained a complete victory, and our enemies have suffered severely, having several hundreds killed, losing their guns and three standards, one of which was taken from the enemy's horse

horse by the first light cavalry. Although many attempts were made at the baggage, none were successful, chiefly owing to the judicious and admirable arrangements of Lieutenant-Colonel Richmond, commanding the rear guard, and for which he deserves the greatest credit.

The Lahore contingent, under the able direction of Captain Lawrence, has invariably given the most cheerful assistance, dragging the guns, occupying the heights, and covering the rear guard. While ascending the Haft Kotul, and at Tezeen, their long jezails told effectively in keeping the ground.

Major Skinner, Her Majesty's 31st foot, had been detached with a stong party on the night of the 12th, for the purpose of dislodging a body of the enemy on the heights in front of the camp; this duty was performed with great gallantry the next morning, and his operations contributed much to frustrate the attempts of the enemy on our right flank. As the Major's movements were for some time separate from those of the main column, I deem it expedient to annex his report.

The enemy being completely dispersed, we pursued our march, and encamped at Khoord Cabool without further opposition. The troops on this, as on all former occasions where they have been engaged with the enemy, showed the most determined valour, and I feel that I cannot too highly praise their conduct; each regiment seemed to vie with the others in their endeavours to dislodge the enemy, which they most effectually accomplished. I have received from Major-General M'Caskill, K. H., who on this occasion commanded the main column, every assistance, and from Major-General Sir R. Sale, G. C. B., commanding the advanced guard, the most zealous co-operation. The following Officers have also given me every reason to be

satisfied with their exertion : Brigadier Monteath, C.B., commanding the fourth brigade ; Brigadier Tulloch, commanding second brigade ; and Brigadier White, commanding cavalry brigade ; Lieutenant-Colonel Bolton, commanding Her Majesty's 31st foot ; Lieut.-Colonel Richmond, commanding 33d native infantry ; and Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, K.H., commanding Her Majesty's 9th foot ; Major Skinner, Her Majesty's 31st foot ; Major Huish, commanding 26th native infantry ; Major Delafosse, commanding artillery ; Major Crommelin, commanding 1st light cavalry ; Major Lockwood, commanding Her Majesty's 3rd light dragoons ; Captain Napleton, commanding 60th native infantry ; Captain Seaton, commanding 35th regiment light infantry ; Captain Ferris, commanding Jezailchies ; Captain Wilkinson, commanding Her Majesty's 13th light infantry ; Captain Broadfoot, commanding sappers ; Captain Tait, commanding 3d irregular cavalry ; and Captain Lawrence, commanding the Seikh contingent ; Captain Abbott, Chief Engineer ; Captain Abbott, commanding light field battery ; Captain Alexander, commanding 3rd troop 2nd brigade horse artillery ; Captain Backhouse, commanding mountain train ; and Lieutenant Becher, commanding the sappers and miners. The services of Mr. Mackeson, commanding the bildars, have always been conspicuous. Superintending Surgeon Stiven's care in providing for the conveyance and comfort of the wounded has met with my approbation. From Major Thompson, at the head of the Commissariat Department, I have received every assistance ; likewise from Captain Lane, Commissary of Ordnance, whose exertions have been unremitting throughout. From the following Officers of my Personal and the General Staff I have on this, as on every other occasion,

re-

received the most effectual aid: Captain Macgregor and Lieutenant Pollock, Aides-de-Camp; Lieutenant Sir R. Shakespear, Military Secretary; Captain Ponsonby, Assistant-Adjutant-General; Captain Codrington, Assistant-Quarter-Master-General; Captain Riddle, Paymaster; Captain Macadam, Deputy Judge Advocate-General; Lieutenant Mayne, officiating Deputy Assistant-Quartermaster-General. The following Officers of Division and Brigade Staff have also effectively performed their respective duties: Captain Havelock, Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General; Brigade Majors Havelock, Smith, Wade, Lugard, and Brevet Captain Fitzgerald, Artillery Division Staff. I must not omit the expression of my regret for the fate of Hyder Ali, the Native Commandant of the Jezailchies, a most gallant and enterprizing soldier, who was killed while attempting to seize one of the enemy's standards.

I have the honour to forward reports from Lieutenant-Colonels Richmond and Taylor, and Major Skinner, with returns of killed and wounded, and of ordnance, ammunition, and stores captured.

I have, &c.

G. POLLOCK, Major-General.

Return of Killed and Wounded of the Troops under the Command of Major-General Pollock, C. B. in the Tezeen Valley, and on the Huft Kotul, on the 12*th and* 13*th September* 1842.

3d Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery—1 rank and file wounded.

3d Troop 2d Brigade Horse Artillery—1 rank and file wounded.

2d Company 6th Battalion Artillery—1 rank and file wounded; 1 mule missing.

Mountain Train—1 native officer, 1 rank and file, wounded; 1 mule killed, 1 mule wounded.

Her Majesty's 3d Light Dragoons—2 horses killed; 1 sergeant, 4 rank and file, 11 horses, wounded.

1st Regiment Light Cavalry—5 horses killed; 5 rank and file wounded.

3d Irregular Cavalry—2 rank and file, 7 horses, killed; 4 rank and file, 10 horses, wounded.

Her Majesty's 9th Foot—2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 8 rank and file, killed; 1 European officer, 1 sergeant, 25 rank and file, wounded.

Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry—1 rank and file killed; 5 rank and file wounded.

Her Majesty's 31st Foot—2 rank and file killed; 7 rank and file wounded.

26th Regiment of Native Infantry—3 rank and file killed; 11 rank and file wounded.

33d Regiment (right wing)—7 rank and file wounded.

35th Light Infantry—3 rank and file killed; 1 European officer, 8 rank and file, wounded.

60th Regiment Native Infantry (right wing)—5 rank and file killed; 2 European officers, 1 sergeant, 22 rank and file, wounded.

Captain Ferris's Jezailchies—1 Native officer, 1 rank and file, killed; 2 Native officers, 5 rank and file, wounded.

Captain Broadfoot's Sappers—3 rank and file killed; 2 Native officers, 2 sergeants, 9 rank and file, wounded.

Total—1 Native officer, 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 28 rank and file, 14 horses, 1 mule, killed; 4 European officers, 5 Native officers, 5 sergeants, 116 rank and file, 21 horses, 1 mule, wounded; 1 mule missing.

Total of all ranks—killed 32, horses 35; wounded 130, horses 3.

Names

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Killed.

Hyder Ali, Commandant, Jezailchie regiment.

Wounded.

Captain Lushington, Her Majesty's 9th foot, severely.
Captain Geils, 60th native infantry, slightly.
Lieutenant Norton, 35th native infantry, severely.
Lieutenant Montgomery, 60th native infantry, slightly.

G. PONSONBY, Captain, Assistant-Adjutant-General.

Return of Ordnance, Ammunition, and Stores captured on the Line of March between Tezeen and Khoord Cabool, by the Force under the Command of Major-General Pollock, C. B. commanding in Affghanistan.

Camp, Khoord Cabool, September 13, 1842.

1 brass twelve pounder howitzer (No. 139, weight 6 cwt. 2 qr. 6 lbs. cast 1836, Hutcheson, horse artillery piece), 1 brass twenty-four pounder howitzer (No. 35, weight 8 cwt. 2 qr. 22 lbs. cast 1828, T. Timbulo, foot artillery piece), 1 twelve pounder howitzer sponge, 1 twenty-four pounder howitzer sponge, 55 filled port-fires, 4 common washers, 4 washers with hooks, 8 linch pins, 4 nine or twenty-four pounder howitzer ammunition boxes, 2 unserviceable store boxes, 51 unserviceable filled $5\frac{1}{2}$ inch fuzes, 99 unserviceable 2 inch spherical case fuzes, 1 fuze marker, 1 driving mallet spherical case

case fuze, 1 iron trail handspike, 3 skeins of slow match, 1 fuze setter, 1 portfire socket, 10 filled and set twenty-four pounder howitzer common shells, 9 filled and set twelve pounder howitzer common shells, 5 twelve pounder spherical case shells, 6 twenty-four pounder howitzer canister, 8 twelve pounder howitzer canister, 1 unserviceable nine pounder carriage, 1 unserviceable twenty-four pounder howitzer carriage, 2 clip bands pole yoke, 1 unserviceable common handspike, 1 locking chain, 6 trace chains, 2 pole or trace chains, 1 priming wire, 5 bullock yokes, 7 unserviceable bullock yokes, 1 fuze holder, 1 carpenter's two feet rule, 1 adze, 2 gimblets of sorts.

N. B. No tangent scales or elevating screws to either of the above pieces of ordnance.

H. DELAFOSSE, Major, Commanding Artillery.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, commanding Her Majesty's 9th Regiment of Foot, to Capt. Ponsonby, Assistant-Adjutant-General.

Camp, Khoord Cabool,
SIR, *Sept. 13th*, 1842.

I HAVE to report, for the information of Major-General Pollock, C. B. commanding the troops in Affghanistan, that, agreeably to his orders, I proceeded, at half past five o'clock yesterday evening, with 250 men of Her Majesty's 9th, to the support of the guards in charge of the public cattle feeding on the left of the camp in the Tezeen valley, which were much pressed by the enemy. On clearing the left picquet, I was joined by Major Huish with a small party of the 26th native infantry. I threw for-

forward a strong body of skirmishers, who quickly drove back those of the enemy on the plain, pursuing them to a range of low hills, where they made a stand till dislodged by our advance: further on, I found the enemy, in force from 5 to 600, had taken post along the crest and on the top of a range of steep hills running near a mile from the northward into the Tezeen valley; those towards the north were assailed by Captain Lushington, Her Majesty's 9th foot, with the left support and skirmishers, whilst I directed the attack against their front and left flank, which being turned, I ascended the heights between two ridges which concealed my approach till close to the summit, and within 20 yards of their main body consisting of over 300 men. Collecting 30 to 40 men with Lieutenants Elmhirst, Lister, and Vigors, I ordered bayonets to be fixed, and the enemy to be charged, which was done with such resolution and effect, that the whole mass, taken by surprize, was pushed headlong down the hills, nor did they rally till out of musket shot. Their loss must have been very severe, as I observed numbers lagging behind to carry off their killed and wounded. As it was getting dark, I deemed it imprudent to pursue the enemy further, ordered the halt to be sounded, and, after remaining in possession of their position for half an hour, retired without molestation. It affords me great gratification to bear testimony to the spirit and gallantry displayed by Officers and men on this occasion, especially Major Huish, 26th regiment native infantry, Captain Lushington, and those concerned in the charge on the enemy.

I beg to transmit a return of the killed and wounded. I have, &c.

A. B. TAYLOR, Lieut.-Colonel,
9th Foot.

Copy

Copy of a Letter from Major Skinner, H. M. 31st Foot, to Captain Ponsonby, Assistant-Adjutant-General.

SIR, *Bootkhak, September* 14, 1842.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Major-General commanding the army in Affghanistan, that I ascended the heights above the Tezeen valley, in front of our camp, with the detachment in the margin,* on the afternoon of the 12th instant, and occupied the ridge till daylight next morning. From a communication with Major-General Sir R. Sale, G. C. B. I learnt that I was to take the high peaks to the right of my position, and, having driven the enemy from them, continue to operate among the lower hills to the head of the Huft Kotul, on the right flank of the advance guard of the army. These peaks were occupied in some force by the enemy, who was however easily driven from them and cleared away to the higher hills on my right. I ascended the first peak, which, although the way was steep, was not very difficult, in two small columns; the first, the companies of Her Majesty's 9th and 26th native infantry, under Captain Borton, of the 9th foot; the second under Lieutenant Sayers, of the 31st, composed of the two companies of Her Majesty's 31st foot and 33d native infantry, covered by the sappers and Jezailchies under Lieutenant Orr. I detached Lieutenant Sinclair, of the 13th light infantry, with the company of his regiment and one of the 35th native infantry, to the higher peak on the right hand, and supported him by

* 1 company H. M. 9th foot, 1 ditto 13th light infantry, 1 ditto 31st foot, 1 ditto 26th native infantry, 1 ditto 35th native light infantry, 1 ditto 33d native infantry, 50 Broadfoot's sappers, 50 Jezailchies.

Lieu-

Lieutenant Orr and the sappers (after I had possession of the first height) who ascended by a steep ridge that connected them. Lieutenant Sinclair attained the summit of the hill without loss, driving the enemy away, and held it until the main column of advance came in sight, when he led his column on my right over the hills at the base of the higher mountains. The height I gained descends to the high road by a succession of small peaks, each connected by a narrow ridge; the enemy occupied, with small parties, each of these peaks, and was driven in succession from them. Captain Borton, at the head of a party of the 9th foot, made a gallant charge upon a strongly posted party of the enemy, and drove them away; he showed a great deal of boldness, however, and made repeated attempts to recover his ground, taking advantage of the necessarily slow advance of the supporting parties from the steep and difficult nature of the hills. After I gained all the peaks, and the enemy had fallen back, I continued parallel to the main column over the hills to some distance beyond the top of the Huft Kotul. Considering the great number that at one time opposed me, until the appearance of the main column drew them off, my loss was not great, while the enemy suffered considerably. I beg leave to bring to the notice of the Major-General the very good conduct of the Officers and men who were under my command. I have, &c.

THOS. SKINNER, Major,
H. M. 31st regiment.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Richmond, commanding 33rd Native Infantry, to Captain Ponsonby, Assistant-Adjutant-General.

SIR, *Camp, Bootkhak, Sept.* 14, 1842.

MAJOR-GENERAL Pollock, C.B., commanding the troops, having entrusted me specially with the command of the rear guard of the army from Tezeen through the Huft Kotul pass, on the 13th instant, and having placed at my disposal the troops detailed in the margin,* I have now the honour to report the operations of the day, for the Major-General's information. Having made the necessary disposition of my force to protect the baggage in the valley of Tezeen, and to secure the gorge of the pass, the different picquets were gradually withdrawn to strengthen the latter. Soon after, I observed a large body of the enemy collecting near the fort of Tezeen, south east of my position, and directed Lieutenant Douglas, whose guns had been previously posted on a commanding point, to open on them; but the distance proving too great for shells, the fire was discontinued. The enemy, I suppose, encouraged by this, formed his cavalry in the valley to the number of about 600 men, with the evident intention of moving towards my post. I instantly decided on anticipating him; and, as Captain Alexander's (horse artillery) three guns were still on the ground, I availed myself of his services by sending forward his guns within range

* H. M.'s 3rd light dragoons, 160; 1st regiment light cavalry, 295; Det. 3rd irregular cavalry, 60; Seikh cavalry, 200; total sabres, 750. Two 9-pounders No. 6 light field battery; picquets, H. M.'s 9th and 31st foot, 143; 4 co. 26th regt. N. I., 310; right wing, 33rd N. I., 129; 35th native light infantry, 294; picquets, 60th regiment N. I., 124; Seikh infantry, 300; total bayonets, 1300.

of

of the enemy, supported by the front squadron of Her Majesty's 3rd light dragoons under Captain Unett, one squadron of 1st light cavalry under Brevet Major Scott, and the detachment of 3rd irregular cavalry under Captain Tait, with orders to charge the enemy if the ground proved favourable, and an opportunity offered. This soon occurred, the guns having made good impression; and the instant I observed the cavalry advance, the other squadron of dragoons was hurried forward under Major Lockwood, as a support, thus ensuring the success achieved by the spirited and gallant charge of their comrades in front, which completely dispersed the enemy, who left about fifty men on the field, and a standard, the latter taken by the 1st light cavalry, the bearer of which was cut down by Brevet Captain Goad.

Having accomplished all I wished, the troops returned to their original position in excellent order, covered by the very effective fire of the guns directed by Captain Alexander, and by a company of the 35th regiment light infantry, the latter ordered forward for the purpose.

As the enemy showed no disposition to molest us further, and the whole of the baggage having entered the pass, the horse artillery and dragoons were permitted to commence their march; but, before the latter had filed off, the enemy brought two guns to bear upon our position, which obliged me to place the remainder of the cavalry under cover of the high ground in the vicinity: these guns fortunately did no harm, and were soon after either withdrawn by the enemy, or silenced by a fire of round shot from Lieutenant Douglas's 9-pounder, ably directed by that Officer, and by Captain Lawrence, Political Agent, commanding the Seikh contingent, who handsomely volunteered his services on the occasion.

After allowing the main column and baggage to get well forward in the pass, I directed the remainder of the cavalry to enter, and followed with the infantry, the different parties of which gradually retired on the posts I had previously occupied, the enemy's infantry closing in and opening a heavy fire, which continued till we reached the top of the pass, a distance of three miles; and, although I was compelled to hold my ground near the top of the pass for a long time, to admit of the guns and baggage passing over, I am happy to say that the enemy, though he pressed our several posts very warmly, did not then, or at any other time, obtain the slightest advantage, and at length desisted from molesting us, which enabled me to reform the troops and continue my march towards camp, where I arrived about 8 o'clock P. M. with all the stores and baggage except a few loads of grain; also some camels and bullocks unable to proceed, which were destroyed on the road, agreeably to orders.

My best thanks are due to the Officers and men engaged, both European and Native, for their cheerful endurance of fatigue under an intensely hot sun, and for their gallant bearing when in contact with the enemy; the whole seemed animated with one and the same spirit, which enabled them to overcome difficulties of no ordinary nature, highly creditable to British soldiers, and especially so to the Bengal Sepoys. I feel it also just to notice the useful assistance afforded by the men of the Seikh contingent under Captain Lawrence, who took their full share of duty in the valley of Tezeen, and in defending the different posts in the pass.

Accompanying I have the honour to forward a return of the killed and wounded, which I rejoice to observe is not so heavy as might have

have been expected from the nature of the operations.

I have, &c.

A. F. RICHMOND, Lieutenant-Colonel,
33d regiment N. I. commanding the rear guard.

P. S.—On reaching the top of Huft Kotul pass, it was reported to Captain Lawrence, commanding the Seikh contingent, that Sirdar Akbar Khan was present in the Tezeen valley when the troops charged his cavalry.

A. F. RICHMOND, Lieutenant-Colonel.

From Major-General Pollock, C. B. to T. H. Maddock, Esq.

Camp, near Cabool,
SIR, *September* 16, 1842.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, a copy of my dispatch to the address of Major-General Lumley, Adjutant-General of the Army.

I have, &c.

GEORGE POLLOCK, Major-General,
Commanding in Affghanistan.

From Major-General G. Pollock, C.B., to Major-General J. R. Lumley.

Camp, Cabool, 16*th September* 1842.
SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, that on the 14th instant, we marched from Khoord Cabool to Bootkhak. I took the precaution of send-

sending parties to crown the heights of the Khoord Cabool pass, but we met with no opposition. On the 15th I moved on to Cabool, and encamped on the race course. This morning I proceeded to the Bala Hissar, with the following troops: a troop of horse artillery under Major Delafosse; a company from each regiment of infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor; the 3d dragoons, under Major Lockwood; a troop of the 1st regiment light cavalry; a ressallah of the 3d irregular cavalry, with the whole of the General and Division Staff. The object was to plant the British colours in the Bala Hissar, on the spot most conspicuous from the city. The Prince Futteh Jung, who joined my camp at Gundamuck, expressed a wish to go with the party, to which I assented. On our arrival at the spot selected, the colours were hoisted, the band of Her Majesty's 9th foot immediately struck up the national anthem, "God save the Queen," and a royal salute was fired from the guns of the horse artillery, the whole of the troops present giving three cheers.

I left the colours in the Bala Hissar, to be hoisted daily as long as we remain. The infantry also remain under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, but they will be relieved on the arrival of Major-General Nott, by a native regiment from his force. I expect Major-General Nott will reach Cabool to-morrow or the next day. Since our arrival here we have not been able to obtain any certain information of Mahomed Akbar. It appears, however, that Ameen Oolla has separated from him. Neither of them has ventured to return in the direction of Cabool.

The following prisoners have come into camp: Mrs. Trevor, with eight children; Captain and Mrs. Anderson, with three children; Captain Troup, and Dr. Campbell. Unless some very unforeseen cir-

circumstances occur, I expect to obtain possession of the remainder of the prisoners in the course of eight or ten days, with the exception of Captain Bygrave, who, I regret to find, has been taken by Mahomed Akbar, and was with him during the action of the 13th instant.

I have, &c.

G. POLLOCK, Major-General,
Commanding in Affghanistan.

Simla, October 5, 1842.

HONOURABLE SIRS,

I RECEIVED last night a private letter from Major-General Pollock, dated the 21st ultimo, of which I enclose an extract, by which you will perceive that all the European prisoners, except Captain Bygrave, are in our hands, and that Sir Robert Sale, at the head of a light force, was bringing them into Cabool, where they were expected to arrive on the 22d.

I have, &c.

ELLENBOROUGH.

The Secret Committee of the East India Company.

Simla, October 5, 1842.

SINCE the public notification of the 30th ult., the Governor-General has received the gratifying intelligence of the safety of all the European prisoners but one, in the following extract from a communication from Major-General Pollock, C.B., dated the 21st ultimo :

Major-

Major-General Pollock to the Governor-General of India.

(Extract.)

Camp, Cabool, September 21, 1842.

IT gives me the greatest gratification to be enabled to state, that the whole of the European prisoners are now quite free from the hands of Mahomed Akbar, except Captain Bygrave. I will make my official report on this subject whenever they reach my camp, which will no doubt be tomorrow. I sent a lightly equipped force, under Sir R. Sale, to meet them, and the whole of the party is with him, with the following exceptions, who have already reached my camp:

Major Pottinger and Captain Johnson arrived this morning.
Mrs. Trevor and eight children.
Captain and Mrs. Anderson and three children.
Captain Troup and Dr. Campbell.
One European woman and four privates.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India,

T. H. MADDOCK,
Secretary to the Goverment of India,
with the Governor-General.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 25, 1842.

IN pursuanee of the directions of an Aet, passed in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Third, intituled " An " Act to repeal so much of two Aets, made in " the tenth and fifteenth years of the reign of " His present Majesty, as authorizes the Speaker " of the House of Commons to issue his warrant " to the Clerk of the Crown for making out " writs for the eleetion of Members to serve in " Parliament, in the manner therein mentioned, " and for substituting other provisions for the like " purposes :"

I do hereby give notiee, that the death of John Jones, Esquire, late a Member serving in this present Parliament for the eounty of Carmarthen, hath been certified to me in writing, under the hands of two Members serving in this present Parliament ; and that I shall issue my warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to make out a new writ for the eleeting of a Member to serve in this present Parliament for the said eounty of Carmarthen, at the end of fourteen days after the insertion of this notiee in the London Gazette.

Given under my hand, the 24th day of November 1842.

CHARLES SHAW LEFEVRE, Speaker.

Whitehall, November 24, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, granting the office and place of Viscount of the isle of Jersey to Colonel John Le Couteur, in the room of Matthew Gosset, Esq. deceased.

War-Office, 25th November 1842.

GARRISON.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

General Sir William Henry Clinton, G. C. B. to be Lieutenant-Governor, vice General Sir George Townshend Walker, deceased. Dated 17th November 1842.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 29, 1842.

Whitehall, November 29, 1842.

THE following Addresses, upon Her Majesty's second escape from assassination, have been received by the Right Honourable Sir James Graham, Bart. Secretary of State for the Home Department, for presentation, and have been presented to Her Majesty accordingly:

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Newport, Monmouthshire; the Mayor, Al-

Aldermen, and Burgesses of the town and county of Southampton; the inhabitants of the town of Southampton; the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Great Yarmouth, in the county of Norfolk.

Whitehall, November 29, 1842.

THE following Addresses, upon Her Majesty's visit to Walmer Castle, have been received by the Right Honourable Sir James Graham, Bart. Secretary of State for the Home Department, for presentation, and have been presented to Her Majesty accordingly:

From the Deputy and inhabitants of Ramsgate, and the inhabitants of the parish of Saint Lawrence, in the county of Kent; the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the city and borough of Canterbury; the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral and metropolitical church of Christ, in Canterbury; the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the city of Rochester; the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Dover; the Mayor, Authorities, and inhabitants of the town and borough of Deal; the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Sandwich; the Rural Dean and Clergy of the deanry of Sandwich; the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Hythe; the Incumbent and inhabitants of Wingham, in the county of Kent; and the High Constable and Leet of the manor and hundred of Chatham.

Whitehall, November 28, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, conferring the honour of Knighthood upon Jasper Atkinson, of Portman-square, in the county of Middlesex, Esq.

Whitehall, November 28, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto John Guille, Esq. the Office of Bailiff of the Island of Guernsey, in the room of Daniel de Lisle Brock, Esq. deceased.

Foreign-Office, November 29, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of M. de Sontag, as Consul at Malta for His Majesty the King of the French.

Office of the Poor Law Commission, Somerset-House, November 28, 1842.

This is to give notice, that the Poor Law Commissioners have this day, in pursuance of the powers given to them by an Act, passed in the session held in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act to continue, until the 31st day of July 1847, and to the end of the then next session of Parliament, the Poor Law Commission, and for the further amendment of the laws relating to the poor of England," and with the consent of the Lords Commissioners of

of Her Majesty's Treasury, appointed Stephen Charles Denison, Esq. of the Inner-temple, Barrister at Law, to be an Assistant Commissioner, for the period of thirty days from this date, for the purpose of enquiring specially into the employment of women and children in agriculture.

And that the said Poor Law Commissioners did also delegate to the said Stephen Charles Denison, for the purpose of conducting the said enquiry, all the powers of the said Commissioners for summoning witnesses and conducting such enquiry.

And that the Right Honourable Sir James Graham, Bart. one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, has this day approved of the said appointment; and that the said Stephen Charles Denison has this day taken the oath required by the said Act, before the Honourable Mr. Baron Parke, one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, at his chambers, in Rolls'-gardens, Chancery-lane, London.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 2, 1842.

Whitehall, December 1, 1842.

THE Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Gough, G.C.B. and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

Down-

Downing-Street, December 2, 1842.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, to be a Knight Grand Cross thereof.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to nominate and appoint Major-General Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart. to be a Knight Grand Cross of the said Most Honourable Order.

Her Majesty has further been pleased to nominate and appoint Major-General George Pollock, Companion of the said Most Honourable Military Order, and Major-General William Nott, of the East India Company's Service, to be Knights Grand Cross of the same Order.

Foreign-Office, December 2, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Lachlan Macintosh Rate, as Consul General in the United Kingdom for the Republick of Texas.

Whitehall, November 30, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Robert Fulke Greville, Esq. (commonly called the Honourable Robert Fulke Greville), late a Lieutenant-Colonel in the British Auxiliary Legion of Spain, Her royal licence and permission, that he may accept and wear the cross, of the first class, of the National and Military Order of San Fernando, which the Queen of Spain hath been pleased

pleased to confer upon him, in testimony of Her Catholic Majesty's approbation of the meritorious services rendered by that Officer before St. Sebastian, in January 1835; and that he may enjoy all the rights and privileges thereunto annexed; provided, nevertheless, that Her Majesty's said royal licence and permission doth not authorize the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these realms:

And also to command, that Her Majesty's said concession and especial mark of Her royal favour be registered, together with the relative documents, in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 6, 1842.

India Board, December 6, 1842.

DISPATCHES, of which the following is a copy, have been transmitted by the Governor-General of India, and received at the East India House, this day:

From Major-General G. Pollock. C.B. Commanding in Affghanistan, to Major-General Lumley, Adjutant-General of the Army.

SIR, *Camp, Cabool, September* 22, 1842.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, that,

that, having received intimation from Bameean, that the European officers and soldiers, prisoners there, had made arrangements by which they hoped to effect their own liberation, I, at the suggestion of Mohun Loll, with the concurrence of Khan Sheereen Khan, Chief of the Kuzzulbashes, sanctioned the speedy departure of 700 of his horse on the 15th instant, the day of our arrival here, to meet the party. Some difficulty occurring on the score of money, I advanced 10,000 rupees, which were delivered by Sir R. Shakespear, who accompanied the Kuzzulbashes. Being apprehensive that attempts would be made to intercept the prisoners, I detached Major-General Sir R. Sale, with the troops named in the margin*, on the 19th instant, to the Urghundee pass, and the circumstance proved fortunate, as a delay of twenty-four hours would have enabled Sultan Jan, who was in pursuit, to overtake our people. I am happy to state, that the whole who were in confinement (as per subjoined roll), with the exception of Captain Bygrave, who is with Mahomed Akbar, arrived in my camp yesterday evening.

I cannot conclude without recording my opinion, that to Khan Sheereen Khan and Mohun Loll may be attributed the safety of the prisoners, and I have reason to believe the Chief of the Kuzzulbashes to be a steadfast adherent to the British Government. I have, &c.

GEORGE POLLOCK, Major-General,
Commanding in Affghanistan.

* Her Majesty's 3rd dragoons, 1st light cavalry, Backhouse's mountain train, two companies of Her Majesty's 9th foot, four companies of Her Majesty's 13th light infantry, Broadfoot's sappers, Ferris's Jezailchies, eighty Sikh horse, and 160 foot soldiers under Capt. Lawrence.

List

List of Prisoners released on the 21st September, 1842.

Major-General Shelton, H. M. 44th foot.
Lieut.-Colonel Palmer, 27th Bengal N. I.
Major Griffiths, 37th Bengal N. I.
Captain Boyd, Commissariat.
" Johnson, ditto S. S. F. 26th N. I.
" Burnett, 54th N. I.
" Souter, H. M. 44th foot.
" Waller, Bengal horse artillery.
" Alston, 27th N. I.
" Poett, 27th N. I.
" Walsh, 52nd Madras N. I.
" Drummond, 3rd Bengal L. C.
Lieutenant Eyre, Bengal artillery.
" Airey, H. M. 3rd buffs.
" Warburton, Bengal artillery S. S. F.
" Webb, 38th Madras N. I. S. S. F.
" Crawford, Bengal 3rd N. I. S. S. F.
" Mein, H. M. 13th light infantry.
" Harris, 27th Bengal N. I.
" Melville, 54th Bengal N. I.
" Evans, H. M. 44th foot.
Ensign Haughton, 31st Bengal N. I.
" Williams, 27th Bengal N. I.
" Nicholson, 27th Bengal N. I.
Conductor Ryley, Ordnance Commissariat.
Surgeon Magrath.
Assistant-Surgeons Berwick and Thomson.
Lady Macnaghten.
" Sale.
Mrs. Sturt and one child.
" Mainwaring and one child.
" Boyd and three children.
" Eyre and one child.
" Waller and two children.

Mrs. Ryley, wife of Conductor Ryley, and three children.
" Bourne, wife of private Bourne, 13th L. I.
" Wade, wife of sergeant Wade.
Major Pottinger, Bombay artillery.
Captain Lawrence, 11th light cavalry.
" Mackenzie, 48th Madras N. I.
Mr. Fallon and Mr. Blewitt, clerks, not in the service.
Her Majesty's 44th Foot—Sergeants Wedlock, Weir, and Fair ; Corporals Sumpter and Bevan ; Drummers Higgins, Lovell, and Branagan ; Privates Burns, Cresham, Cronin, Driscoll, Deroncy, Duffy, Mathews, M'Dade, Marron, M'Carthy, M'Cabe, Nowlan, Robson, Seyburne, Shean, Tongue, Wilson, Durant, Arch, Stott, Moore, Millar, Murphy, Marshall, Cox, Robinson, Brady, and M'Glynn ; Boys Grier and Milwood.
Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry — Privates Binding, Murray, Magary, Monks, Maccullar, M'Connell, and Cuff.
Bengal Horse Artillery—Sergeants M'Nee and Cleland ; Gunners A. Hearn, Keane, and Dulton ; Sergeant Wade, Baggage Serjeant to the Cabool mission.

G. PONSONBY, Captain,
Assistant-Adjutant-General.

From Major-General Pollock, C.B., Commanding in Affghanistan, to T. H. Maddock, Esq. Secretary to the Government of India.

SIR, *Camp, Cabool, Sept.* 27, 1842.

I HAVE much satisfaction in reporting, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-

nor-General, the arrival in camp this morning of Captain Bygrave, the only person who remained in the hands of Mahomed Akbar Khan. It appears that Captain Bygrave was allowed to join my camp by Mahomed Akbar, who has sent a letter to my address, a copy and translation of which shall be forwarded by the next opportunity.

I have, &c.

GEORGE POLLOCK, Major-General,
Commanding in Affghanistan.

From Major-General W. Nott, Commanding Field Force, to Major-General Pollock, C.B., Commanding West of the Indus.

SIR, *Camp, Urghundee, Sept.* 16, 1842.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that Shumshoodeen, Sultan Jan, and other Affghan Chiefs, having assembled about 12,000 men, occupied a succession of strong mountains intercepting my march upon Beenee Badam and Mydan, on the 14th and 15th instant. Our troops dislodged them in gallant style, and their conduct afforded me the greatest satisfaction.

The artillery distinguished themselves; and I beg to mention the names of Captain Leslie, Bombay horse artillery; Captains Blood, Bombay foot artillery, and Anderson and Turner, of the Bengal horse artillery, and the 38th and *43d Bengal native infantry. I beg to bring under the favourable notice of Government, Captain White, of Her Majesty's 40th regiment, in command of the light companies of Her Majesty's 40th and 41st regiments, and of the 2d, 16th, 38th, 42d, and 43d Bengal native regiments, for the able manner in

* Note.—So in the original, but a name seems to be omitted.

which he carried my orders into effect, and for the gallantry displayed by him and the companies under his command, in ascending the mountains and driving the enemy from their positions. I had every reason to be pleased with the conduct of all the troops, European and Native. I forward a list of killed and wounded.

I am, &c.

W. NOTT, Major-General,
Commanding Field Force.

Return of Killed and Wounded of the Field Force under the Command of Major-General William Nott, in the Engagements with the Enemy, on the 14th and 15th of September 1842.

2d Troop Bengal Irregular Horse Artillery—2 horses wounded.

3d Company 2d Battalion Bengal Foot Artillery—2 magazine lascars wounded.

1st Troop Bombay Horse Artillery—3 horses wounded.

3d Company 1st Battalion Bombay Foot Artillery—1 private, 2 drivers, wounded.

3d Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry—1 private killed; 1 horse wounded.

1st Regiment Bengal Irregular Horse—1 naick, 4 privates, 8 horses, wounded.

Christie's Horse—1 private, 10 horses, wounded.

H. M.'s 40th Regt. of Foot—1 drummer, 1 private, killed; 1 lieutenant, 3 privates, wounded.

H. M's. 41st Regt. of Foot—1 private killed; 1 corporal, 1 private, wounded.

2d Regt. Bengal N. I.—1 lieutenant, 1 private, wounded.

16th Regt. Bengal N. I.—1 havildar, 1 private, wounded.

38th Regt. Bengal N. I.—1 havildar, 11 privates, wounded.
42d Regt. Bengal N. I.—1 havildar, 2 privates, wounded.
43d Regt. Bengal N. I.—1 lieutenant, 1 subadar, 1 havildar, 15 privates, wounded.
3d Regt. Irregular Infantry—5 privates wounded.

Total of each—1 drummer, 3 privates, killed; 3 lieutenants, 1 subadar, 4 havildars, 2 corporals, 45 privates, 2 drivers, 2 magazine lascars, 24 horses, wounded.

Grand Total of killed and wounded—63 officers and men, 24 horses.

Officers wounded.

Lieutenant E. Eagar, Her Majesty's 40th Regiment, severely.
Lieutenant Mainwaring, 2d Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, slightly.
Lieutenant G. Holroyd, 43d Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, slightly.

W. NOTT, Major-General, Commanding Field Force.

Exd. THOS. POLWHELE, Captain,
Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General.

From Major-General G. Pollock, C.B. Commanding in Affghanistan, to Major-General Lumley, Adjutant-General of the Army.

SIR, *Camp, Cabool, Oct.* 1, 1842.

I HAVE the honour to forward a copy of a letter from Major-General M'Caskill, K.H. commanding the force which I detached under his command, for the purpose of dispersing the enemy collected in

in the vicinity of Charekar, as stated in my letter of the 28th instant.

The success of the Major-General's operations against Istalif is most gratifying, that place being considered by the Affghans as totally inaccessible to our troops. I have, &c.

G. POLLOCK, Major-General,
Commanding in Affghanistan.

From Major-General M'Caskill, K.H. Commanding a Detachment in Kohistan, to Captain Ponsonby, Assistant-Adjutant-General.

SIR, *Camp, Istalif, Sept.* 30, 1842.

I HAVE the satisfaction to acquaint you, for the information of Major-General Pollock, C.B. that the troops under my command yesterday made themselves masters of the strong and populous town of Istalif, totally defeating the numerous levies collected for its defence, under the infamous Ameenoollah Khan Loguree, Khaojie Ameer Kotwal, Hazin Khan (an assassin of Sir Alexander Burnes) Hazir Alee Khan, Khuleefa Ibrahim, and many other Chiefs of Cabool and the Kohistan.

The Major-General is aware that the force detailed in the margin* was placed at my disposal for operations in these valleys, on the 25th. The two brigades formed a junction near Khowja Rawash on the 26th; moved to an encampment near

* Artillery—Captain Backhouse's mountain train, Captain Blood's battery of 9-pounders (Bombay), two 18-pounders. —Cavalry—Head quarters and 2 squadrons H. M.'s 3d light dragoons, 1st squadron 1st light cavalry, Captain Christie's (late S. S. 2 regiment) corps of cavalry.—Infantry—Brigadier Tulloch's brigade, (with the addition of Captain Broadfoot's sappers and miners, and the exception of the 60th native infantry), Brigadier Stacy's brigade.

Zim-

Zimuree on the 27th, and pitched their tents within four miles of this place on the 28th. The same evening I reconnoitred the enemy's position; it is impossible to conceive ground naturally stronger. The town of Istalif, consisting of masses of houses and forts, is built on the slope of a mountain, in the rear of which are yet loftier eminences shutting in a defile which leads to Toorkistan, and in no way can this place of abode of 15,000 people be approached but by surmounting ranges of hills separated by deep ravines, or traversing, by narrow roads, its gardens, vineyards, and orchards, fenced in with strong enclosure walls; the whole of them, with the mountain side and tops of the houses, were occupied by Jezailchies, and the strongest proof is afforded that the enemy, after this disposition, considered the place unassailable, by their having retained within the town the wives and children, not only of the inhabitants, but of thousands of refugees from Cabool.

The observations which I was enabled to make under a sharp jezail fire, and the report of Major Pottinger, induced me to determine to assault the next morning the right of the enemy's extensive position, as it was there that I could hope to bring the artillery most effectively into battery. Arrangements were made with this view. The troops were formed into two columns of attack and reserve; Brigadier Tulloch's brigade and the mountain train composed the right; Brigadier Stacy's and Captain Blood's battery and the 18-pounders the left; these were supported by the third column, under Major Simmons, Her Majesty's 41st, consisting of a wing of his regiment and the cavalry under Major Lockwood: Captain Christie's corps protected the baggage.

The troops moved soon after daylight, and, traversing the plain in perfect order, passed nearly from

from the left to the right of the enemy's position. Our light troops and guns repressed the occasional attacks of their Jezailchies from the gardens, who were numerous and most audacious ; but when the column arrived in front of the village Ismillah, I resolved to make a combined attack on this point ; Brigadier Tulloch's brigade assailed its left, and Brigadier Stacy, making a longer detour, attacked the right.

I cannot express in adequate terms my admiration of the style in which the former column, covered by skirmishers, rushed upon the gardens filled with bold and skilful marksmen. Her Majesty's 9th foot, the 26th native infantry, and Captain Broadfoot's sappers, vied with each other in steady courage: and their rapid and unhesitating advance soon left the enemy no resource but flight. Very shortly after this assault, the three light companies of Her Majesty's 41st, the 42d and 43d native infantry, covering their own column, got into action, and, on their side, stormed the village and vineyard with distinguished gallantry. The combination was steadily persevered in, and, though I had few opportunities of using the artillery with effect, I had soon the gratification of seeing the enclosures, forts, heights, suburbs, and town successively won by the two columns. The enemy were driven from them, and pursued with a rapidity which left no time to rally; and a singular spectacle was then presented in the escape up the mountain side of the women and children from the place, to which no interception was offered ; but, as detached parties of the beaten Affghans still occupied some very lofty heights, the mountain train ascended them by a dizzy pathway, and dispersed the fugitives by its effective fire. Our reserve was now established on the lower heights, and the whole of the place, filled with property of every description, much of it

it plundered from our army in 1841, was in the hands of our force; two guns, brass field pieces, were also taken, and one of them was seized with such promptitude that its captor, Lieutenant Elmhirst, Her Majesty's 9th foot, turned its fire upon the fugitives with some effect. I directed the town to be set on fire in several places, after taking out various supplies which might be useful to our troops, and the work of demolition is still proceeding under the direction of Major Sanders, of the engineers. Our loss has been trifling, for the advance of our Officers and men was too rapid and decisive to allow of the sharp fire of the enemy telling much upon them, and, deceived by the direction of the reconnoissance of the 28th, the Affghans had expected the attack on their left, and posted their guns and the elité of their force in that quarter.

I have now the pleasing task of expressing the amount of my obligations for their exertions in the field to Brigadiers Tulloch and Stacy, commanding brigades and columns; to Lieutenant Colonel Taylor, K. H., Her Majesty's 9th foot; Major Huish, of the 26th native infantry; and Captain Broadfoot, of the sappers, commanding corps on the right, which bore the brunt of the action; to Major Simmons, Her Majesty's 41st foot, commanding the reserve; to Captain Backhouse, commanding the mountain train, and Captain Blood, commanding the battery of 9-pounders; the last was ably aided by Lieutenant Terry. I have received valuable assistance throughout our operations from Major Pottinger, C. B., and Major Sanders, engineers, and yesterday from Captain Mackenzie and Lieutenant Airey, Her Majesty's 3rd buffs, and Lieutenant Webb, 30th regiment Madras native infantry, temporarily attached to me, and,

since we marched from Cabool, as on former occasions, from my own Staff, Departmental and Personal, viz. Captain Havelock, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieutenant Mayne, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General; Lieutenant Pollock, artillery, Aide-de-Camp to the Major-General, who volunteered his services with me; and to Lieutenant Bethune, Her Majesty's 9th foot, my own Aide-de-Camp. Regarding the last-mentioned Officer, I take the opportunity of rectifying an oversight on my part; I ought specially to have reported to Major-General Pollock, Lieutenant Bethune's valuable services in the recent affair at the Huft Kotul, in which I was entrusted with the command of the main column. Brigadier Tulloch reports in very strong terms the good conduct on the present occasion of Captain Smith, Her Majesty's 9th foot, his Brigade-Major. I enclose a return of the killed and wounded, and of the two guns captured.

I have, &c.

JOHN M'CASKILL, Major-General,
Commanding the Force in the Kohistan.

Return of Killed and Wounded of the Troops under the Command of Major-General M'Caskill, K. H.

Camp, Istalif, September 30, 1842.

Mountain Train—1 European officer wounded.

3d Company 1st Batt. Bombay Artillery—2 rank and file wounded.

Christie's Irregular Cavalry—2 horses killed; 2 horses wounded.

H. M. 9th Regt. Foot—1 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 1 serjeant, 13 rank and file, wounded.

26th Regt. N. I.—1 rank and file killed; 1 European officer, 3 havildars, 8 rank and file, wounded.

Broadfoot's Sappers—2 rank and file killed; 1 European officer, 6 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.

H. M. 41st Regt.—1 officer, 1 rank and file, killed; 4 rank and file wounded.

42d Regt. N. I.—4 rank and file wounded.

Total—1 officer, 5 rank and file, 2 horses, killed; 4 European and Native officers, 4 serjeants and havildars, 37 rank and file, 3 horses, wounded.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Lieutenant Evans, H. M. 41st foot, killed.

Lieutenant Richardson, horse artillery, slightly wounded.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Spencer, 26th N. I. slightly wounded.

Lieutenant Lister, H. M. 9th Foot, slightly wounded.

Captain Broadfoot, sappers, slightly wounded.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Orr's charger wounded.

H. HAVELOCK, Captain, Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General Infantry Division.

Return of Ordnance captured from the Enemy on the 29th September 1842.

Camp, Istalif, 30th September 1842.

2 brass six-pounder field pieces, of native manufacture.

J. B. BACKHOUSE, Captain, Commanding Artillery with the Force.

Whitehall, November 30, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Earl of Lincoln, Lord Lyttelton, Lord Colborne, the Right Honourable James Charles Herries, the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of the city of London, Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart.; Sir Charles Lemon, Bart.; Henry Thomas Hope, Esq.; Henry Gally Knight, Esq.; Alexander Milne, Esq.; the Honourable Charles Gore; Sir Robert Smirke, Knt.; and Charles Barry, Esq. to be Her Majesty's Commissioners for enquiring into and considering the most effectual means of improving the metropolis, and of providing increased facilities of communication within the same.

The Queen has also been pleased to appoint Trenham Walshman Philipps, Esq. to be Secretary to the said Commission.

Foreign-Office, December 6, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Belford Hinton Wilson, Esq. now Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to the Republic of Peru, to be Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to the Republic of Venezuela.

The Queen has also been pleased to appoint William Pitt Adams, Esq. now Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation to the Mexican Republic, to be Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to the Republic of Peru.

The Queen has also been pleased to appoint Percy William Doyle, Esq. now First Attaché to Her

Her Majesty's Embassy to the Ottoman Porte, to be Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation to the Mexican Republic.

The Queen has also been pleased to appoint Anthony Barclay, Esq. to be Her Majesty's Consul in the State of New York.

Downing-Street, December 5, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Giacomo Pantaleone Bruno, Esq. to the office of Judge in the Island of Malta.

The Queen has also been pleased to appoint Antonio Micallef, Esq. to the office of Crown Advocate in the Island of Malta.

Downing-Street, December 5, 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Augustin Norbert Morin, Esq. to be Commissioner of Crown Lands in the Province of Canada.

Crown-Office, December 5, 1842.

MEMBER returned to serve in this present PARLIAMENT.

County of Bute.

The Honourable James Stuart Wortley, in the room of the Right Honourable Sir William Rae, Bart. deceased.

TREA-

TREASURY WARRANT.

WHEREAS by an Act, passed in the third and fourth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the regulation of the duties of postage," power is given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, from time to time, by warrant under their hands, to alter and fix any of the rates of British postage or Inland postage, payable by law on the transmission by the post of Foreign or Colonial letters or newspapers, or of any other printed papers, and to subject the same to rates of postage according to the weight thereof, and a scale of weight to be contained in such warrant; and, from time to time, by warrant as aforesaid, to alter or repeal any such altered rates, and make and establish any new or other rates in lieu thereof; and, from time to time, by warrant as aforesaid, to appoint at what time the rates which may be payable are to be paid; and it is provided that the power thereby given should extend to any increase or reduction or remission of postage.

And whereas by a warrant, dated the 1st day of September 1840, under the hands of three of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, the said Commissioners, in exercise of the power for such purpose vested in them by the said Act, directed, amongst other things, that on every letter, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, transmitted by the post passing between Germany (not viâ France), Denmark, Sweden, or other parts of the north of Europe, or any country through Belgium or Holland or Germany, and any of the countries or places mentioned in the third schedule thereto, through the United Kingdom, there should be charged and taken the rate of British postage set opposite the name of every such country or place

in

in such schedule; and further, that on every letter, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, passing through the United Kingdom between Foreign countries, or between any Foreign country and Her Majesty's colonies, which should be forwarded to the United Kingdom by packet boat, and from the United Kingdom by private ship, or forwarded to the United Kingdom by private ship, and from the United Kingdom by packet boat, there should be charged and taken for the conveyance of every such letter by private ship, an uniform rate of eight pence; and for the conveyance thereof by packet boat, the rate payable on such letter under the said Act; and further, that on every letter transmitted, as is mentioned in such warrant, exceeding half an ounce in weight, there should be charged and taken progressive and additional rates of postage according to the scale of weight and number of rates in the said Act contained, as to letters estimating and charging each additional rate at the sum which any such letter would be charged with under the said warrant, if not exceeding half an ounce in weight; and power was thereby reserved to the Commissioners, for the time being, of Her Majesty's Treasury, or any three of them, by warrant under their hands, at any time thereafter to alter or repeal any of the rates thereby altered, or the regulations thereby made, and to make and establish any new or other rates or regulations in lieu thereof, and, from time to time, to appoint at what time the rates that might be payable were to be paid.

And whereas, in consequence of a communication opened with the Post Office of Oldenburg, it is considered expedient to alter the rates of postage payable under the said Act, on letters conveyed by packet boat or private ship, between the United Kingdom and Oldenburg, either direct or viâ the ter-

territories of Hamburgh, Hanover, and Bremen, or any of them; and also the rates payable under the said warrant on letters posted in or addressed to Oldenburg, conveyed by packet boat or private ship between the United Kingdom and Oldenburg direct, or viâ the territories of Hamburgh, Hanover, and Bremen, or any of them, and passing through the United Kingdom to or from the British colonies or Foreign countries.

Now we, the undersigned, being three of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, do, in exercise of the power or authority in us for such purpose vested in and by the said recited Act and warrant, direct, that, on every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, posted in or addressed to the Duchy of Oldenburg, transmitted between any part of the United Kingdom and Oldenburg, conveyed between the United Kingdom and Oldenburgh direct by packet boat or private ship, or viâ the territories of Hamburgh, Hanover, and Bremen, or any of them (conveyed direct by packet boat or private ship between the United Kingdom and the territories of Hamburgh, Hanover, and Bremen, or any of them), there shall be charged and taken, in lieu of the rates of postage payable on such letters under the said Act, an uniform rate of British postage of six pence; and that on every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, posted in or addressed to the Duchy of Oldenburg, transmitted by the post between Oldenburg and any of the British colonies, or any foreign country, through the United Kingdom (conveyed by packet boat or private ship between the United Kingdom and Oldenburg direct, or viâ the territories of Hamburgh, Hanover, and Bremen, or any of them), there shall be charged and taken, in lieu of the rates of postage payable on such letters under the said recited warrant, an uniform rate of British postage of six pence

pence for the conveyance of every such letter between Oldenburg and any part of the United Kingdom, and also such a further or additional rate of British postage for the conveyance of every such letter between the port in the United Kingdom of the departure or arrival of the packet or ship conveying the same, and the colony or foreign country to or from which the same shall be forwarded, as shall, from time to time, be charged and payable for British postage on letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, posted or delivered at the port in the United Kingdom of the departure or arrival of the packet or ship conveying the same, and transmitted direct between such port and such colony, or foreign country.

And we further direct, that on every letter transmitted as is mentioned in this warrant, exceeding half an ounce in weight, there shall be charged and taken progressive and additional rates of postage, according to the scale of weight and number of rates in the said Act contained, as to letters estimating and charging each additional rate at the sum which any such letter would be charged with under this warrant, if not exceeding half an ounce in weight.

And we further direct, that nothing herein contained shall be deemed or construed to extend to any post letters passing between the United Kingdom and the Principality of Birkenfeld, or the possessions of the Duchy of Oldenburg, in Holstein.

And we further direct, that nothing herein contained shall be deemed or construed to annul, prejudice, or affect any of the exemptions and privileges granted by the said recited Act, or by an Act, made and passed in the first year of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the management of the Post Office;" and that all such exemptions and privileges shall remain in full force.

And we further direct, that the terms and expressions used in this present warrant shall be construed to have the like meaning in all respects as they would have had if inserted in the said Act.

And we further direct, that this warrant shall come into operation on the 1st day of January 1843.

Provided lastly, and we hereby declare and direct, that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners, for the time being, of Her Majesty's Treasury, or any three of them, by warrant under their hands, at any time hereafter, to alter or repeal any of the rates hereby altered, or the regulations hereby made, and to make and establish any new or other rates or regulations in lieu thereof, and, from time to time, to appoint at what time the rates that may be payable are to be paid.

Whitehall, Treasury-chambers, the 2d day of December 1842.

HENRY GOULBURN.
J. MILNES GASKELL.
ALEX. PRINGLE.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 9, 1842.

Foreign-Office, December 6, 1842.

THE Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. James M'Henry, as Consul at Londonderry for the United States of America.

Office

Office of the Poor Law Commission, Somerset-House, December 6, 1842.

This is to give notice, that the Poor Law Commissioners have this day, in pursuance of the powers given to them by an Act, passed in the session held in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act to continue, until the 31st day of July 1847, and to the end of the then next session of Parliament, the Poor Law Commission, and for the further amendment of the laws relating to the poor in England," and with the consent of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, appointed Alfred Austin, Esq. of the Middle-temple, Barrister at Law, to be an Assistant Commissioner, for the period of thirty days from this date, for the purpose of enquiring specially into the employment of women and children in agriculture.

And that the said Poor Law Commissioners did also delegate to the said Alfred Austin, for the purpose of conducting the said enquiry, all the powers of the said Commissioners for summoning witnesses and conducting such enquiry.

And that the Right Honourable Sir James Graham, Bart. one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, has this day approved of the said appointment; and that the said Alfred Austin has this day taken the oath required by the said Act, before the Honourable Mr. Justice Wightman, one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, at his chambers, in Rolls'-gardens, Chancery-lane, London.

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 9, 1842.

By the QUEEN.

A PROCLAMATION.

VICTORIA, R.

WHEREAS Our Parliament stands prorogued to Tuesday the thirteenth day of this instant December; We, with the advice of Our Privy Council, do hereby publish and declare, that the said Parliament shall be further prorogued, on the said thirteenth day of December instant, to Thursday the second day of February next; and We have given order to our Chancellor, of that part of Our United Kingdom called Great Britain, to prepare a Commission for proroguing the same accordingly; and We do hereby further, with the advice aforesaid, declare Our Royal Will and Pleasure, that the said Parliament shall, on the said Thursday the second day of February next, assemble and be holden for the dispatch of divers urgent and important affairs: And the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, and the Commissioners for Shires and

and Burghs of the House of Commons, are hereby required and commanded to give their attendance accordingly, at Westminster, on the said Thursday the second day of February next.

Given at our Court at Windsor, this tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and in the sixth year of Our reign.

GOD save the QUEEN.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 13, 1842.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 10th day of *December* 1842,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the second and third years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act "for regulating the police courts in the me- "tropolis," it was, amongst other things, enacted, "that it should be lawful for Her Majesty, with the advice of Her Privy Council, to alter the number of the police courts, and to order such changes to be made of the places in which they should be holden within the metropolitan police district as should

should be found expedient, and every such court should thenceforth be holden in the place in or to which it should be so ordered to be established or removed;" and whereas also by an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act for better defining the powers of "justices within the metropolitan police district," it was, amongst other things, enacted, "that it should be lawful for Her Majesty, with the advice of Her Privy Council, from time to time, to constitute, within the metropolitan police district, so many police court divisions as to Her Majesty should seem fit, and to define the extent thereof, and, from time to time, to alter the number and extent of such police court divisions, and to assign a division to each of the police courts already established, and to establish a police court for each of the other divisions;" Her Majesty is pleased, with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order and direct, and it is hereby ordered and directed, that the police court now established in Wapping, and known by the name of "Thames Police Court," shall, from and after the twenty-first day of December instant, be removed therefrom to a certain building lately erected in Arbour-square, in the hamlet of Mile-end Old-town, in the parish of Saint Dunstan, Stepney, and within the metropolitan police district, and shall be thenceforth there holden by the name of "Thames Police Court, Stepney;" and that the space included within the following boundary, that is to say, from the river Thames, at the eastern entrance of the London Docks, in a line running along the north side of the said entrance to Fox's-lane; thence northward along the centre thereof to High-street, Shadwell; thence westward along the centre thereof, and of Ratcliff-highway, to Cannon-street; thence northward

ward along the centre of Cannon-street, Cannon-street-road, and the New-road, to the Whitechapel-road; thence eastward along the centre of the said road, and of Mile-end-road, to Grove-road; thence northward along the centre thereof to the Eastern Counties Railway; thence eastward along the northern line of the said railway to the river Lea; thence southward along the said last-mentioned river to the river Thames; and thence westward along the boundary of the said river Thames to the said eastern entrance of the London Docks aforesaid, shall constitute a police court division, and be assigned to the police court to be called "Thames Police Court, Stepney," as hereinbefore mentioned:

And Her Majesty is further pleased, with the advice aforesaid, to order, and it is hereby ordered accordingly, that the space within the boundary line hereinafter named, that is to say, a line running northward from the said river Thames, at Hermitage-dock, along Nightingale-lane, to East Smithfield; thence eastward, along the centre of East Smithfield, Parson's-street, Ratcliff-highway, and High-street, Shadwell, to Fox's-lane; thence southward, along the centre of the said lane, to the river Thames, at the eastern entrance of the London Docks aforesaid; and thence westward, along the line of the said river to Hermitage-dock aforesaid; shall be added to, and form part of, the division attached to the police court called "Lambeth-street Police Court:"

And the Right Honourable Sir James Graham, Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. C. Greville.

Ad-

Admiralty, December 12, 1842.

THE following missing dispatch, from Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, has now been received:

SIR, *Cornwallis, at Chapoo, May* 23, 1842.

MY letter, of the 11th instant, No. 84, will have apprised the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of the evacuation of the city of Ningpo on the 7th, and that the troops were embarked in the transports off the island of Just-in-the-Way, with the intention of commencing the prospective operations of the combined forces by an attack on Chapoo, where it was ascertained that a large Chinese force, and a considerable store of arms and provisions, had been for some weeks collecting.

The fleet reached an anchorage between the Seshan and Fog islands on the evening of the 13th of May; but the unfavourable state of the weather, and the velocity of the tides during the springs within the entrance of Hang-choo-foo bay, did not admit of any further movement until the 16th, when a very satisfactory reconnoissance was made of the defences of Chapoo in the Phlegethon and Nemesis steam vessels; and on the following afternoon the ships of war, named in the margin,* and

* Cornwallis, 72 guns, Captain P. Richards; Blonde, 44 guns, Captain S. Bourchier, C.B.; Modeste, 18 guns, Commander R. B. Watson; Columbine, 16 guns, Commander W. H. A. Morshead; Bentinck, 10 guns, Commander Richard Collinson; Starling, 4 guns, Commander Henry Kellett; Algerine, 10 guns, Lieutenant W. H. Maitland; Jupiter, troop ship, G. B. Hoffmeister, Master.—Steam Vessels—Sesostris, 4 guns, Commander H. A. Ormsby, Indian Navy; Queen, 4 guns, Mr. W. Warden, Acting Master, R.N.; Phlegethon, 2 guns, Lieutenant J. J. M'Cleverty, R.N.; Nemesis, 2 guns, Lieutenant W. H. Hall, R.N.

the

the transports were all anchored in Chapoo bay, in convenient positions for the disembarkation of the troops, which commenced at daylight on the 18th, in a sandy bay, within two miles of the city, and at the eastern termination of a range of heights which flanked the field works and strong positions held by the Chinese outside of it.

Commanders Kellet and Collinson, who have been indefatigable in surveying every part we have had to navigate, succeeded during the night in thoroughly sounding between the anchorage of the ships and the shore, which enabled the Cornwallis, Blonde, and Modeste, while the troops were landing, to take up excellent positions against the sea batteries, consisting of two works mounting seven and five guns, about one third of the way up a steep hill at the eastern extremity of the suburbs, and crowned with a joss house, occupied by a large body of men, and three other masked batteries, mounting thirty guns, in front of the suburbs, making a total of forty-two guns of different calibre; the whole were thronged with Chinese soldiers, who also lined their defences on the heights to a considerable extent with matchlockmen and numerous gingalls.

Against these field works the Sesostris was anchored for the purpose of dispersing them with shells, as our troops advanced; and the inhabitants of the suburbs and city were duly warned to retire out of the line of our fire.

By the exertions of the Nemesis, Phlegethon, and Queen steamers, and the boats of the covering vessels, Starling, Columbine, Bentinck, and Algerine, together with those of the transports conducted by Lieutenant Somerville, the troops were all put on shore in admirable order, under the able direction of Commander Charles Richards, of the Cornwallis, by nine o'clock, when the General,

with his accustomed energy, immediately pushed forward at their head; the ships, by a preconcerted signal, opening their fire at the same time on the batteries. A few shot, however, put the men stationed in them, and at the joss house on the summit of the hill opposite to us, to a precipitate flight, and not a moment was lost in landing the seamen and marines of the squadron under Captain Bourchier, of the Blonde, and the Officers named in the accompanying list, who got possession of the batteries before the mines, which were prepared in them, could be sprung; and, having succeeded in cutting off several of the Chincse troops that were endeavouring to reach the suburbs, joined our land forces in their approach to the city. By the General's rapid advance, in two columns, they had already gallantly carried all the positions on the heights, and, the retreating parties being intercepted in every direction, the Chinese suffered very severely; but a body of sevcral hundred Tartar troops, having thrown themselves into a large joss house between the heights and the city, resisted with such desperation that they were not subdued until the buildings fell in ruins over them, and not more than fifty men were brought out alive; nor was this, I regret to add, effected without considerable loss to the combined forces, who have to lament the gallant Lieutenant-Colonel Tomlinson, of the 18th Royal Irish, and several men killed; and Lieutenant-Colonel Mountain (the Deputy Adjutant-General) and many other brave Officers and men severely wounded.

The loss of the Chinese cannot be accurately ascertained, but from various accounts, their force was not less than from eight to ten thousand men, of whom one fourth are supposed to have been Tartar troops, many hundreds have been slain or wounded, and several Officers and men made prisoners;

soners; the latter will, however, be released before our departure.

It is with sincere pleasure that I have again to bring under their Lordships' notice the spirited and valuable services of Captains Bourchier and P. Richards, and the several Commanders, Officers, and men of all ranks of the navy and royal marines of Her Majesty's squadron, and the Indian navy, under my command on this occasion; the whole of whom are justly entitled to my best thanks and commendation.

Commander Watson, of the Modeste, having been sent forward with his division by Captain Bourchier on first landing, was able to reach the advanced party of the troops in time to assist them, in boats across a canal, to enter the city; and Sir Hugh Gough has expressed himself much pleased with his exertions on this and all occasions in which his services have been connected with the army.

Lieutenant William H. Maitland, commanding the Algerine, and Lieutenant Bate (additional) attached to the Bentinck, after assiting in landing the troops, accompanied them in their advance, during which two Officers (or inferior Mandarins) fell in single conflict by the hands of the former, who bids fair to rival the gallantry of his lamented uncle, that bright ornament of our profession, the late Sir Frederic Maitland; and Lieutenant Bate, by his spirited exertions, succeeded in making prisoner a Chinese Officer, holding the rank of Colonel.

The city was escaladed, and occupied with very little resistance; and a large quantity of arms, of every description, gunpowder, and provisions, have been found and destroyed, together with the guns in the batteries and arsenals, with the exception of eleven of brass, which have been embarked.

A list is enclosed of the ordnance which has been found.

The steadiness and good conduct of the combined forces has been most satisfactory, but the plunder and devastation committed by the natives, from the moment of our entering the city, has, perhaps, exceeded that of any place we have yet visited; nor can the Tartar portion of the population divest themselves of the apprehension of being massacred, under which unfortunate impression, many, after destroying their infant children, have committed suicide.

I inclose, with concern, a list of two killed and four wounded in the squadron, the latter, I am happy to say, are doing well; but I fear the casualties in the army amount to nine killed, and fifty-two wounded, many of them severely.

I have, &c.

W. PARKER, Rear-Admiral.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty.

P.S. Fourteen war junks have also fallen into our hands.

A List of Officers belonging to Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels, and those of the Indian Navy, employed on Shore at the Capture of Chapoo, under the Command of Captain Thomas Bourchier, C.B. of Her Majesty's Ship Blonde, on the 18*th of May* 1842.

Her Majesty's Ship Blonde.

Captain Thomas Bourchier, C.B.; Lieutenants Charles Starmer and Edward Croueh; Messrs. Alexander Anderson and J. F. C. Hamilton, Mates; Mr. John Simpson, Assistant-Surgeon; Honourable O. W. M. Lambart and Mr. Henry T. Lyon,

T. Lyon, Midshipmen; Mr. Cornelius Fox, Master's-Assistant.

Royal Marines—First Lieutenant C. C. Hewitt, Second Lieutenant F. C. Polkinghorne.

Her Majesty's Ship Cornwallis.

Captain Peter Richards; Commander Charles Richards; Lieutenants Grey Skipwith, James Fitzjames, and Charles R. Carter; Messrs. Samuel Fowell, Augustus P. Greene, George H. Hodgson, Nicholas Vansittart, and Henry A. Hollinworth, Mates; Mr. O'Neil Ferguson, Senior Assistant-Surgeon, attached to Brigade; Mr. Hugh H. Monk, Additional Assistant-Surgeon; Mr. William Bowden, Volunteer 1st class.

Royal Marines—Brevet Major James Uniacke, commanding; Captain Francis S. Hamilton; First Lieutenants George Elliot, W. S. L. Atcherly, Henry Timpson, and F. T. White.

Her Majesty's Schooner Starling.

Commander Henry Kellett; Mr. Henry S. Hillyar, Mate.

Her Majesty's Sloop Modeste.

Commander R. B. Watson; Lieutenant T. F. Birch; Messrs. P. A. Halkett and H. R. Crofton, Mates; Mr. H. S. Wilmott, Assistant-Surgeon.

Her Majesty's Sloop Columbine.

Commander W. H. A. Morshead; Lieutenant P. A. Helpman; Mr. J. S. Veitch, M.D. Assistant-Surgeon; Mr. Robert Shedden, Midshipman.

Her Majesty's Brig Bentinck.

Commander Richard Collinson; Lieutenant William T. Bate, supernumerary additional; Mr. J. J. Crawford, Assistant-Surgeon.

Her

Her Majesty's Brig Algerine.

Licutenant commanding William H. Maitland; Mr. Augustus Butler, Midshipman.

Honourable Company's Steam Vessel Sesostris.

Commander H. A. Ormsby; Lieutenant J. Rennie; Mr. A. J. Smith, Mate; Mr. Henry Broughton, Midshipman; Mr. Patrick Cruickshank, Assistant-Surgeon.

Flag Lieutenant.

Lieutenant Charles E. Tennant, Senior Lieutenant on the station.

An Account of Ordnance taken at Chapoo, 18th May 1842.

11 brass guns, varying from 6 to 24-pounders.
31 iron guns, varying from 6 to 24-pounders.
13 gingalls destroyed.
50 guns of different calibres, and a vast number of gingalls, matchlocks, &c. found in the arsenals, and destroyed by the artillery.

A Return of Killed and Wounded belonging to Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels, and those of the Indian Navy, in Action with the Enemy on Shore, at the Capture of Chapoo, on the 18th day of May 1842.

CORNWALLIS.

Wounded.

1 private, royal marines, dangerously; 1 seaman, severely.

Mo-

MODESTE.

Wounded.

1 acting corporal, royal marines, slightly.

QUEEN.

Wounded.

1 seaman, slightly.

NEMESIS.

Killed.

1 corporal, Bombay artillery; 1 gunner, Bombay artillery.

Whitehall, December 6, 1842.

AN Address, upon the occasion of Her Majesty's visit to Walmer Castle, from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Gravesend, in the county of Kent, having been transmitted for presentation to the Right Honourable Sir James Graham, Bart. one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, was by him presented to Her Majesty, who was pleased to receive the same very graciously.

Windsor-Castle, November 30, 1842.

AN Address of congratulation, on the escape of Her Majesty from assassination, from the Governor, Council, and Assembly of Barbadoes, having been transmitted for presentation to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, has been presented by the Marquess of Exeter to His Royal Highness, who was pleased to receive the same very graciously.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 16, 1842.

Office of the Poor Law Commission, Somerset-House, December 15, 1842.

THIS is to give notice, that the Poor Law Commissioners have this day, in pursuance of the powers given to them by an Act, passed in the last session of Parliament, and with the consent of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and with the approval of the Right Honourable Sir James Graham, Bart. one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, appointed Henry Halford Vaughan, Esq. of Lincoln's-inn, Barrister at Law, to act as an Assistant Commissioner, for the period of thirty days from this date, for the purpose of inquiring specially into the employment of women and children in agriculture.

And that the said Henry Halford Vaughan has this day taken the oath required by the said Act, before the Honourable Mr. Baron Gurney, one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, at the Central Criminal Court, London.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 20, 1842.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 10th day of *December* 1842,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act, made in the session of Parliament holden in the third and fourth years of Her present Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to enable Her Majesty to carry into "effect certain stipulations contained in a Treaty "of Commerce and Navigation between Her "Majesty and the Emperor of Austria; and to "enable Her Majesty to declare, by Order in "Council, that ports, which are the most natural "and convenient shipping ports of States within "whose dominions they are not situated, may, in "certain cases, be considered, for all purposes of "trade with Her Majesty's dominions, as the "national ports of such States," it was, among other things, enacted, that, from and after the passing of the said Act, notwithstanding any thing contained in an Act, passed in the session of Parliament of the third and fourth years of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act for the encouragement of British "shipping and navigation," it should be lawful

for Her Majesty, from time to time, to declare by Her Order in Council, to be published in the London Gazette, "that any port or ports to be named in such Order, being the most convenient port or ports for shipping the produce of any State, to be also named in such Order, shall, although not situated within the dominions of such State, be port or ports for the use of the ships of such State in the trade of such ships with all parts of the British dominions, or with any part or parts of the same named and limited in such Order, in as full and ample a manner as if such port or ports were within the dominions of such State; and, thereupon, and for so long a time as such Order shall be declared to be in force, or shall remain unrevoked, it shall be lawful to import into the British dominions, or into such parts of the same as shall be named and limited in such Order, from such port or ports in the ships of such State, any goods which, by the laws in force at the time of such importation, might then be imported in such ships from a port of the country to which they belonged, and so to import such goods upon the like terms as the same could there be imported from the national ports of such ships:"

And whereas, in consequence of there being no adequate port at the mouth of the river Dniester, the produce of the countries watered by that river is ordinarily shipped at the port of Odessa, which, although not within the dominions of Austria, is, nevertheless, the most convenient port for shipping the produce of Galicia, being a portion of the Austrian dominions:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, is pleased, in pursuance of the power and authority in Her vested by the hereinbefore-recited Act, and of every other

other power or authority in anywise enabling Her in that behalf, to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, that Austrian vessels and their cargoes, consisting of such of the produce of Galicia as can be legally imported into the United Kingdom and the British possessions abroad, from the ports of Austria, by the said vessels, shall, when coming from Odessa, be admitted into the ports of the United Kingdom, and of the British possessions abroad, in as full and ample a manner as if the port of Odessa were within the dominions of Austria; and such vessels shall be permitted to import the produce above mentioned upon the same terms on which the said produce might be imported if coming from Austrian ports, it being understood, that these privileges are to extend to the vessels of Austria and their cargoes only so long as British vessels and their cargoes shall, upon their arrival at, and departure from, the port of Odessa, continue to be placed upon the same footing as the vessels of Austria and their cargoes, and so long as the cargoes, which may be legally imported into the Austrian dominions through the port of Odessa in British vessels, shall continue to be placed in the Austrian dominions upon the same footing as the like cargoes so imported in Austrian vessels:

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. C. Greville.

In pursuance of the directions of an Aet, passed in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Third, intituled " An " Aet to repeal so mueh of two Aets, made in " the tenth and fifteenth years of the reign of " His present Majesty, as authorizes the Speaker " of the House of Commons to issue his warrant " to the Clerk of the Crown for making out " writs for the election of Members to serve in " Parliament, in the manner therein mentioned, " and for substituting other provisions for the like " purposes :"

I do hereby give notiee, that it hath been eertified to me in writing, under the hands of two Members serving in this present Parliament, that Sir Rowland Hill, Bart. late a Member serving in this present Parliament for the northern division of the county of Salop, is beeome a Peer of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and to whom a writ of summons hath been issued, under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, to summon him to Parliament; and that I shall issue my warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to make out a new writ for the eleeting of a Member to serve in this present Parliament for the said northern division of the county of Salop, in the room of the said Sir Rowland Hill, Bart. now a Peer of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and to whom a writ of summons hath been issued as aforesaid, at the end of fourteen days after the insertion of this notiee in the London Gazette.

Given under my hand this 19th day of December 1842.

Charles Shaw Lefevre, Speaker.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 23, 1842.

Windsor-Castle, December 21, 1842.

AN Address of congratulation, on the Birth of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, from the inhabitants of Van Dieman's Land, having been transmitted for presentation to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, has been presented by the Marquess of Exeter to His Royal Highness, who was pleased to receive the same very graciously.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 27, 1842.

Downing-Street, December 24, 1842.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint

Major-General Alexander George Lord Saltoun, a Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath;

Co-

Colonel Robert Bartley, of the 49th Foot, with the local rank of Major-General in India; and
Colonel James Holmes Schoedde, of the 55th Foot, with the local rank of Major-General in India;

to be Knights Commanders of the said Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to nominate and appoint the following Officers, in Her Majesty's Service, to be Companions of the said Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath:

Colonel Colin Campbell, of the 98th Foot.
Colonel Peter Edmonstone Craigie, of the 55th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel John Knowles, of the Royal Artillery.
Lieutenant-Colonel Jeremiah Cowper, of the 18th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel William Johnstone, of the 26th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Warren, of the 55th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel George Alexander Malcolm, of the 3d Light Dragoons.
Lieutenant-Colonel David Lynam Fawcett, of the 55th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel John Bloomfield Gough, of the 3d Light Dragoons.
Lieutenant-Colonel Norman Maclean, of the 55th Foot.
Major John Grattan, of the 18th Foot.
Major James Hope Grant, of the 9th Light Dragoons.
Major Thomas Scott Reignolds, of the 49th Foot.
Major William Greenwood, of the Royal Artillery.

Major Henry Charles Barnston Daubeney, of the 55th Foot.
Major Ferdinand Whittingham, of the 26th Foot.

Her Majesty has been further pleased to nominate and appoint the following Officers, in the Service of the East India Company, to be Companions of the said Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath :

Lieutenant-Colonel George William Aylmer Lloyd, of the 68th Bengal Native Infantry, Commanding Bengal Volunteers.
Lieutenant-Colonel Roger Williamson Wilson, of the 65th B. N. I.
Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Spencer Hawkins, of the 38th B. N. I.
Lieutenant-Colonel John Kynaston Luard, of the 2d Madras Native Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Blundell, of the Madras Artillery.
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Wallace Young, of the 14th Madras Native Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel John Campbell, of the 41st M. N. I.
Major Phillip Anstruther, of the Madras Artillery.
Major Henry Moore, of the 34th B. N. I.
Major William Henry Simpson, of the 36th M. N. I.
Major Francis Archibald Read, of the 6th M. N. I.
Major Thomas Townsend Pears, of the Madras Engineers.
Major Richard Cornwallis Moore, of the Madras Artillery.

Down-

Downing-Street, December 24, 1842.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Captain Thomas Bourchier, R. N. a Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, to be a Knight Commander thereof.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to nominate and appoint the following Officers, in Her Majesty's Naval Service, to be Companions of the said Most Honourable Military Order:

Captain the Honourable Frederick William Grey.
Captain Peter Richards.
Captain Sir James Everard Home, Bart.
Brevet Lieut. Col. Samuel Burdon Ellis, R.M.
Captain Charles Richards.
Captain Henry Kellett.
Captain Rundle Burgess Watson.
Captain William Henry Anderson Morshead.
Captain Richard Collinson.

Downing-Street, December 24, 1842.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Colonel John M'Caskill, of the 9th Foot, with the local rank of Major-General in India, to be a Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to nominate and appoint the following Officers, in Her Majesty's Service, to be Companions of the said Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath:

Colonel Samuel Bolton, of the 31st Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Michael White, of the 3d Light Dragoons.

Lieu-

Lieutenant-Colonel Abraham Beresford Taylor, of the 9th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel George Hibbert, of the 40th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Skinner, of the 31st Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel George Henry Lockwood, of the 3d Light Dragoons.
Major Franklin Lushington, of the 9th Foot.
Major Ferdinand White, of the 40th Foot.

Her Majesty has been further pleased to nominate and appoint the following Officers, in the Service of the East India Company, to be Companions of the said Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath :

Colonel George Petre Wymer, of the 38th Bengal Native Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Frederick Wild, of the 30th B. N. I.
Lieutenant-Colonel John Tulloch, of the 60th B. N. I.
Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis Robert Stacey, of the 43d B. N. I.
Lieutenant-Colonel George Wayland Moseley, of the 64th B. N. I.
Lieutenant-Colonel James MacLaren, of the 16th B. N. I.
Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald Fullerton Richmond, of the 33d B. N. I.
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Richard William Lane, of the 2d B. N. I.
Major William John Thompson, of the 12th B. N. I.
Major Frederick Samuel Sotheby, of the Bengal Artillery.
Major Henry Delafosse, of the Bengal Artillery.

Major George Russell Crommelin, of the 1st Bengal Cavalry.
Major Charles Devaynes Blair, of the 10th B. C.
Major Edward Sanders, of the Bengal Engineers.
Major Thomas Seaton, of the 35th B. N. I.
Major John Halkett Craigie, of the 20th B. N. I.
Major Joseph Ferris, of the 20th B. N. I.
Major William Anderson, of the Bengal Artillery.
Major Julius Brockman Backhouse, of the Bengal Artillery.
Major Thomas Hare Scott, of the 38th B. N. I.
Brevet Major (local rank in Affghanistan) Robert Leech, of the Bombay Engineers.
Brevet Major (local rank in Affghanistan) Frederick Mackeson, of the 14th B. N. I.

ELECTION OF A TEMPORAL PEER OF IRELAND.

Hanaper-Office, December 9, 1842.

IN pursuance of an Act, passed in the fortieth year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Third, intituled "An Act to regulate the mode by which the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons, to serve in the Parliament of the United Kingdom, on the part of Ireland, shall be summoned and returned to the said Parliament," I do hereby give notice, that writs, bearing teste this day, have issued for electing a Temporal Peer of Ireland, to succeed to the vacancy made by the demise of Charles Vereker Viscount Gort, in the House of Lords of the said United Kingdom, which said writs are severally directed to the following Peers, who sat and voted in the House of Lords in Ireland before the Union, or whose right to vote on the election of Temporal Peers of Ireland hath, upon claims made

made on their behalf, been admitted since the Union by the House of Lords of the said United Kingdom; and that the said writs are ready to be delivered at this office:

His Royal Highness Ernest Augustus Earl of Armagh.
Augustus Frederick Duke of Leinster.
Henry De La Poer Marquess of Waterford.
Arthur Blundell Sandys Trumbull Marquess of Downshire.
George Augustus Marquess of Donegal.
William Marquess of Thomond.
Thomas Marquess of Headfort.
Howe Peter Marquess of Sligo.
John Loftus Marquess of Ely.
Charles William Vane Marquess of Londonderry.
Francis Nathaniel Marquess Conyngham.
George Thomas John Marquess of Westmeath.
John Marquess of Ormond.
Ulick John Marquess of Clanricarde.
John Earl of Waterford.
Edmond Earl of Cork and Orrery.
Michael James Robert Earl of Roscommon.
John Chambré Earl of Meath.
Arthur James Earl of Fingall.
Frederick John William Earl of Cavan.
George Earl of Athlone.
Henry Earl of Kerry and Shelbourne.
George Earl of Egmont.
Frederick Earl of Besborough.
Richard Earl of Shannon.
James Earl of Fife.
John Delavall Earl of Tyrconnell.
Philip York Earl of Arran.
James Thomas Earl of Courtown.

Joseph Earl of Milltown.
Francis William Earl of Charlemont.
John Earl of Mexborough.
Thomas Earl of Howth.
Charles William Earl of Sefton.
Robert Earl of Roden.
Ernest Earl of Lisburn.
Richard Plantaganet Earl Nugent.
Stephen Earl of Mount Cashel.
Edward Michael Earl of Longford.
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James Dupré Earl of Caledon.
Valentine Earl of Kenmare.
Edmond Henry Earl of Limerick.
William Thomas Earl of Clancarty.
Archibald Earl of Gosford.
William Earl of Rosse.
Welbore Ellis Earl of Normanton.
Charles William Earl of Charleville.
Richard Earl of Bantry.
Richard Earl of Glengall.
George Augustus Frederick Earl of Sheffield.
Francis Jack Earl of Kilmorey.

Henry

Henry Stanley Earl of Rathdowne.
Windham Henry Earl of Dunraven.
William Earl of Listowel.
Hector Earl of Norbury.
Thomas Earl of Ranfurly.
Jenico Viscount Gormanstown.
George Child Viscount Grandison.
Henry Charles Viscount Dillon.
James Viscount Netterville.
John Saville Lumley Viscount Lumley.
Percy Clinton Sydney Viscount Strangford.
Thomas Heron Viscount Ranelagh.
James Viscount Strabane.
Richard Pigot Viscount Molesworth.
Richard Walter Viscount Chetwynd.
Gustavus Viscount Boyne.
William Keppel Viscount Barrington.
George Edward Arundell Monckton Viscount Galway.
Richard Viscount Powerscourt.
Henry Jeffry Viscount Ashbrooke.
Hervey Viscount Mount-Morres.
Arthur Trevor Viscount Dungannon.
Thomas Anthony Viscount Southwell.
John Viscount De Vesci.
James Viscount Lifford.
William Viscount Melbourne.
Hayes Viscount Doneraille.
John James Viscount Harberton.
Cornwallis Viscount Hawarden.
John Viscount O'Neill.
Thomas Henry Viscount Ferrard.
Barry John Viscount Avonmore.
John Henry Viscount Templetown.
Cornelius Viscount Lismore.
Robert Viscount Lorton.
Lodge Redmond Viscount Frankfort De Montmorency.

Thomas

Thomas Baron Trimlestown.
Edward Wadding Baron Dunsany.
Thomas Oliver Baron Louth.
Cadwalladar Davis Baron Blayney.
John Evans Baron Carberry.
Matthew Whitworth Baron Aylmer.
Henry Baron Farnham.
Constantine Henry Baron Mulgrave.
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Robert Shapland Baron Carew.
Dominick Baron Oranmore and Browne.

C. Fitz-Simon,
Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 30, 1842.

Foreign-Office, December 30, 1842.

THE Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Alfred Fox, as Consul at Falmouth for His Majesty the King of Denmark.

Office of the Poor Law Commission, Somerset-House, December 29, 1842.

This is to give notice, that the Poor Law Commissioners did, on the 23d day of December instant, in pursuance of the powers given to them by an Act, passed in the last session of Parliament, and with the consent of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and with

with the approval of the Right Honourable Sir James Graham, Bart. one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, appoint Sir Francis Hastings Doyle, Bart. of the Inner-temple, Barrister at Law, to be an Assistant Commissioner, for the period of thirty days from the 2d day of January next, for the purpose of inquiring, specially, into the employment of women and children in agriculture.

And that the said Sir Francis Hastings Doyle did, on the 24th day of December instant, take the oath required by the said Act, before the Honourable Mr. Justice Coleridge, one of the Judges of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, at his chambers, in Rolls'-garden, Chancery-lane, London.

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———, dispatches from Sir Hugh Gough, dated June 18th and 24th, detailing the entrance of the forces into Yang-tse-Keang, and the capture of Woosung and Paonshau, and subsequent capture of Shanghau, and notifying his intention to push on to Nankin, with copy of correspondence with Elepoo, Lieutenant-General of Chapoo, and a list of ordnance captured, 757.

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———, also dispatches from Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, dated 17th June 1842, detailing the operations of Her Majesty's squadron at Woosung, Chin-Keang-Foo, and Nankin, with a return of officers and ships present, and a list of killed and wounded, 807.

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Seymour, Esq. Assistant Colonial Secretary in the island of Van Diemen's Land, 672; Lieutenant Merion Moriarty, R. N., Port Master in the colony of New South Wales, 673; Reverend John Earle, Chaplain of Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gambia, 673; Sir Robert Thomas Wilson, Knight, Governor and Commander-in-chief in and over the city and garrison of Gibraltar, and Vice-Admiral of the same, 674; Major Henry Havelock, Companion of the Order of the Bath, 674; Louis Hypolite Lafontaine, Esq. Attorney-General of that part of Canada, formerly called Lower Canada, 755; Thomas Cushing Aylwin, Esq. Solicitor-General of that part of Canada formerly called Lower Canada, 755; Robert Baldwin, Esq. Attorney-General of that part of Canada formerly called Upper Canada, 755; James Edward Small, Esq. Solicitor-General of that part of Canada formerly called Upper Canada, 755; Giacomo Pantaleone Bruno, Esq. Judge in the island of Malta, 903; Antonio Micallef, Esq. Commissioner of Crown Lands in the province of Canada, 903.

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